NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microfilm Publication M753

LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

1879-1884, AND RELATED

REGISTER, 1879-1882

Roll 38

State Reports

Georgia
Idaho
Illinois

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON: 1975

INTRODUCTION

On the 59 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced the letters received by the National Board of Health, 1879-84, and a register of these letters covering the period April 1879-November 1882.

The National Board of Health was established by an act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 484). This legislation, passed under the impetus of a severe yellow fever epidemic in the Mississippi Valley in 1878, incorporated proposals by public health and sanitation officials for a centralized, coordinated national health service. Subsequent legislation outlined the Board's functions, the most important of which was that of administering quarantine procedures affecting vessels entering ports in the United States.

The Board was authorized to draw up and publish regulations governing sanitary conditions and quarantine for vessels at foreign ports of departure and U.S. ports of entry. To aid in enforcing these regulations, it was required to investigate and to gather information on sanitary conditions within the United States and in domestic and foreign ports and to disseminate this information in published weekly reports. The Board was also to cooperate with and act as an adviser to officials of the Federal Government and State and local boards of health on public health matters.

The law establishing the National Board of Health expired by limitation on June 1, 1883, and no reenactment legislation was passed. The quarantine functions of the Board were transferred to the Marine Hospital Service. Small annual appropriations enabled the Board to carry on its investigatory and advisory functions until July 1886, when Congress failed to renew the appropriation and the Board went out of existence. The Quarantine Act of Febrary 15, 1893 (27 Stat. 449), repealed the act of March 3, 1879, that had established the Board.

The National Board of Health consisted of seven members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board was organized into various committees, each to perform a distinct function. The Executive Committee consisted of five members, including the President, Vice President, and Secretary of the Board. It met almost daily to conduct the routine business of the Board and acted in the name of the Board between Board sessions. Seven standing committees, each composed of three members appointed by the President of the Board (with the exception of the Committee on Epidemics and Contagious Diseases, which consisted of five members), concerned themselves with the following subjects:

rules and interpretations of the constituting act and bylaws; finance and accounts; epidemics and contagious diseases; adulteration and deterioration of food and drugs; registration and vital statistics; State, municipal, and local sanitary legislation; and diseases of domestic animals. Other Board committees, active during the period 1882-83, were the Committee on Quarantine-Legislation, which reviewed State, national, and international legislation; the Standing Committee on Scientific Investigations; and the Committee on Sanitary Inspection of Immigrants. Each committee conducted much of its work by correspondence.

Letters received by the Board were listed in the register numerically in the order of their receipt. They were then sorted into subject classifications by its clerical staff and directed to the appropriate committees. In addition to the registration number, the register, which is contained in three volumes, includes for each letter received the name and address of the sender, a brief description of the contents, the date it was mailed, and the date it was received by the Board. Under the heading "Action," the register also shows the subject classification for many of the entries. The letters received in 1879 are numbered from 1 through 4207. A new sequence of numbers, 1-12570, began on January 2, 1880, and ended on November 13, 1882. As some of the letters have numbers greater than those appearing in the register, it is probable that there was a later register volume, which is not part of the National Archives of the United States.

For each communication received, a clerk of the Board prepared a cover sheet showing the information given in the register. As the correspondence was badly disarranged when it was received by the National Archives and Records Service, care was taken to reconstitute the correspondence and to match it with the cover sheets. In many instances, only the cover sheet, or the correspondence, or parts of the correspondence were found. In these instances, the remainder of the file must be presumed lost.

The material in this microfilm publication is arranged alphabetically by the subject classification and thereunder by the number listed in the register. Some modifications, however, have been made in this arrangement. State Reports, except those for Mississippi, Nevada, and Vermont, have been further arranged alphabetically by State (identified by the address of the sender) and thereunder by the number listed in the register. Letters that do not have a subject classification or those designated as "File" have been arranged in numerical sequence and entitled "Undesignated Communications." Correspondence of the Board members has been combined under the subject heading "Board Members" and arranged alphabetically by name of Board member and thereunder by letter number. Similarly, correspondence received from agencies in the executive

branch of the Federal Government has been grouped alphabetically by name of agency under the heading "Government Departments and Offices," with the exception of the Immigrant Inspection Service, Marine Hospital Service (MHS), Mississippi River Inspection Service, New Orleans Ship Island Inspection Service, and the Sapelo Quarantine Station (Doboy, Ga.). Correspondence of MHS has been placed after the Treasury Department segment since MHS was part of the Treasury Department during the existence of the National Board of Health. The categories "Executive Department" and "Executive Mansion," comprising correspondence received from the Office of the President of the United States, have been brought together under the heading "White House." Similarly, the categories "House of Representatives" and "U.S. Senate" have been combined under the heading "Congress."

The material that falls into categories denoting routine administrative or "housekeeping" operations (accounts, applications for employment, letters of introduction, bills, contracts, oaths of office, payrolls, and vouchers) has not been microfilmed.

The records reproduced on this microfilm publication are part of Records of the Public Health Service, Record Group 90. There are related records in General Records of the Department of the Treasury, Record Group 56; General Records of the Department of State, Record Group 59; and Records of International Conferences, Commissions, and Expositions, Record Group 43.

The records reproduced in this microfilm publication were arranged for filming by Kathleen E. Riley and James A. Paulauskas. The introductory remarks were prepared by James A. Paulauskas.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 38

Target 1

State Reports

Georgia

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

No. 1021 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta Ga.

July 23, 1879.

Baird James B.

Wants copies of Rules Regs for adoption.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 26 1879

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JUL 26 1879

(1021)

Office of
DR. JAS. B. BAIRD.
9 to 10
12 to 1
4 to 5

63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, Ga., July 23 1879

Secy. Nat Bd. Health.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir.

I am instructed by the Board of Health of the city of Atlanta to communicate to you our desire and intention to adopt the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health and to act in concert with said Board so far as we can, Please send to me, as early as your convenience will admit, Copies of all rules and regulations Established

or suggested by the National Board in order that this resolution may be carried out in letter and spirit.

I shall endeavor to forward monthly reports with regularity and promptness.

Very respectfully
Jas. B. Baird M.D.
Secy. Board of Health - Atlanta.

Thos. J. Turner M.D.
Secy

No. 1079 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Isle of Hope
near Savannah Ga.
July 22, 1879

Dupon Stephen F.

Disquisition on Y. F.

VJ

Bulletin.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JUL 28 1879
OF HEALTH.

BOARD
JUL 28 19
OF HEALTH.

Isle of hope July 22 1879 (near Savannah Geo

Dear Sir

The recent cases of Yellow fever at memphis (without the impossibility of importation) urges me to take this liberty in addressing you with no Egotistical desire for notoriety - Only with the hope, that the Efforts & investigations of medical men may enable our Law makers to properly Enact Sanitary measures to Ensure Public health, When the State board of health met at Savannah after the fatal Epidemic of 1876 I took the liberty to lay before them my observations and boldly assumed the facts so plainly demonstrated to my mind, the cause of that fever was due to a specific cause, generated from poisonous gases that Emanated from a Combination of Carburet and sulphuretd hydrogen from the pulpness of Bolton Street sewers & its Conductors & the Bilbo Canal and the Ogeechee - norton and Perennial swamps South of the city, my views were informally passed over - but the convictions now, of the Authorities to demand One third of the population & 40.000

of Chatham County (see report Sanitary Comrs), candidly admitting that this swamp is the source and in that report these Commissioners lay a radius of only 1500 feet sprung from South Eastern angle of the jurisdictional limits of the city and describe an arc of a mile in length of the Ogeechee swamp (notice the fact South Eastwinds prevail during summer on every flood tide as a rule the Sea breeze of the Coast) with no growth of trees to stay the wafting malarious poison = but wide streets running Parallel and near enough in draught or Current of air to carry into the City the poison, And why is the type and Character of fevers in Outskirts of the City of such malignant character = but due to this swamps. before the vessels arrived at Savannah during 1876 and Emptied the Sand Ballast, which had all the Credits to import the Yellow fever. I treated two cases One on Each of the Public Roads 6½ miles from the City and 4 miles from each house of these two with true black vomit One with the Characteristic hemorrhagic urine, these persons lived on the East of the swamp, and then Westerly winds prevailed and during the prevalence of the fever (my practice was alone in the Country)

Whenever the wind prevailed, within 2 Miles from that marsh (which the report of Commissioners limited to is 5000 acres) no fall do I recollect any has passed but I have seen sporadic cases on these swamps.

I beg permission to give the reasons why now, there is more danger - with the requirements of law at the South to maintain health, the large percentage of Population as a people, whom self interest as well as humanity? urged their former Masters to Enforce Sanitary discipline, thoroughly drain water courses and by a system of Annual Road work drain off by side ditches along public Roads which emptied into creeks most of the surface waters which now lie to stagnate, all this system now Abandoned? the negro has no idea of Sanitary measure, they regard it as a farce, in their hovels it is filth, their dwelling is always constructed so as no air passes underneath seldom a window their residence if possible is always near a swamp or in Low Lands Rice being the Crop most productive

with less work, if they can stop ditches to hold water, and the Probability is very strong they will sale & pay rents and next year remove, leaving a pond that will become a pond of Malin to generate disease, You have only to Look at the Locality, manner of living, com to living in mud huts & planting with no fences around them with Hogs & Dogs in the woods to shew you their ideas, of freedom, these Plantations are once healthy,

I ask also to bring to your notice, the marshes & the Low Lands are alive with Animal matter habituae of Ponds, & swamps as these places dry off they sink into the mud the Excessive heat of July & August cause the death of all this Animalculae, emanating Sulphuretted Hydrogen and when set free with decayed vegetable matter & filth "if Certain Atmospheric Causes exist" "that fever will prevail" an noticeable cause in 1876 was in any part of this County the water was within 2 feet of the surface & that without sufficient Rain to warrant it And when from 10 to 16 feet before or since it was necessary to reach water"

I think no more convincing Argument to fully demonstrate the facts of a typo of fever to Exists of the Lapse activity of the blood, which disentegrates and destroys the tissues, either it be an Epidemic of yellow or Hemorrhagic Malarial fever or Typo Remittent. are due to a septic poison inhaled or Absorbed, than to illustrate the summer resorts, and salt water places proverbial for health during dry seasons, but if the Locality of these Salt water creeks are such as to be effected for over 10 days by a pockets, that will cause the death of living animal matter during summer, Typo Malarial fevers are prevail, with an excess of Carbonates in the blood tending to destruction of depatyary organs and occasionally Sporadic cases of black vomit, exemplyfying the truth the Same Poison, which during an Epidemic causes the dread black vomit, does exists at other times, Only certain Atmospheric or Celular energy does not then exist to set free and Create Yellow fever

This is my Experience from long years of Practice, as Should look at home

remove Every Cause, and Exercise of Every
Nature, enact Stringent Laws to Govern
Our Localities before we destroy
the Commerce of the Country by Quarantine
Laws (which are necessary as far as they
go and when we can prevent Evasion,
enforce, which you are never do so long
as there are Rail Roads and so many
Sea ports in the U. S.) until any Citizen
becomes a policemen

In submitting my views Respectfully
to you I do it only with a view to
aid in the Preservation of the
health of Our country, with the firm
conviction State Board of Health in
Each State with County Boards and
Composed of Physicians Medical
Men with such powers Conferred
by Law to Create and Enforce
Police Hygenic and Sanitary Measures
and Privileged to Order and demand
post Mortems, whenever necessary and
Examine Localities Residences

and places, with due regard to the feelings and aspects of Survivors, to ascertain the truth, and let Speculative theories die out, "Until we ascertain as a fact the true cause we can never arrive at a correct Conclusion" Let us see the money be first spent at home first try and remove every Cause - before we hunt it out in Cuba and South America

I remain Very Respectfully yrs

Stephen L Dupon, M.D.

No. 1169 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta Ga

July 22d, 1879

Westmoreland J. G.

In regard to deaths from violence and accidents

Bulletin

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 31 1879
OF HEALTH.

Atlanta July 22. 1879

Dr J S Cabell

BOARD
JUL 31 1879
HEALTH.

My dear Doctor

As the tables of death rate are intended to determine the comparative healthfulness of the various cities from which your statistics are obtained, it is certainly desirable to exclude deaths from Violence and accident. I write to learn whether this is, or can be done in your tables as published in the Bulletin.

If the still-born and deaths from violence are included, the number could very readily be mentioned, as with "typhoid fever" &c., and thus give health statistics more accurately.

The reports of some cities, as I have obtained them, are made from deaths of disease alone, and if the number from accident were mentioned when the tables are made to include deaths from all causes, there would be no confusion in this particular

I hope this enquiry and suggestion will be received as they are made, for the good of the country.

Very Truly J. L. Kirtmoneland

No. 1359 State Rpts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswick, Ga.

Aug 4, 1879.

Blain, Dr. J. D.

Announces adoption of N. B. of H's. rules and regulations, and asks for aid.

LR Vol 219 p 0341

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
AUG 9 1879

Brunswick, Ga., Augt. 4th 1879.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Secty National Board of Health,
Washington, D.C.

I am instructed to notify you officially of the approval and adoption of the Rules and Regulations of the National Board of Health, by the Board of Health of the City of Brunswick.

I am, also, instructed to lay before you, for your approval, and through you to the National Board of Health, the necessity for the erection of a Marine Hospital, Quarantine buildings and the purchase of a Steam Launch or other boat which would be suitable for use by the Health Officer for boarding vessels in St. Simon's Sound; and which might be adapted to the disinfection of vessels by Steam.

I very respectfully submit: A Marine Hospital is necessary in the interests of Commerce; and that this would be a central location for the Ports of Darien, Doboy, St. Simon's, Brunswick, St. Marys, Satilla & Fernandina. There is not a Marine Hospital nearer than Savannah, Ga., and sick Seamen have to

be transported to Savannah, from the above named Ports, at the risk of life to those sick; and, in case of Contagious or infectious disease, at the risk of Communicating the same to the interior.

With its present Quarantine Station, the City of Brunswick may be able, in future to take care of itself; but, in view of the numerous avenues of escape into the interior beyond our Quarantine Station, Contagious and infectious diseases may be conveyed to other points and become a source of danger to the whole County; and that, in order to effectually prevent this, it will be necessary to establish a Quarantine Station at the Mouth or entrance of the Harbor.

I, very respectfully, represent: A Quarantine Station located on the North end of Jekyl Island, at the entrance of the Harbor, properly officered and guarded, would be a safe guard to all such dangers; and that the same point would be a suitable place for a Marine Hospital.

In view of the financial inability of our City, it will be utterly impracticable for the Board of Health, of the City of Brunswick, to accomplish the above objects and indications. While we may and will do all in our power, in accordance with the means at

our Command, it is probable that we might be unsuc-
-cessful in our efforts to guard other places. I, therefore,
earnestly and respectfully request you, in your official
Capacity to bring this subject before the National
Board of Wealth, and that you will urge upon
them, for the good of the whole Country, the impor-
-tance of the purchase of the North end of Jekyl
Island or a portion thereof represented by a line
drawn from a point just South of Clam Creek
and running East to low water mark on the
Eastern side of the Island. And that they will aid
us in the accomplishment of the above specifica-
-tions to the extent that may, in their superior
judgment, be necessary.

In the event of the favorable reception of the above
suggestions by the National Board of Health, the
Health Officer of this Port would have to devote
his time and attention exclusively to attendance
upon the Marine Hospital and Quarantine service,
it would then be necessary for the National Board
to provide for the payment to him of a Salary ade-
-quate to the service required of him in addition to

fees derived from bepels; and for the payment of such other Hospital and Quarantine attaches as the Board may determine to be necessary to the proper Conduct of the Service.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obed't Serv't
James S. Blain, M.D.
Health Officer, C. B.,
Chairman Board of Health.

I hereby certify, in my official capacity, and under the seal of the City of Brunswick, State of Georgia, that I heartily approve the above communication of Dr. James S. Blain, Health Officer of the City of Brunswick, and that there are no funds within the control of this Municipality adequate to the accomplishment of the ends and objects therein set forth.

Jno. P. Weatherhead,
Mayor.

Attest,
James Houston,
Clerk of Council,
Secretary of Board of Health.

No. 1411 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga.

Aug 8, 1879.

Stone, Dr. Geo. A.

Requests that Bulletin may be sent to Dr. A. LaHardy at Savannah for Ga. Medical Society.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Sent Aug 11"

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE

L Book 2/79 p 398

Nothing in it for publication P.S.H.B

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1979
BOARD

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service,

SOUTHERN ATLANTIC DISTRICT,

Port of Savannah, Ga., Surgeon's Office,

August 8th, 1879.

National Board of Health,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have been appointed a committee of one from the Georgia Medical Society to request your honorable body to furnish the said Society with the National Board of Health Bulletin.

Addess of Secretary,
Dr. Henry Le Hardy,
South Broad and Whitaker Sts
Savannah, Georgia.

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Sent Aug 11th
Geo. H. Stone.
a. a. Surgeon
M.H.S.

No. 1530 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

St. Mary's Ga

Aug 11, 1879.

McWhorter E. A.

Adoption of Rules

Reg of N. B. H.

Aug 9 1879

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN,
DATE

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Aug. 15-14.

LBrl 2 fig p 460

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
AUG 15 1879
OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

1530

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
AUG 15 1879

Office of Board of Health
St Mary's, Georgia
August- 11th 1879.

Thos. J. Turner.
Secretary of National Board of Health.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Sir

At a meeting of the Board of Health of this place, held on Saturday the 9th day of August 1879 The Rules and Regulations of The National Board of Health were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary of the Board of Health requested to inform You of their said Action.

A. F. Barnard M.D. is Health Officer of St. Marys and Ex off President of the Board of Health.

Very Respectfully
E. A. McWhorter
Secretary Board
of Health St. Marys, Ga.

No. 1544 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah, Ga.,

Aug. 14, 1879.

Rebarer, Frank E.

Transmits report adopted by City Council of Savannah in regard to statements made by Dr. A. N. Bell in N.Y. Herald, with papers in relation thereto.

Filed.

Printed, Extract refd to Bulletin 2 Bnl 2 / 79 / p 467.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 16 1879

National Board of Health.

....., 18 .

Respectfully referred to .....

Secretary.

City of Savannah,

OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

August 14th 1879

J. L. Cabell M.D.
President National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir.

In compliance with instructions received from Alderman W. Duncan M.D. Chairman Health Committee of this City, I have the honor to forward herewith for your information, Copy of report adopted by Council at meeting of August 13th 1879 - also Papers in connection with and explanatory of the report.

Very Respectfully Yours
Frank E. Rebarer
Clerk of Council
and Secty Board of Health

page 1

#1544

looks like New York Herald

A SANITARIAN ON THE SCOURGE—THE FEVER CAN ORIGINATE FROM LOCAL CAUSES—HOW SHIPS BECOME FEVER DENS AND HOW TO PURIFY THEM—ADVICE TO THE FEARFUL.

Among the many prominent physicians with whom HERALD representatives have lately conversed upon the yellow fever is Dr. A. N. Bell, editor of the *Sanitarian*. This gentleman's dealings with the yellow scourge began a third of a century ago in and about Vera Cruz during the Mexican war, and have been continued in the West Indies, on the Spanish Main, the African coast and at naval stations in various parts of the world where the yellow fever is always at home. He is also author of the Quarantine Law of New York, and was at one time a Quarantine Commissioner. Dr. Bell has just gone out, under the National Board of Health, as Quarantine and Sanitary Inspector of the Atlantic coast from Norfolk, Va., to Brunswick, Ga.—a coast line of nearly a thousand miles. In answer to the important question whether the South realized its danger and the source of it the Doctor promptly answered:—

"No. They assume, wherever I have been in the South, that they cannot have yellow fever unless it is brought to them from somewhere else. In the seaport towns they insist that the disease never reaches them except by ship, yet some of these very towns have filth enough in their midst to infect every ship's crew in the world."

"Do you really mean to say that shore conditions can affect the shipping and cause an outbreak of the fever among the sailors?"

HOW SHIPS MAY BE INFECTED.

"Most certainly. Imagine a ship lying in the port of Havana—no; come nearer home and put your ship into port at Savannah, Ga., with its filthy open sewer, the "Bilbo Canal," and other open sewers, all discharging among the shipping. Some of this filth becomes part of the "bilge" water of the ship; its foul emanations finally pervade the whole vessel and cargo, and these emanations are the "germ" which scientists see with their wonderful magnifiers, while they fail to see or smell the filth that causes it. I am out of all patience with this terribly fatal pseudo-science of men who study disease in cap and gown and easy rockers, in their libraries, sunned and dried, and there catch at the "dust in the air," and call it fever germs. Mountains of filth delnging the streets and gutters of our cities—not all South; open sewers flooding our harbors, our ships sucking up the foul compost and transporting it from place to place, while the authorities, like the doctors, are straying after invisible gnats—"disease germs."

THE FREEZING PROCESS.

"Then you would have the 'freezing' process applied to all ships in order to kill the germs?"

"I would if freezing were possible, but it is not. Just tell me how freezing in any waters south of the Arctic circle can affect the poison in the timbers of a ship?"

"The timbers?"

"Yes; the open spaces between the ribs and the sides, linings, decks, ceilings, &c. Yet these are just the places where the poison is most likely to be held and least likely to be sought by the ordinary health inspector. The soakage, leakage and drainage waters from ballast or cargo in the hold run into these spaces by openings, usually auger holes, in large vessels sometimes little scuttle holes or hatches—through the flooring to the keelson or bottom of the ship's well, to which the pump extends. Hence the keelson water or bilge is so filthy. If it be a leaky vessel especially, and one that has lain in any filthy port, the poison here collected and harbored to eke out its foul emanations pervades every part of the ship. How is the freezing process to affect the timbers before referred to, particularly in these portions which are far below the water line and in warm water?"

THE STEAM PROCESS.

"What, then, is to be done with a poisoned ship?"

"Steam it. Steam can be made to penetrate every portion of a ship—timbers, limbers, bilge and all. Some objection is made to the process on the ground that it saturates everything with dampness, but the impression is erroneous. When the work is properly done every bit of woodwork becomes so hot that when the hatches are finally lifted the heated wood immediately dissipates the entire body of moisture in the form of vapor. Thirty years ago we treated the Vixen, a bad fever ship, by this method while she lay at Vera Cruz. Within three weeks there was not a fever case on board. A year later she cruised through the worst fever ports of the West Indies and not a case of fever occurred. The same method was applied to the Mahones, a vessel captured from the Mexicans, and a most filthy, sickly craft. The germs were so utterly destroyed that although she went from a bad fever port to Norfolk and remained there all summer not a single case of fever occurred."

LOCAL ORIGIN OF THE FEVER.

"Well, to go back to the prospects of the South, do you mean to say that the fever originated in the localities devastated last year, instead of being carried to them?"

"I believe that in many of those towns the disease originated in local conditions. In other years yellow fever has occurred in localities where it was impossible to charge it to foreign origin, and I believe similar outbreaks are bound to occur where the conditions favor them."

"What are these conditions?"

"Moisture, putrefying organic matter and high temperature. When these three combine, the two former being in quantity, I am compelled to believe that an outbreak of yellow fever is inevitable. Excessive moisture and heat are not preventible, but neither can they of themselves cause the fever; the decaying organic matter, the filth, the poison, of which streets, North as well as South, are full; the open sewers, foul closets, sinks and drains, unburied animals—in short, refuse of all organic sorts is in every case the starting point of the disease—the factor absolutely necessary, without which the others are harmless."

ADVICE TO THE SOUTH.

"Then what advice should the HERALD give its Southern readers."

"Tell them," said the Doctor, "to fight desperately for clean streets, houses and yards. I say 'fight' because my experience as a physician has convinced me that people in general do not realize what cleanliness is, and that when they are told they are likely to feel offended, angry and obstinate. Insist upon thorough housecleanings in which the cellar shall not be forgotten; have foul sinks and drains deodorized or what is better, filled up and proper ones substituted. Abandon every well that is within a hundred feet of a privy. Make it a penal offence for any one to leave a dead animal unburied for an hour, or to bury one under less than four feet of earth. Have all garbage, swill, &c., either burned or buried. Steady, honest, intelligent, industrious war upon filth will save any and every Southern town from the scourge. But if you can make people understand this and act up to it, I shall believe the millennium is at hand."

page 2. Copy

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Savannah, Aug 1st 1879

Dr. A. N. Bell,
Sanitary Inspector N. B. H.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed was clipped from the New York Herald of the 29th ult. Will you do me the favor to inform me if the correspondent of the Herald has reported you correctly, and oblige

Yours Very Respectfully
W. Duncan, M.D.
Chairman Health Committee

A true Copy
Frank E Rebarer
Clerk of Council

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Charleston S. C.
Aug 3 1879

Dear Doctor

The reply to your note of 1st inst inclosing slip from Herald of 29th ult:- (Until I saw the Herald containing it (and to which my attention was first called by Dr Palzer of this city), I was not aware of having conversed with, or in the hearing of any one of the numerous, and - from this, I presume - widely scattered representatives of that paper, for many months; certainly, to my knowledge, not since entering upon the work in which I am now engaged. Nevertheless, I must have done so, otherwise language which I have used, and sentiments which I entertain would not have been so accurately expressed - which, as far as they go in this report, are correctly represented.

Truly Yours
A. N. Peeples

Dr Duncan USA
Chm Health Com.
Savannah
Ga.

page 4 Extract from Minutes of Council Meeting of August 13th 1879.

SAVANNAH, August 13, 1879.

The Board of Sanitary Commissioners, to whom has been referred the resolution of the City Council requesting them to examine into and report upon the statements published in the New York *Herald* of the 29th ult., in reference to the sanitary condition of the city of Savannah, beg to report that they have instituted the examination desired, and that the statements alluded to were published in the New York *Herald* from the representations made by Dr. A. N. Bell, Sanitary Inspector of the National Board of Health for this district.

The assumption of Dr. Bell that "the people do not realize their danger, and do not believe that they can have yellow fever, unless it is brought to them from somewhere else, and in the seaport towns they insist that the disease never reaches them except by ship," is without foundation, and is a misrepresentation of the views and opinions entertained by this Board, as well as the opinions of a large number of practicing physicians in this city. It is furthermore a reflection upon the efforts of this Board, as well as the City Council, who have not confined themselves to any theories in their legislation upon sanitary measures, but have always exercised a rigid system of quarantine, combined with as vigorous local sanitation as the financial condition of the city would permit, and their judgment indicated as the most advisable for the protection of the public health.

The statement in reference to the filthy condition of Bilbo canal, an open canal a quarter of a mile distant from the eastern side of the city, and the principal outlet of the sewerage of the city, in which canal the tide ebbs and flows twice in the twenty-four hours, is also without foundation, and we challenge Dr. Bell or any one else to prove the origin of a single case of yellow fever occurring on board a ship which has left this port, which was due to the impurity of the river water taken from a point adjacent thereto. On the contrary, our merchant marine will bear testimony to a preference for the Savannah river water over any that can be supplied to them at other ports generally.

The Board of Sanitary Commissioners report that Dr. Bell, Sanitary Inspector of the National Board of Health for this district, during his recent visit to this city, expressed himself very favorably concerning the quarantine system of the port, and was perfectly satisfied with its efficiency. The sanitary suggestions which were made by him were verbal, and were limited to an improvement in the privy arrangements, and the procuring of a purer water supply—matters which have engaged the attention of the municipal authorities for some years past, are well known to our entire community, and are still under consideration.

In conclusion, your committee are of opinion that any sanitary defects which may fall under the observation of any of the Inspectors of the National Board of Health should be reported directly to the authorities under whom such Inspectors are serving, and this Board can but condemn the publication of such articles as the one now under consideration, which can only affect the public mind injuriously, without being productive of the least sanitary benefit. Your committee further recommend that this report be respectfully forwarded to the National Board of Health, at Washington, with the request that they adopt such measures as will hereafter prevent the publication by their official representatives, of hastily formed opinions, which are prejudicial to the public welfare, and which have not been substantiated by sufficient evidence.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. HABERSHAM, M. D,
Secretary Board of Sanitary Commissioners.

E. A. WEIL,
Mayor pro tem., and Chairman ex-officio Board of Sanitary Commissioners.

On motion the report was unanimously adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of Council

A true extract

Frank E. Rebarer
Clerk of Council

No. 1610 Lt Rcpts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswick Ga

Aug 16, 1879

Blair James S. H.O.

Rel. to quarantine and marine hospital

THE UNITED STATES THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED AUG 19 1879 OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

....., 18 .

Respectfully referred to .....

Secretary.

167

Brunswick, Ga.,
August 16th 1879.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Secty. S. Bd of Health
Dear Sir,

Your Communications, in answer to mine in relation to Quarantine & Marine Hospital at this Port, came to hand.

My Communication was not sent through the State Board of Health because of the inactivity of the Board. So far as I am informed the Legislature has made no provision for the continuance of the Board. Hence, the urgency of the need at this Port prompted me to make direct application to the National Board. I presume the State of Georgia certainly will take some active steps in relation to Quarantine, in which event, provision might be made for the return by the State, to the National Board of Health, of any advances made.

Your telegram in relation to Bark Caspian

from Havana to Ship Bay, was duly received and notice sent to the Health Officer at that Station.

Four Spanish Vessels from Cuba have recently been under observation at this Station. Three have been returned to Commerce; the fourth still under observation. No sickness at the Quarantine. Good health prevails in the City and in the Harbor.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedt. Servt.
James S. Blair, M.D.
Health Officer, C.D.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 2164 State Repts.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswick Ga

Sept 5, 18 .

Dr. J. S. Blain U.S.N.

Ackg Corres. Circular Reports on health and sanitary condition of place
Also rel. to occupation of Jekyl Island as Hospital Station

L Book 3/79 f 36. 129

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.

DATE.....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP - 8 1879

NOTED IN BULLETIN,

DATE Sept. 15th.

National Board of Health.

....., 18 .

Respectfully referred to .....

.....

Secretary.

Brunswick, Georgia.
Sept. 8th 1879.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Sec. N. B. of Health,

Dear Sir.

Your circular, of the 1st inst. requiring correspondence as to the Sanitary condition of this locality and vicinity, came to hand. In reply, I am pleased to inform you that the City of Brunswick is in very good Sanitary condition being entirely exempt from all diseases attributable to imperfect Sanitation. The system of drainage is well adapted to the locality, there being no closed drains or sewers in which filth can accumulate. The City is located upon a Peninsula with its long diameter running North and South. There are no fresh water streams, marshes or swamps within several miles of the place. The elevation of the City being but a few feet above the level of the Sea, and the rise and fall of the tide being from seven to ten feet, the open drains, upon which we

entirely dependent, are consequently flushed with
Salt water at every rise and ebb of the tide.
At low water the drains are empty and at high
water they are filled with Salt water. All
surplus rain water flows into the drains,
hence there is no standing water within the
City limits. In addition to this, constant supervision,
by competent men, is exercised over the drains
in order to prevent accumulations which might
arrest the flow of water. With the exception of
the removal of deposits in the bed of the drains,
which sometimes occurs after a heavy rain fall, no
sanitary or other work requiring the disturbance
of fresh earth is permitted during the Summer
and Autumn months. All work upon streets
and drains is required to be done during the
Winter and Spring months.
All persons are required to keep their dwellings,
places of business and other premises in a cleanly
condition, no pits, sinks or privy vaults being
allowed in the City. No excrementitious or filthy
deposits are permitted.
Brunswick is singularly free from Malarial

diseases of a fatal type. In exemplification of this, I will state that up to this date there has not been a single death from Malarial Fever for the year, notwithstanding the fact that the Bulletin reported one death from this cause in mistake for one case. An Epidemic of Measles, introduced into the City from the Rice Plantations, twelve miles distant, has prevailed during the Spring and Summer with but very slight fatality. There was one death from Scarlet Fever during the month of August. This being the only death from disease among the white population for the Months of July and August. At this date no serious illness of any kind is prevailing.

(In summing Doctor, I have written enough at this time to apprise you of the healthfulness and Sanitary Condition of Brunswick.)

Very Respectfully,
Your Obed't Serv't.
James S. Blain, M.D.
Health Officer, C.B.

P. S.

Mr. McBryan, the owner of the North end of Jekyl Island, the place recommended in a former communication for the establishment of a Marine Hospital and Quarantine Station, is very anxious to receive positive information as to the intention of the National Board upon this subject. He is perfectly willing to submit the price of that locality to arbitration in the event of the non-acceptance of the offer made through Dr. A. N. Bell. Are you prepared to give information on this point?

Yours truly,
J. L. Blair

2169

No. 2231 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

St. Marys Ga.
Sept 6, 1879.

Boarnard ~~Barnard~~ J. H. M.D.
Port Physician

Ack. receipt of Communication of 1st inst. and reports upon sanitary Condition of the place.

File.
OSB

VJ Lap.

P

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE Sept 11

NOTED BOARD
BULLETIN.
DATE SEP 11 1879
OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

....., 18 .

Respectfully referred to .....

.....

Secretary.

2291

Office Post Physician
St Marys - Ga
Sept 6th 1879

T. J Turner M.D
Sec'y N B of Health
Washington - D. C.
Dear Sir

Your favor of Sept 1st inquiring that I would make a monthly or quarterly report in regard to the sanitary condition of this locality has been received and in reply would state that this town has always been considered one of the healthiest in this country. The town proper is at this time almost entirely free from sickness of any kind; and with a salubrious back country I can see

nothing to make it otherwise than healthy. I have been about three months, and during that time there has been but one death; and that I am told was the result of accident. Our population is 4 white persons 8 total 9,00—

Our local Quarantine Regulations, are similar to those of other Ports. We have not adopted the "Non-intercourse Quarantine system"

Very Respectfully
A. F. Bernard M.D
Port Physician

No. 2300 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Darien Ga

Sept 9, 1879.

Harris R.B.

Rep. on sanitary condition & quar. at Darien Ga.

B

13

NOTED IN BULLETIN, DATE Sept. 16th.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP 13 1879

1

National Board of Health.

. 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

Darien Georgia
Sept 9th 1879

To the National Board of Health
Gentlemen

In compliance with a Circular recieved from your Secretary (Dr Turner) requesting me to act as a Correspondent of your Board; I would respectfully submit the following, in reference to this locality. The City of Darien is located at the mouth of the Altamaha river, and although the town is built upon quite a high and sandy hill, yet it is surrounded on all sides by low and marshy grounds - on the South just across the river there is an extensive rice plantation, on the west also rice is cultivated, and on the North and Northeast there are quite a number of Ponds with no outlet - Notwithstanding these unfavourable surroundings our City had enjoyed uninterrupted health during the summer, up to about the 15th of August. Since this time we have had a great many Cases of Billious remittent fevers arising from the drying of the rice fields on the South and west of the City, and the Stagnating water on the North - A Considerable drainage has, however, been commenced on this side of the Town, and every effort is being made to make it com-

plete — When this is finished we will have destroyed one very great and ex= tensive source of Malaria to our city.

The rainfall in this County for the past three months has been very unusual, and on account of the low and swampy char= acter of the County (McIntosh), the Inhab= itants have suffered severely from Inter= mittent and remittent fevers ——— These fevers however are easily controlled, and as yet there has been but 4 deaths in the past three weeks; these occurred in the city, from Bilious fever of a Congestive type, having been neglec= ted in the first stages of the disease. The city is in excellent Sanitary condi= tion, and nothing is left undone that may be conducive to health — The privies recieve a coat of lime once every two weeks, and the privy vaults are disinfected with lime and Coperas. All garbage is removed daily, one mile from the city limits, and twice every month is fired.

The Basque Caspian arrived at the Quarantine Station on the 24th of August, coming direct from Havanna — She had four cases of Yellow fever on board when she came in, but they were doing well and required but little treatment. — The Quarantine

Physician (Dr James Holmes) took charge of her as soon as she was brought to an anchor, had the Crew removed to the Quarantine Hospital, and the vessel properly Cleansed and disinfected — No other Case has occured since her arrival, now about fifteen days. —

Respectfully
R B Harris
Phr Board of Health
Darien Georgia

Attached to Quar. Laws of Darien Ga. (printed in B. 13)

Special Called Meeting of Board Commissioners and Board of Health.

Darien. Ga July 7th 1879.

At four O'clock p. m. the Board County Commissioners and Board of Health met at the city Court room by previous appointment of His Honor, the Mayor, to consider the sanitary condition of the port and to advise means for its better protection from malignant and contagious diseases. Dr Bell, the National Quarantine Inspector of the entire sea-coast comprising all the ports from Brunswick to Norfolk, inclusive was present and invited to participate in the meeting and to express his views. His suggestions were plain and practical, showing a thorough knowledge of the important subject intrusted to his care and supervision,

At the conclusion of Dr Bell's remarks Dr Harris moved that the Board of County Commissioners permanently locate the Head quarters of the Health Officer of the

port upon Doboy Island, which motion was unanimously agreed to,

After further Consultation the Board of Health retired and the Board of County Commissioners proceeded to act upon the suggestions and recommendations of the advisory meting,

Capt. Hilton moved that the River and Harbor Committee proceed at once to put the Quarantine buildings on Wolf Island in complete order, and the repairs to be paid out of the city treasury, which motion was adopted.

Capt. Aiken moved that the Health Officer shall make his Headquarters upon Doboy Island and in connection with his duties, he be instructed to adopt all necessary sanitary measures for the health and cleanliness of the Island of Doboy. Passed

Capt. Aiken moved that the fees of the Health Officer shall be as follows: For the disinfection of all vessels, &c. under

the rules established by the National Board of Health, 500. tons and under $15; for the disinfection of all vessels over 500. tons, $25: for boarding and inspecting every foreign vessel in Roboy Sound. $10: for boarding and inspecting of every domestic vessel $5: for every Steamboat regularly plying between this port and neighboring ports a fee of $2 per week: he is further required to visit and inspect all small coasting vessels and to require a fee of $2. for such inspection. Passed.

On motion that portion of the Health ordinance relating to fees of Health Officer be and the same is hereby suspended for the time being.

In addition to the above fees the city guarantees a salary to the Health officer of $50 per month for the present season.

There being no further business before the board they adjourned.

Spalding Keenan, Clerk

Notice to Pilots.

Quarantine Station.
Doboy Island. July 12. 1879

The Instructions Heretofore Given. in reference to vessels arriving from South American Ports. West Indies and Gulf of Mexico to which I refer you. will be continued - but from this date to November 1st all vessels. foreign as well as coastwise must be inspected before landing freights or passengers. and for this purpose will be anchored in the stream near their loading places. if bound to Doboy. and send a boat on shore for the inspecting officer provided always that they have no infectious diseases and have had no burials on the voyage. Such vessels if bound to Union Island or Darien will be boarded while under way. wind and weather permitting while passing the Quarantine station at Doboy.

By order of the City and County authorities

James Holmes,
Port Physician.

No. 2 799. State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Augusta, Ga.
Sept. 29, 1879.

Blount, S. J.

States law requires a physician's certificate setting forth cause of death, but the law is not enforced. Vital statistics are imperfectly kept. States he sends weekly reports, has also sent report on y. f. of 1879 &c. Wants Bulletin.

Oct. 1
Sent

REFERRED TO BULLETIN
DATE

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 2d

{ Office of Clerk of Council
Augusta, Ga, Sept 29th 1879

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Secy Nat Board of Health
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your Circular of 25th Recd. You say "your attention is again called to the fact that your City is not clothed with those which require burial permits, &c." This is the first notification I have had on this subject, and will say in reply, that our City Ordinances require a Physicians Certificate ("provided there be an attending Physician) setting forth the cause of death", but the law is not enforced. Our vital statistics are very imperfectly kept. Our Board has made an effort at improvement, but unsuccessfully. The Laws are not imperative, and gratuitous services are seldom perfectly rendered. The Physicians failed to report births, so we gave that up. The Sextons makes a monthly report "from the best and most reliable information at hand;" but the system is crude imperfect, and only reliable as far as it goes. I send weekly reports to you — have also sent a Report on the

Yellow Fever of 1839, &c, which I presume you received.

I think it would be a good thing for Scientific Sanitation, and for the Public Health generally if your Board could secure an organized, uniform and perfect system of Statistics in all our Cities, Towns and even Counties.

Very Respectfully. &c.
L. D. Blome
Secy. Board of Health.

P.S. Please send Specimen Copy of "Bulletin."

OCT 1879
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

27794.

No. 7854 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah, Ga.
Sept. 30, 1879.

Wheaton, John H.

Announces action of Sanitary Board of Savannah disapproving course pursued by Dr. A. N. Bell in re-publishing with facetious remarks in Sept. number of the Sanitarian an article which appeared in the N. Y. Herald of July 29., and requesting N. B. H. to discontinue his official visits to part of Savannah.

Oct. 3

LR 3179 p 344

Copy to Dr Bell
Oct 3-79
S.D.C.

Office Board of Sanitary Commissioners
Savannah Ga Sept 30th 1879.

J. L. Cabell. Esqr.
Presidt National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

It is with regret that the Sanitary Board of Savannah, has again to call your attention and express our disapproval of the action of Sanitary Inspector A. N. Bell.

In the September issue of the Sanitarian, a monthly published in the city of New York by said Inspector, he takes occasion to republish with facitious remarks the article which appeared in the New York Herald of July 29th ult., of which complaint was made to you by this board, and answer from you received in which you strongly condemned said publication of Dr. Bell.

This action, and vindictiveness, on the part of said Inspector, is in the opinion of this Board foreign to the object of his appointment.

We beg respectfully to express our unqualified

disapproval of the course pursued by Dr A. N. Bell, and to request of the National Board of Health the discontinuance of his official visits to this Port.

Very Respectfully Yours

John H Wheatlow

Chairman Sanitary Commission

Attest

J. C. Habersham M.D

Secretary Sanitary Commission

No. 2979 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswick, Ga.
Oct. 2, 1879.

Blair, Dr. J. S.

In regard to error in Bulletin. States, with exception of a few cases of malarial fever Brunswick is healthy Quarantine inspection of vessels from all ports within the U. S. except in case of sickness on board discontinued since Oct. 1

Quar. against foreign vessels continued during entire year.

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN
DATE Oct. 6

Brunswick, Georgia,
Oct. 2d 1879.

Dr. J. S. Billings, U.S.
U.S. of Health,

Dear Sir,

Your favor, of the 15th September, in relation to error in the "Bulletin," came safe to hand. In my letter of the 8th I did not intend to attach importance to the "error" as it really was a very slight mistake and not calculated to produce injury to persons or commerce. By referring to the "Bulletin" of July 19th, page 27, you will find Brunswick, Ga., 5,000; Malarial fever, 1. The population of Brunswick is estimated 3,000. At that date I intended to report one case of Malarial fever, no deaths for the week. If I did not do so, the mistake was mine.

With the exception of a few cases of Malarial fevers, the result of Autumnal North East winds and rain, Brunswick is quite healthy. Malarial fevers very seldom assume a serious type in this locality and yield readily to proper treatment. Whenever fatal,

death is usually the result of Carelessness or Ignorance.
Cases of Malarial Fever are rarely ever seen on Shipboard
in this Port, there being no fresh water Streams or
Marshes to generate Malaria. In some portions of Glynn
County in the vicinity of the Rice Plantations and other
places near large Swamps, Malarial fevers of a fatal type
prevail during the Harvest Season. The entire County being
dependent upon Brunswick for Physicians, some of these
violent fevers result in death before Competent Medical aid
can be secured. But, when cared for in time, Recovery is
the rule. None of the Plantations or Swamps above referred
to are in less than ten or twelve Miles of Brunswick, nine
woods intervening. Hence, the almost entire exemption
from fatal malarial disease.

Quarantine Inspection of Vessels from all Ports within the
United States, except in case of Sickness on board, has been
discontinued at this Port since Oct 1st. Quarantine inspection,
and, when necessary, detention for discharge of Ballast and
Cleansing of Ships, will be Continued against all Vessels
from Foreign Ports during the entire year.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obed't Serv't
James S. Blain, M.D., Health Officer.

No. 2946 "State Reports"

National Board of Health.

St. Marys Ga
Oct 3 1879

Barnard D A.F.
H. O.

Sends report.

wants Bulletin 1–7
inclu.

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 10th

Bulletin

7 Sent

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
OCT 7 1879

National Board of Health.

18

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

2946

St Marys Ga
Oct 3rd 1879

Secy N. B. of Health
Washington D. C.

The population of this place
is about 800. It is an old
settled town — in fact it
is one of the oldest in the
United States; and is the County
seat of Camden. It is
handsomely and advantageously
situated on the north side of the
St Marys River about ½ mile
from its mouth. It has good nat-
ural drainage. Our water supply
which is of a very good quality is obtained
exclusively from pumps. The privies
are partly in the surface, and partly

with Sch prevail put dept. Diseases
Either in an epidemic or endemic
form seldom prevail here.
Our death rate last report -
diagnosis. Bright's disease

Nos of the Bulletin from 1 to 7
inclusive were in the beginning
divided to the Custom House
consequently their numbers
are not in my Office.
Please furnish me with the
above numbers

Very Respectfully

A. P. Barnes M.D.
Health Officer

N.B. Burial Certificates not required

No. 3193 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Atlanta, Ga.
Oct. 5, 1879.

Baird, Dr. J. B.

Report in regard to Atlanta — its sanitary condition &c. States the population is 41 548 and not 39,000 as published in the Bulletin.

Correspondents
2 papers
1 p: 1st page
10th page
J. S.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Nov. 12th,

2

3193

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, Oct. 15 1879

Dr Jas. B. Baird writes as follows: —

Ramsey 3

Dear Sir.

In compliance with the request contained in your circular letter of September 3rd I now proceed to formulate my first quarterly report.

I regret the absence of items of interest relating to "any commencing sanitary works, or regulations or changes in those already existing"; nevertheless a few general observations may not prove out of place, or be totally destitute of value.

Begin Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, is situated upon a ridge - the natural dividing line between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico - at an elevation of one thousand and fifty (1050) feet above the level of the sea, and being higher than any

(2)

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18 .....

of the surrounding country the city is constantly fanned by refreshing mountain breezes.

The atmosphere is dry and exhilarating.

The salubrity of the climate greatly enhances the popularity of the city as a place of residence. Its altitude and longitude rendering it free from extremes of both heat and cold causes it to be sought by invalids of various classes from many and remote localities.

The Chattahoochee river, seven miles away, is the only stream of importance near the city.

The water supply is obtained from a small stream — South river — four miles distant, and from wells.

(3

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18 .....

The well water, except in the central and most densely settled portion of the place is excellent.

Our system of sewerage is incomplete and very imperfect — accounted for, in part, by the rapid extension of the city. Though it is being yearly extended as rapidly as the finances of the city will warrant.

The absence of a body or stream of water of sufficient size to remove the excreta seriously complicates the solution of the momentous problem of efficient sewerage.

The foundation of the city, and the soil of the surrounding country, is red clay.

The population of Atlanta has rapidly increased since 1865,

(4

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18.....

at which time the city was almost totally destroyed, and its now numbers, according to the latest reliable, though unofficial census, 41548 inhabitants - 25373 white and 16175 colored.

Over to p. 5

Not withstanding my weekly reports I observe that the "Bulletin" persists in placing our population at 39 " " " - where these figures were obtained, I know not. The Mayor of the city has, on several occasions called my attention to the injustice of the estimate and requested me to make an official statement of the above facts to the National Board of Health. - The census of next year

(5

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18 .....

will, however, definitely determine this point of variance.

The sanitary ordinances of this municipality are ample and good.

Two police men, detailed from the regular city police force, are constantly on duty as sanitary inspectors: They are required to visit every portion of the city, to inspect all streets, alleys, lots and buildings and to enforce strict compliance with the sanitary ordinances.

The city Board of Health, composed of three physicians and two "citizens", is the absolute arbiter in all matters pertaining

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18 .....

to nuisances and sanitary po-
lice - It has the power to en-
force ~~its decisions~~ its decisions in a
summary manner. The
Mayor and Board of Police
Commissioners zealously co-
operate with the Board of Health
in its endeavors to protect the
city from dangers that may
arise from neglect of san-
itary precautions, and while
there is no stated appropriation
for sanitary purposes, all the
departments of the city govern-
ment lend aid to accomplish
the objects sought to be attained
by the health authorities.

This city and vicinity have been
during the summer, entirely free

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18 .....

from epidemics of every kind -

The largest mortality for any month during the last quarter, from any single disease, was caused by "cholera infantum" in the month of July; and amounted to only seven white and six colored, thirteen in all.

It is interesting to note the relative excess of mortality among the negro population, in this city, as in other southern cities, as compared to the death rate of the whites. I shall not undertake, at present, to account for this discrepancy. though I think the melancholy fact is easily explained, and due to a combination of preventable causes, -

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18 .....

preventable if the unhappy victims could only be impressed with the importance of recognizing hygienic principles and observing sanitary rules.

The annual rate of mortality, per 1000 among the blacks as compared with the whites, in this city, based upon official reports for the last quarter, embracing the unsafe trying months, in this locality, of the whole year. has been for July 25.50 to 18.24. for august 29.25 to 14.88 and for septemben 27 to 23.92.

It is proper to state in this connection that the Excessive death rate, so far, at least, as this city is concerned cannot be

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18 .....

scribed to want of necessary medical attention, for five competent physicians are biennially elected — with the other municipal officers — and are paid adequate salaries to render, gratuitously, all medical and surgical aid required by the poorer class of citizens, both white and colored, at their homes — and in addition to this provision the services of the best physicians and surgeons may be obtained daily — without fees — at several public dispensaries.

In concluding this hastily prepared report I will give you briefly the status of the Georgia

State Board of Health of Georgia. Dr. Jas. B. Baird State (10

1 C

Babcock 3193

Brain

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18 .....

State Board of Health -

That In 1875 the general assembly enacted a law creating a State Board of Health to consist of the Attorney General, Comptroller General, State Geologist and nine (9) physicians representing the several congressional districts in this state -

This law made it obligatory upon the practitioners of medicine, within the state, to report all births and deaths to the ordinaries of the several counties who, in turn, were required to consolidate, said reports and transmit them to the Secretary of the State Board of Health - The sum of fifteen

(11
2C

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18 .....

hundred dollars was appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act.

The active opposition to the law on the part of most of the physicians of the state - miserable dictum - and on the part of the ordinaries made it necessary at the next session of the general assembly (1876) to so alter and amend the original act, as to remove the penalty clause and request physicians to report their cases, and to provide compensation for the labor imposed upon the ordinaries -

The appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars was renewed.

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18 .....

(12
3 0

Since that time the legislature has refused to make an appropriation for the Board, though the law establishing the Board has not been repealed.)

(During the session of the legislature just closed, strenuous efforts were made by the friends of the measure and by a committee of the Medical Association of Georgia, of which the writer had the honor to be chairman, to secure necessary amendments to the law and a sufficient appropriation to carry on the work.)

(It was thought that in the light of recent experience, the terrible epidemic visitations in the

(13

XC

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18 .....

Mississippi valley, the importance of cööperating with the national Board of Health and guarding our own coast, and the attention given of late to state sanitation by the general government as well as by many of the states themselves, that the wisdom and patriotism of our law makers might be successfully appealed to. Yet after a hard struggle the bill was defeated by ten votes in the house! Hence Georgia is practically without a State Board of Health. Of one thing I am certain. The public feel no interest in the public health.

Very respectfully

Dr. T. J. Turner Secy
Washington

Jas. B. Baird M.D.
"

No. 3317 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga

Oct 22, 1879

Le Hardy Dr J. C.

Sends reports on Sanitary condition of Savannah Ga and environs with map of county and city

Ref'd to Dr Smith 10/27/79

To Files 10/27/79.

24

ans. Oct. 24/79

3317

Savannah, Ga. Dec 1 C. LeHardy writes as follows: Oct. 22d

Doctor J. J. Turner

Secretary National Board of Health

Washington. D.C.

Dear Sir

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of Sept. 4th ult, I have the honor to forward to the National Board of Health a general and two Special Reports, concerning the Sanitary condition of Savannah and its environs.

In order to be better understood I have added a map of the County of and one of the city and its immediate Surroundings.

I am indebted to my friend Dr R.J. Nunn for the Report on the hygienic & Sanitary Condition of the city proper, and to Mr Aug Schwaab C.E. for the one describing the topography of the land requiring drainage with approximative Estimate of Cost Etc, all of which are herein enclosed.

Chatham Co (32° N. La. 81° W Long) is low & swampy it contains some 384000 acres, 144000 acres being dry lands, 160000 acres Reclaimable Swamps and 80000 acres irreclaimable Salt marches.

The city of Savannah is built on a sandy plain, some 14 miles N.W. from the Atlantic Ocean, extending more than one mile along the South Bank of the River and rising from 40 to 50 feet above low water mark. This plain extends Southward a distance of several miles.

The city limits are comprised in a radius of about one and one quarter miles from the centre of the river front. On the North runs the Ship Channel of the Savannah river some 200 yards wide, beyond which are Islands, formerly Cypress Swamps, subject to overflow by spring tides, where they are not in cultivation or bounded in. East & West are low lands, also subject to overflow by the tides, but now protected by embankments and kept very well drained by the city Authorities since our last Epidemic of Yellow fever in 1876.

The well water bed lies between 20 and 25 feet below the surface, and furnishes a very clear but not very wholesome drink. ~~(as explained in Dr Nunn's report.~~

Beyond the city limits to the S.E., S., S.W., W. & N.W. are found numerous Swamps ponds and bays, some of which are cultivated in rice, others are not cultivated and subject to the action of the sun, whilst the remainder are protected by the natural forest growth. Of these the Tey nac Swamp S.E. some ponds S., the Springfield plantation and Musgrove Creek W. have been drained (as far as could be done) by a Commission appointed under the authority of the State Legislature, in 1877, (see County map); but the work of this Commission, of so great ~~urban~~ importance to the health of the city, has been stopped for want of the necessary funds to complete it.

The drainage, so far as it has been accomplished has however produced a remarkable effect on

the health of the citizens, and the statement that "the physicians do not see one case of malarial fever now, where some years ago they would have seen twenty" will be born out, I believe, by every one who has been engaged in the practice of medicine here for the last fifteen years.

During the last Summer we enjoyed almost an entire exemption from malarial fevers, this of course is in great part due to the dry weather, ~~we have had,~~ ~~but seen~~ since the rains have set in, only those whose business carries them outside of the city into malarial districts, or those staying late at night on the river front, subject to the influence of the marshy district beyond the river, have suffered from fevers in town, while in the outskirts and in some of the suburbs, especially those in close proximity to swamps and undrained lands, cases of all grades, from the simple intermittent to the Malignant Congestive have occurred; In Southville a hamlet half mile South of the limits, cases of fevers occurred in almost every house by September the 20th

Could the drainage Commission be provided with the money required to complete such work ~~as pointed out in the report of Mr Seward~~, Malarial fevers and the malarial element found in a majority of our diseases would disappear from this locality & Savannah would thus be made one of the healthiest cities on the Coast,

provided the city authorities perform their full duty in matters pertaining to public Hygiene and Sanitation, that is by so emproving the present system of Sewerage, of privies, of Scavenying and of water supply — as to reduce the sources of Contamination of the soil, water and air which are now accumulating.

2 pages

Ever since the completion of our sewer system with water-Closet connection, a marked change has taken place in the type of our diseases. Typhoid fever hetherto unknown in this city now occurs frequently, continued fevers are common, and Cholera infantum Diptheria & Scarlet fever have become endemic.

End of 1st paper

The medical profession has for many years made strenuous efforts to affect Sanitary reforms in the city ordinances but they have failed, through the opposition of aldermen, who as a general rule are not sanitarians & some of whom have their own interests to favor.

As one of the results of the consequent postponement of the interests of the public after those of individuals, it may be noticed that the health of the citizens is yearly jeopardized by digging & turning up the soil during the Summer months. This is permitted by the authorities, though they expend a large sum of money annually for sanitary purposes ($37.000 in 1878 mayors Repl).

Wallace - 10

The privy system is faulty, the privy vaults being built with porous brick allow the percolation of soluble excreta into the soil, and their semi solid contents are allowed to remain undisturbed sometimes for many years, evolving nauseous gases night and day. The Scavenging although very expensive ($12.500 in 1879) is not done properly, Slops of all description ~~are abroad~~ are thrown into the streets and lanes, part of the garbage is left in the lanes and there accumulates, thus raising the level of these lanes several inches above that of surrounding yards allowing rain water to run into these yards and the privy vaults. Again the sewers are not flushed with a sufficient quantity of water to carry off the accumulating filth. Cow-Stables & Livery Stables are allowed in the very heart of the city, the wooden floors of which allowing the urine and dissolved foecal matter to percolate into the soil. Twelve hundred Cesspools built of loose brick in the sand of the streets are receiving Kitchen slops, water-closet and bath tub washings add no little to the soil contamination, and the mephitic gasses emanating from these Cloacae have no other outlet than the waste pipes from houses.

* To what extent the soil, well water and air have become impregnated with materials injurious to health, under the hygienic system now

in use in this city, may be imagined!

I have brought these facts prominently to the attention of your honorable board, because I believe that you are fully able to exert a moral influence upon our city authorities which will induce them to adopt such measures as will lead to an improvement of the public health.

But it is especially to the relation of drainage to the occurrence of epidemic Yellow fever in Savannah that I would call the attention of the National Board of Health. The history of Savannah shows, (see article on Yellow fever in Savannah in 1876 - in transactions of the Medical association for 1878) that Yellow fever did not occur here until the first years of this century, "when cases terminating in Black Vomit were first noticed." From 1804 to 1817 such cases were seen every year in the Hospital". In 1817 an epidemic of Yellow fever occurred among the foreign population; In 1820. in 1854 the same disease attacked every classes of the inhabitants alike except the Negro, in 1876 the negro as well as the White suffered from the poison. In 1858 the fever although epidemic was not general.— A few Sporadic cases occurred in other years. By examining the writings of Dr Daniell Dr Wm Waring, Dr Arnold, Dr Harris, Dr J Waring & Dr Woodhull, it will be seen that Yellow

Yellow Fever in Savannah paper -

7

fever Epidemics, have all been preceed by a very marked increase of Malarial fevers in different forms due to bad drainage.

In 1804 the Swamps East of the city was cleared and cultivated in rice or wet culture "to the very door sills of houses" and the mortality averaged 1 in 14 of the population. In 1817 the mortality increased to 1 in 9. when the city authorities instituted the dry culture system in 1818 when the mortality fell to 1 in 62. In 1820 the dry culture system was neglected because "it did not pay" & the lands remained undrained wet & boggy. The mortality by malarial fevers "became fearful" before the occurrence of the Vomitto." (mortality 1 in 5 in 1820)

After this epidemic the wet lands were drained and properly cultivated and the mortality was reduced to 1 in 37. in 1821. No Epidemic occurred until 1854. This year the Swamps west of the city were under cultivation but neglected. the lands East & West were wet & boggy from the heavy rains; Malarial fevers of the worst types prevailed extensively before the outbreak of the Yellow fever epidemic — In 1876 the drainage around Savannah was in a sad state of neglect, the low lands were covered with Stagnant water or were Sobby and the increase of mortality from malarial fever over that of the preceding years was very great.

From this statement it will be perceived that in every year marked by an Epidemic of

Yellow fever in this city, a neglect of drainage of surrounding lands had caused an increased mortality from Malarial fevers before the appearance of the epidimic.

Thorough drainage is therefore a matter of the greatest importance to the welfare of this city. By reference to the map, you will easely see that the existing drainage around Savannah is altogether insufficient, and this insufficiency produces deleterious effects upon its inhabitants.

As it is the general desire of the citizens that such a System of drainage should be established as would improve the health and under more Secure the lives of all the inhabitants of this city, and as the only reason why such a System has not already been established is the want of necessary funds, which funds we See no present means of providing.

I will therefore make, in the name of the people of Savannah & its Suburbs — an application in accordance with the rules of the National Board of Health, hoping that you may See the justice of applying.

J. S. V. P.

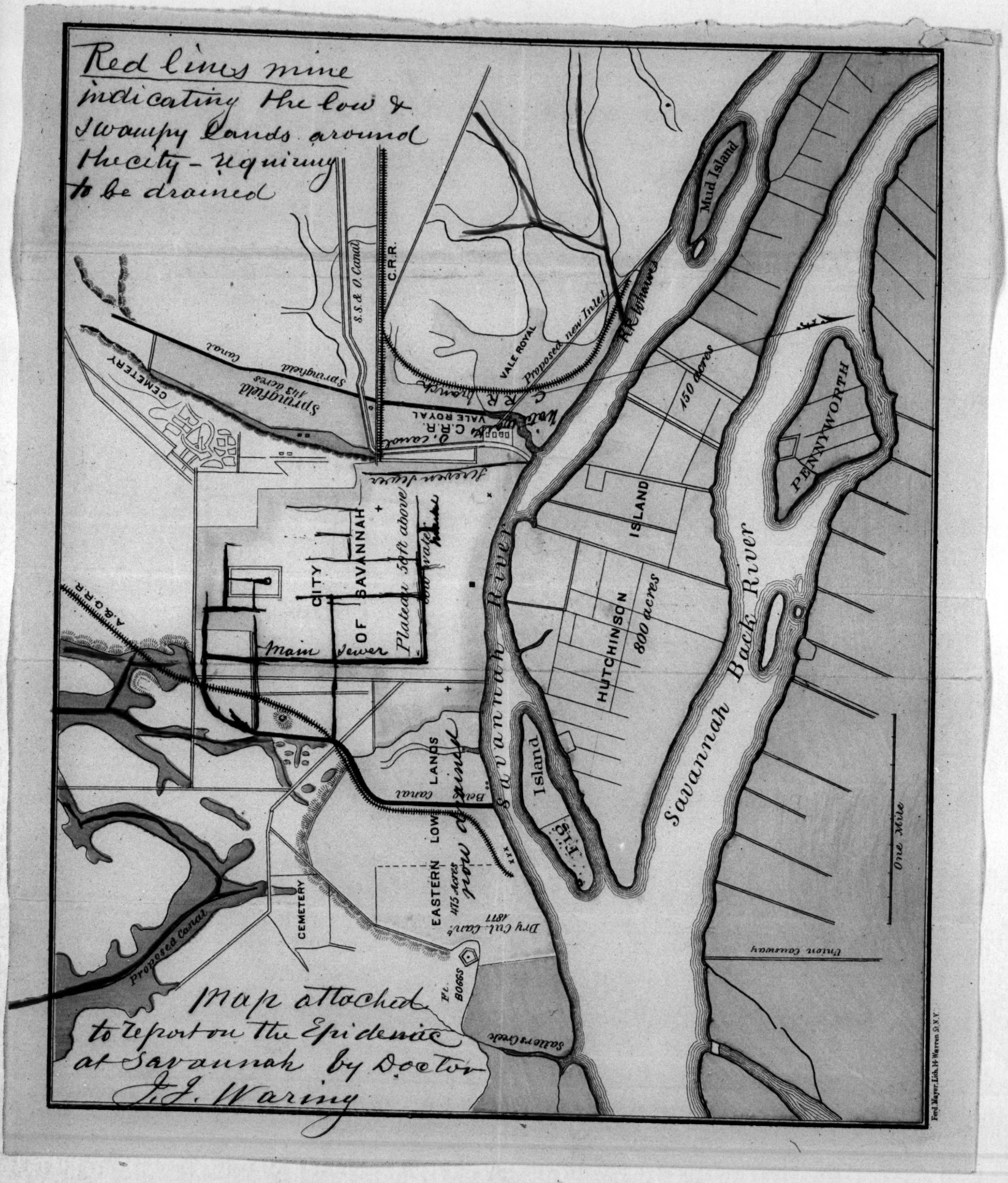
Some of the money appropriated by the General Government for Health purposes to the Relief of our Seaboard town

Very Respectfully

J. C. Le Hardy M.D.

Savannah Oct 22d 1879

Red lines mine indicating the low & swampy lands around the city - requiring to be drained



Map attached to Report on the Epidemic at Savannah by Doctor J. J. Waring

3317

Report on the Sanitary condition of the City of Savannah.

Dr. J. C. Le Hardy,
Dear Sir,

In endeavoring to form an estimate of the salubrity of any southern city, deductions must be based upon the statistics of the white population; first, because it is made for the benefit of the white settlers who will be subject to the same influences as the white residents, and secondly, there are peculiarities of race and personal characteristics which influence the mortality of the colored race from which the white race is exempt. As these cannot be changed by any legislation it is needless to discuss them here.

Situated in 32° N. latitude, upon a dry and sandy bluff which rises about fifty feet above the adjacent river, surrounded by lands some three feet lower than high-water mark, the city of Savannah presents an admirable field for judicious drainage and sanitation; with a population of 32.000 and an immense shipping interest, work of this character becomes of the highest importance to the prosperity.

of the city.

The climatic difficulties which surround this subject are not greater here than in other southern cities, the mean annual temperature being less than 70° F. with occasionally a light frost during the short winter of about two months duration; snow has not been seen here since the winter of 1852-53.

In 1853 water supply pipes were laid down throughout the city, and following the extensive disturbance of the soil necessary to that work, came the epidemic of Yellow fever in 1854 as a "post" or a "propter hoc". Up to this time the so-called modern improvements — water-closets etc. had not been introduced into the houses, privies being employed which were situate some distance from the dwellings.

Now, however, large subterranean excavations surrounded with porous brick, called dry-wells were built by many of the owners of better class houses, into which sewage of the house from water-closet, bath-tub, wash-stands, sinks etc. was allowed to run. From these dry-wells the fluid matters soaked into the soil, while the gases found an exit by regurgitating through the waste or soil pipes back into the house.

From 1870 to 1872 the present system of underground sewerage was carried out, requiring of course extensive upturning of the soil and again, either as a consequence or a coincidence, the following year 1873 showed the heaviest mortality that had occurred in Savannah for many years before, omitting of course the exceptional years of war and epidemics; the number of deaths being 192 in excess of 1872, 311 more than 1874 and 502 in excess of 1869.

Since 1873 the mortality among the whites has shown a steady decrease until last year it was only 19 per thousand, and there is no just reason why this figure cannot be reduced so as to make this one of the healthiest of cities. Under the influence of the swamp drainage which has been carried on the malignant types of malarial fevers common a quarter of a century ago have entirely disappeared, but the tell-tale typhoid diseases, telling the story of imperfect sanitation, have crept in.

It is impossible to conceive of a more favorable location in which to demonstrate at trifling cost the value of judicious, foreseeing sanitary legislation and practice.

The malarial fevers of the past lurking in the half-cleared,

imperfectly drained swamps, which in almost native wildness surrounded the city; the filth diseases of the present, the result of inattention to or ignorance of sanitary requirements, or else of willful violation of the simplest hygienic principls; these two distinct eras of the history of disease in this locality can easily and cheaply be made to show by striking contrast, in the near future the blessings and benefits of a rigid, fearless, thorough and impartial enforcement of wise sanitary laws.

The city is amply sewered; but unfortunately water-closets have been connected with the sewers, the idea being that matters emptied into them would be carried away; but in reality this plan is but little better than the dry-well system, for experience "has shown that the very best kind of sewers constructed by the very ablest of that class of engineers with all the care and skill they could muster, become in a short time as a leaky basket and impart to the soil a great deal of the putrid fluid passing through them" and in the case under discussion no attempt was made to confine the fluid contents, for the sewers are built of a most porous brick and are not cement lined.

The sewage of the city is now discharged into the river, and as this is one of the sources of the water available to the inhabitants, it of course is more or less contaminated, and when to this is added the fact that the wharf frontage has extended until now the intake of the water-works is in the midst of the ships, it will at once be seen that a most unsanitary condition of things exists. The present Council have had a bill passed by the Legislature authorizing the construction of an aqueduct which, it is to be hoped, will be carried above the reach of tides, and then this source of danger will be removed.

The privy system here is most objectionable, the vaults are dug in the sandy soil and lined with very porous brick, so that the fluid contents percolate freely into the earth and find their way to the water stratum beneath and thus is the soil constantly saturated with the elements of septic poison. For years also it was the custom, when these vaults became filled with solid matter, to dig a hole close to the privy, into this pit the semi-solid excreta were allowed to run, and were then buried, still further enriching and poisoning the soil, while the atmosphere was polluted by the slowly

disengaged effluvia from the buried filth and by the emana-tions from a surface of privy vaults equal to nearly three acres (3.366 x 36 sq. ft. each), and finally the evil was not a little aggravated by neglect to have the vaults emptied at short intervals, a result of ignorance, negligence or both. This matter which heretofore has been in the hands of the individual proprietors has now been taken charge of by the public authorities, and for the future it is their intention that all excreta shall be transported beyond the city limits..

Stables both for cows and horses are sources of pollution in a soil of the porous character of that upon which Savannah is built; the fluid excreta rapidly soaking into the sand, and further then prevails the pernicious habit of using boards in the flooring of stables which become saturated with the urine and are then a dangerous source of contamination.

The offal of the city is at present supposed to be collected by scavenger carts and should, if the ordinances were enforced, be carried out and thrown at any available point a mile beyond the city limits. This is a most unsanitary way of disposing of the offal, and its dangers and inconveniences will increase as the city extends; it is unnecessary to enlarge

upon this subject, once that attention is directed to it its correction cannot be a matter of very great difficulty or expense.

There are two sources of water supply, one from the river and the other from wells. The objection to the river water and the remedy have been already shown when speaking of the sewerage system, while the impure condition of well-water has been suggested when speaking of the privy-system. The remedy for this latter, if wells must be used, is by law to compel the closing up of the present shallow wells which are filled only with drainage water and sink driven wells or dug wells water tight through the layer of impervious clay which underlies the city, or better still in lieu of the wells erect public fountains supplied with pure Savannah river water.

The surface drainage and the dryness of the cellars and ground floors of houses fronting upon unpaved streets is much affected by the habit of the people who fill up hollows before their doors, throwing the drainage on their next neighbours and these again repeat the process until in many places the streets have grown higher than the sidewalks and the enclosed lots. In the lanes the same thing has taken

place by a deposit of coal cinders and ashes which should be removed by the scavenger carts; all this of course takes place without the superintendance or knowledge of the city surveyor, and much of it also is the result of a faulty system which places the control of the streets and lanes under an alderman who is never a competent engineer.

The plan upon which the city is laid out is such as to secure ample ventilation, small blocks of buildings, frequent streets and numerous squares all planted with trees leaves nothing to be desired in this respect; apart then from the proper drainage of the swamps which lie beyond the city limits, a few things are needed to meet the views of internal sanitation:

1. Correct the outlet of the sewers and make them a part of the general county system, carrying the sewage of the city away from the Savannah river.
2. Suppress all privies, dry-wells and water-closets and enforce a pail system or its equivalent.
3. Prohibit the use of city well water, and provide a supply of water free from sewage contamination.
4. Prohibit the upturning of the soil during the summer

months unless in case of accident to some of the subterra-
-nean systems of pipes.

5. Let the floors of stables be made water tight with asphaltum or its equivalent.

6. Reserve the sewers for carrying off waste water alone.

7. Find some other place, or means for the disposal of the offal, at a greater distance from the city.

8. The establishment and maintenance ~~under~~ under competent super-
-vision of exact surface levels in the unpaved streets and lanes.

These, with the faithful enforcement of municipal ordi-
-nances at present in existence will leave nothing to be desired in a sanitary point of view.

Yr Ob Svt
Savannah Ga
21 Oct 1879

truly Yours
R. J. Nunn, M.D.

To Dr J. C. L. Hardy

3317

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Drainage, Chatham County,

TO

His Excellency, A. H. Colquitt,

GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

GEO. N. NICHOLS, PRINTER, SAVANNAH, GA.

SAVANNAH, JUNE 17TH, 1879.

To his Excellency,

GOVERNOR A. H. COLQUITT.

SIR:

In obedience to the second section of "An act to "provide for the drainage of Chatham County, so as "to protect the State from epidemics of yellow fever "and other diseases, and to appropriate for said pur- "pose one-third of the State tax of said county for "the year 1877," the undersigned Commissioners respectfully submit the following report of the disposition of the money appropriated by said act.

The appropriation authorized for the purposes recited in the act has amounted to the sum of $27,633.73, as appears by the appended statement of Mr. T. M. Cunningham, Treasurer for the Commissioners. There remained in his hands at the date of his statement, May 24th, 1879, a cash balance of $8,559.34. As this balance has been appropriated to works of drainage now in their inception, and will be exhausted before the session of the General Assembly following that of July, 1879, the Commissioners deem it their duty to construe the appropriation of the State as if already applied and the work of the Commissioners completed, in order that they may by timely report of operations necessarily slow and protracted, anticipate the requirements of the law under which they have acted, and early express for the people of Chatham County and for themselves, grateful appreciation of the beneficent legislation of the General Assembly in promoting the public prosperity through the public health. As health is essential to the happiness and welfare of the individual citizen, so too with communities, and in this wise application of money to secure the public health in Chatham County, the State enlarges the basis of future taxation on improved land, develops a new area for investment and industry, restores the shaken confidence of its second largest tax-paying community, and aids in fixing permanently within its

jurisdiction the second in rank of all the southern points of export, controlling in 1878 a foreign and domestic commerce amounting to $42,299,073.71.

Setting aside these suggestions of a sound public policy in thus protecting the public health, it may be true for other reasons, that the State rightfully owed this appropriation. The public health in this locality had been greatly endangered by military operations during the war. Some of the leading works of drainage near and within the City of Savannah were seriously impaired for the public defence, and excavations for fortifications extending for several miles around and in many instances within its limits, became pestiferous fens. A portion of these military works were constructed under the direct authority of the government of Georgia. She was an active participant throughout the contest, and finally her own gallant militia were among the last who manned the defences of Savannah. Is there nothing due by the State to the private citizens, whose property was thus devoted to the public use, and rendered by the public authorities unavailable for cultivation and too pestilential for habitation?

In the appropriation of money for the drainage of Chatham County, the General Assembly has united public justice with sound public policy.

The Commissioners were organized on the 7th of March, 1877. With the terrible epidemic of yellow fever of the previous year fresh in their minds, they were deeply impressed with the importance of anticipating the coming summer. But the law required the funds to be derived from the State tax for the year 1877, and this would not be collected before the autumn of that year. The delay threatened by this cause was averted by a timely advance of money by the Central Rail Road and Banking Company, under an arrangement assented to by the Comptroller General and approved by your Excellency.

It was evident, that the purpose of the Legislature was to confer the greatest good, not on the greatest number only, but also on the largest contributors to the taxes of the County, and as the conspicuous object of the act was "to protect the State from epidemics of yellow fever," a disease essentially of cities, the first efforts of the Commissioners were directed to the improvement of the Springfield Plantation, lying on the immediate eastern flank of the City of Savannah and, indeed, within its jurisdictional limits.

This plantation comprises a portion of an extensive swamp, resting between the Little Ogeechee and Savannah Rivers, naturally draining into both, but its greater area into the Savannah River. The Springfield Plantation lies in the latter area, subject therefore to inundation from the swamp water in its rear and from the tides in its front. This involved the construction of very heavy embankments, not only against both these overflows, but especially for the walls of an escape for that of the swamp, which could be vented only on the ebb of the tide in the Savannah River. In addition, this escape required a basin sufficient to retain the collected water when drainage ceased on the rising and until it is resumed on the ebb of the tide.

The cultivated lands of the plantation require a system of tidal drainage independent of that just indicated, and a third system independent of both, for the water flowing down and springing from the western slope of the city.

These requirements had been already provided for by the municipality; but inadequately, because complete drainage of the Springfield Plantation has been crossed by two obstructions, namely, by the embankment of the Central Rail Road and by the Ogeechee Canal. These had been penetrated by existing works, which in the first instance may be considered sufficient, but, omitting other defects in the drainage of the Springfield Plantation, the conduits under the

Ogeechee Canal have proven to be not only too small, but too high in their grade, to allow a practicable ultimate fall to the Ogeechee Canal.

The chief outlay of the Commissioners has been directed to this locality; but its importance was paramount to all others of the most urgent objects within the scope of their duties. The means in their control and due regard to the general welfare did not admit the correction of obvious defects in the drainage of the Springfield Plantation and the construction of appliances, which should evidently have followed the work they have accomplished; but they have greatly improved the system already established, and left the plantation in good sanitary and cultivable condition, capable of permanent maintenance at small cost.

The attention of the Commissioners was then directed to the drainage of malarial ponds on the Southern side of the city, and of the Teynac Swamp in its southeastern vicinity. At the same time the moats of the fortifications already alluded to, which had become ponds and productive of disease, were filled up by restoring the borrowed earth. It is proper to state, that the latter work has been carried out only in cases of urgency, where the excavations were close to neighboring settlements and most obviously injurious to the health of the inhabitants. This portion of the operations of the Commissioners has therefore been but partial, extending to the levelling of but a small part of the extensive fortifications around Savannah. Many of the most pestilential of the excavations made for their construction remain untouched, occupying private property, forbidding its cultivation, and greatly impairing, if not destroying, its value.

The Teynac Swamp comprises a large body of highly productive land near the city of Savannah in the hands of numerous proprietors. The drainage of this land is, however, very imperfect, for the want of a proper outlet. For this, it is dependent on the Cuy-

ler Swamp, with which it is naturally connected. The latter constitutes the lowest valley of the southeastern slope from the summit on which the city rests, and sweeps southward, emptying into the tide-water of Vernon River. A radius of only fifteen hundred feet, sprung from the southeastern angle of the jurisdictional limits of the city, will describe an arc of a mile in length in the Cuyler Swamp.

The drainage of the Teynac Swamp has been partially established by the Commissioners, and though imperfectly, for the reasons just suggested, still with marked improvement in the cultivability of its highly valuable lands, and in the sanitary condition of the neighboring hamlets.

The obstacle to its complete drainage lies in the Cuyler Swamp. The Commissioners have recently directed their active attention to the drainage of the latter, as the fundamental basis of the drainage and reclamation not only of all the Teynac Swamp, but of the whole district lying southeast of, and in the path of the prevailing summer and early autumn winds toward the city.

The drainage of the Cuyler Swamp will involve an appropriate canal, sufficient in capacity to receive and carry off the water shed from about five thousand acres of land. It will be five and three-fourths miles in length, with strong embankments and parallel ditches, and with the apparatus necessary for regulating the outflow from the adjacent lands and to arrest the influx of the tide-water at the mouth of the canal.

The Commissioners realize the magnitude of such an enterprise and the cost attending it, but they also appreciate its great public value. If their immediate efforts result only in the inception of the undertaking, but finally fix public interest in its completion, they feel that they will at least have initiated the accomplishment of the most important of all the objects of their duty to the State.

The balance remaining in their control from the State appropriation, as above stated, is scarcely more than sufficient for the preliminaries of such a work; but the Commissioners are confident that, with the sum derivable from one-third of the State tax of this county for the present year, this work would be accomplished and all the beneficient objects (now only partially fulfilled.) of the previous appropriation of the State, would be practically consummated.

The Commissioners invite attention to the results of the previous State appropriation as demonstrating its material usefulness. Environs of the city hitherto unimproved and uninhabitable show marked evidences of cultivation and settlement, and the same wise public agencies, which have produced such proofs of development, have doubtless contributed to save the city from a repetition, in 1878, of the catastrophe of 1876. The loss to the State by the epidemic of yellow fever in the City of Savannah, in 1876, was computed by impartial authority to reach the sum of $5,862,-357. The greater part of this large sum was of taxable value. It was all capital forever buried, principal and interest, in the graves of fifteen hundred citizens of Georgia. The expenditure of one per cent. of the above sum for the preservation of the public health in the manner authorized by the Act of 1877, would have averted such severe losses and the shocking calamities by which they were attended. Inviting immigration and investment, it would have increased the population, widened the area of cultivation and improvement, and given greater stability to the best interests and welfare of the people.

At the risk of appearing to go beyond the limits of their duty, the Commissioners venture to suggest, that there are not only among the highest objects of good government, but that such appropriations are in conformity with the Constitution of Georgia. It is true that the Constitution specifies with precision the pur-

poses for which the powers of taxation over the whole State shall be exercised; but, it is equally true, that all the revenues of the State are not derived from taxation. Such appropriations would not necessarily be derived from funds collected from taxes, nor from any funds specially dedicated by the Constitution, nor can they be understood as grants "of any donation or gratuity in favor of any person, corporation or association." They rightfully spring from the constructive, inherent powers of the Legislature acting for the public benefit, and for the most important purposes of all good government. It will not be denied, that the public funds can be constitutionally appropriated to the establishment and support of a quarantine system. This is intended for the protection of the public health against the importation of foreign infectious diseases, and is emphatically held to be one of the inalienable rights of the States. It would be as justly denied that the State is inhibited from appropriations for the protection of its people against domestic epidemic diseases, and from the establishment of such machinery as will prevent their recurrence, secure the public health, and thereby promote the "interest and happiness of the citizen."

For more particular description of the plans and operations of the Commissioners, they beg leave to refer your Excellency to the several accompanying documents, consisting of reports of their Committee on Engineering and of the Engineers under their direction, and of the statement of their Treasurer as to the condition of the fund on the 24th of May, 1879.

J. G. THOMAS, Chairman,
J. F. GILMER,
JOHN F. WHEATON,
C. C. CASEY,
JOHN SCREVEN,
Commissioners.

BALANCE SHEET

COMMISSIONERS OF DRAINAGE, CHATHAM COUNTY,

MAY 24TH, 1879.

State Appropriation, ...		$27,633 73
Paid for—		
Engineering, . . .	$2,238 88	
Musgrove Canal, . .	3,724 93	
Springfield Sewer, . .	4,083 44	
Screven Sewer, . .	791 80	
Springfield Plantation, .	2,309 93	
Brow Ditch, . . .	2,253 81	
Teynac Swamp, . .	1,399 46	
Southern Ponds, . .	1,743 22	
Expenses, . . .	145 35	
Tools, ...	155 76	
Chain Gang, . . .	75 31	
Cuyler Swamp, . .	152 50	
Cash on hand, . . .	8,559 34	
		$27,633 73

T. M. CUNNINGHAM,
Treasurer.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF DRAINAGE,
SAVANNAH, GA., JUNE 30, 1879.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original report on file in this office.

FRANK E. REBARER,
Secretary C. D.

to Dr Le Hardy. 3317

RECEIVED OCT 24 1879 CHIEF ENG.

Report on the Drainage of Chatham County particularly that part of it round the City of Savannah.

Drainage West of the City.

(I) Musgrove Swamp (also called Ogeechee Swamp) of which the largest or lowest part is within the City limits.

The Outlet into the Savannah River is through a regular Canal nearly 2 Miles long which drains nearly perfectly the Vale Royal Plantation and the lands along the Louisville road to the fork of the Augusta road from the Louisville road or to the one Mile post of the Central R.R.d, also, in combination with the Springfield sewer, the Springfield plantation up to the Backdam. — From the Backdam the undrained Swamp extends in several ramifications near to the Middle Ground road to the South, along that road to the West as far as the 4½ Mile post on the Atlantic and Gulf R.R.d, thence North to about the 4 Mile Post on the Ogeechee Road and on as far as the Crossing of the Charleston & Savannah R.R. Connexion with the Ogeechee Canal. Of this Total Area of about 8 Square Miles, of which only the higher land is cleared and partly cultivated, the lower and main part is heavily timbered, the branches partially so but being rapidly cleared up; one branch from the South and nearest the City, receives the drainage from several Slaughter pens.

(I) Drainage Area 8 □ Miles. Cost. $5000.00

Approximate Cost of Ditching and canalizing this Swamp about $5000.00

(II) Norwood's Swamp. West of Musgrove Canal and North of Central R.R.d crossing the Augusta Road and extending to Jasper Springs on said road and thence North East to the River; the high lands are partly cultivated, partly timbered, some low lands near Augusta road planted with rice, lower and Main Swamp to near the River undrained, but mostly timbered. Drainage Area about one Square Mile.

(II) Drainage Area. 1 □ Mile Cost. $1200.00

Cost of complete Drainage. — $1200.00

(III) Williamson's Swamp., the low lands 3 Miles West of the City extending from the River, crossing the Augusta road at about the 3½ Mile post, the Central Road at the 3 Mile post, thence alongside said Road and between it and the Ogeechee Canal in a Westerly direction

and croping said Canal at about ¼ Mile post to Shaw's backwater. The lower part from the river to the Augusta road is a nice plantation and canalized, thence up to Central R.R. it is ditched but ditches clogged by backwater; between the Central R.R. and the Ogeechee Canal the Swamp is not drained but timbered, beyond the Canal the land is mostly cleared and ditched but the drainage obstructed by the Canal.

(III) Drainage Area. 2 □ Miles. Cost. $800.00

Total Drainage Area about two Square Miles.

Cost of Drainage. $800.00

Drainage East of the City.

The Bilbo Canal drains all the land West of Waters's Road and South of Lover's lane or within the City limits, but wants Repairs and Flushing Gates or other works. This work is under Control of the City Authorities.

(IV) The Teynac Swamp from the Coast line R.R. about 1 Mile East of the City, where it empties into Cuyler's Swamp; thence it runs in a South Westerly direction croping the New Ala. way Ferry Road and the Waters' Road and extends with several ramifications across the S.S. & S. R.R. to near the 4 Mile Post on the White Bluff Shell road. Most of the low lands are open or being rapidly cleared up. From the Outlet into Cuyler Swamp near the Coast line Railroad up to the Skidaway Ferry road it is mostly cleared but is undrained and kept submerged by Backwaters from the Cuyler Swamp; from the Skidaway Ferry Road to a little beyond the Waters' Road it is canalized, and all the land to the West up to the White Bluff road on the Outskirts of the City are thoroughly drained; thence the upper part across the S.S. & S. R.R. up to the White Bluff Road for a distance of about 2 Miles is undrained, partially cleared, partially overgrown but rapidly being cleared.

IV Drainage Area. 2½ □ Miles. Cost. $2500.00

Drainage Area about 2½ □ Miles.

Cost of completing Drainage — $2500.00.

(V) The Cuyler Swamp from Catholic Cemetery to Hamner's Bridge across Vernon River, a distance of about 5½ Miles, is a wide undrained Swamp, mostly densely timbered; it receives near

(V)

Drainage Area. 7□ Miles.

Cost $35000.

its head all the drainage from the Teynac Swamp, and near its Outlet that from the Flournoy Swamp, which extends with several ramifications to the 4 Mile Post on the White Bluff Shell road. It is proposed to be canalized and the land to be reclaimed at a Cost of about $35000.00

Total Drainage Area 7□ Miles. exclusive of the Teynac Swamp.

Recapitulation of Drainage Areas & Cost

			Drainage Area.	Cost
East of City	I	Musgrove Swamp.	8□ Miles.	$5000.00.
	II	Norwood's Swamp.	1□ "	$1200.00
	III	Williamson's Swamp.	2 "	$800.00
West of City	IV	Teynac Swamp.	2½ "	$2500.00
	V	Cuyler Swamp.	7 "	$35000.00.
		Eastern Branches 2 "		$500.00.
		Total	20½□ Miles.	$45000.00

Respectfully submitted

Savannah. 13th Sept. 1879.

Augustus Schwaab. Asst.

No. 3474 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga.
Oct 28, 1879.

Le Hardy D. J. G.

ack'g com^n of 24th Oct.
Rel. to application
for aid to finish
the drainage of
Chatham County Ga

I

31

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
OCT 31 1879

See 3317

~~3469~~
3474

T. J Turner M.D
Secry Nat. Bd of H
Washington DC

My Dear Sir

Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your prompt answer of the 24th Inst.

I have sent the enclosed blanks to be filled by the clerk of our city Council and will enclose them with my application to the National Board of Health.

The application which I will have the honor to forward does not belong to "the sanitary improvements of cities" but is a State matter. The State Legislature had appropriated a sum for draining Chatham County, but when this appropriation proved insufficient

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
OCT 31 1879
OF HEALTH

it failed to meet the demand
for the amount necessary to
complete the work, and this
amount ~~in~~ part, is now asked
of the National Board.
Said application will be approved
by the Medical Society of Savannah,
the Mayor, our representatives
and the governor of the State.
It will also be accompanied by
certificates showing that no available
funds can be procured to finish
this important sanitary work.
The urgency, justice and
practical results of this application
as set forth in my report seem
too palpable to require reiteration,
and I trust the National Board
will investigate the matter
fully and satisfy themselves
that the present is an
opportunity wherein

their labors and
usefulness can be
perpetuated.

I am with respect
Your Obt Servt

J C L E Hardy M.D

Oct 28th 1879.
Savannah Ga

(See #3317)

No. 3556 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta Ga

Nov 4, 1879

Baird Jas. B. Seay B.H.

Calls attention to error in Bulletin of Nov 1

LB 3/79 fr 722.

ans

6

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
NOV -6 1879

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
NOV 6 1879
OF HEALTH

Office of
DR. JAS. B. BAIRD.
9 to 10
12 to 1
4 to 5

63 Whitehall Street.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov 4 1879

My dear Sir.

Please note error in computation of death rate for this city as published in the "Bulletin" of November 1.

It is given at "24.5" per an:.

It should be 11.4 per 1000 per annum.

Thus

Total number deaths - 9

Weeks 52

Population 41,000 | 4.68

Average annual mortality per 1000 - 11.4

Making, you perceive, a wide difference between the facts and the published record.

Very respectfully

Jas. B. Baird
Secy Bd. Health.

No. 3633 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta Ga

Nov^r 8, 1879

Baird Dr Jas. B.

Rel. to the population of that city.

Bull

11

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
NOV 11 1879
OF HEALTH.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE Nov. 11th.

Office of
DR. JAS. B. BAIRD.
9 to 10
12 to 1
4 to 5

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
NOV 11 1879

63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, Ga., Nov 8 1879

Dr. J. J. Tunner

Secy National Bd Health

Dear Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of 6th inst. in which you say that my communication of Nov. 4th had been received, and all information as to the nature of the basis of the facts upon which the estimate (of the population of this city) is made.

Permit me to say, before giving this information, that the object of my communication of Nov 4. was

not to direct attention to
this point, I had already
done this, in my re-
port as correspondent of
the Nat. Board, forward-
ed to you on 15, October
and the change from 39.000
to 41.000 had been made
in the Bulletin, in con-
formity, I presume, to
my representation con-
tained in the report
above referred to; but
the object sought by me
in my letter of the 4th
inst. was simply to pro-
cure the correction of
an error, typographical or

otherwise, printed in the Bulletin of Nov 1. it says "Atlanta, pop 41.000. Total No. deaths 9. Pr. 1000 pr an. 24.5." when it should be 11.4

That is all —

The basis of my estimate is the result of a thorough and reliable — though, as I before stated, unofficial — canvass of the city by the publishers of the city directory for 1879 - the figures reported in this directory are White 25.373 Colored 16.175. for convenience, and as the records was not official, I

have simply reported the total population at 41.009 The Mayor has, on several occasions, stated to one that, in his opinion, this was rather under, than over the true number of inhabitants. Several well informed rentors (rent agts.) and real estate dealers about that 46.000 is nearer the correct figure, but of course these are only the opinions of well informed men. I shall be happy to furnish any additional information on this or any other subject connected with attacks if it should be desired.

Very Respfly Jas. B. Baird Mbr Secy Bd Health

No. 3759 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga
Oct 30, 1879

Le Hardy J.C. et. al.
Application for aid
to drain Chatham Co.
Ga. endorsed by
Gov^r Colquitt Hon
Jno. C. Nicholls 1^st Dist
Ga & others.

LB 4/79 p 340.

Bd
25 A.
Ex. Com

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
NOV 25 1879

Ans. Dec 22/79

State of Georgia.

Executive Department.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov 14th 1879

To The National Board of Health
Washington. D.C.

The applica-
tion of Dr J b Le Hardy of Savan-
-nah for aid in carrying out the
drainage of Chatham County Georgia
meets my approval. The State of
Georgia has no available funds
for the sanitary work proposed.
The dreadful visitations of Yellow
Fever that have desolated Savannah
have rendered the taking of steps
to relieve her an imperative necess
-sity. When the epidemic lodges
there the city becomes a distributing

State of Georgia.

Executive Department.

Atlanta, Ga., 2 187

Point for the disease.

The drainage of the swamps and low lands environing the city of Savannah is believed to be the leading measure of relief, and it assumes something more than local importance. I heartily commend it to you, and trust that the application may receive your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Alfred H Colquitt

HERMANN L. SCHREINER,
Importer of Books, Stationery, etc.
SAVANNAH, - GA.

Blackshear Ga
November 8' 1879

To the-
National Board of Health.

Gentlemen -

I am decidedly of the opinion that the written application should be granted. I cannot well Conceive in what manner the Money could be more judiciously or beneficially Expended. Indeed the work is absolutely necessary & the health of the City of Savannah, and the people are not able to Contribute Liberally

Very Respectfully
Your C. Nicholls
1st C 1st Dist Ga

3759

Savannah Ga Oct 30th 1879.

To

Application for aid —

the National Board of Health

Washington
D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
NOV 25 1879

The undersigned a correspondent appointed by a letter from your Secretary dated September 4th 1879, makes this application, respectfully asking, that from the Fund set aside by Congress, to be used by the Board in preventing the Origin and Spread of Contagious and infectious diseases in the United States, the Sum of twenty five thousand Dollars be appropriated to the drainage of that part of Chatham County in the State of Georgia, lying to the South East of the City of Savannah in the belief that such drainage would materially improve the healthfulness of the said city, and tend largely to prevent the occurrence of Epidemic Yellow fever for all time to come, and he would recommend that the following persons be appointed to superintend the execution of the work proposed:

viz. J. G. Thomas M.D. John Screven
John F. Wheaton, Genl. J. F. Gilmer & C C
Casey. These gentlemen are recommended
because they are the members of a Commis-
sion created by an act of the legislature
of Georgia, approved in 1877 to
carry out the very same drainage, and
as they have commenced the work,
and pushed it to its present condition
to the perfect satisfaction of every one,
they seem to be the most fit and proper
persons to be intrusted with its completion.
The act which created this Commission
defines its duties and powers; it is
entitled as follows: "An act to provide
for the drainage of Chatham County,
so as to protect the State from Epidemics
of Yellow fever and other disease, and
to appropriate for said purposes one
third of the State tax of said County
for the year 1877."
The appropriation thus authorized
amounted to the sum of $27633.73
which has been expended as follows:

Paid for Engineering $2228.88
Musgrove Canal 3724.93
Springfield Sewer 4083.44
Screven Sewer 7918 0

Paid for Springfield plantation		$ 2309.93
	Brow ditch	2253.81
	Teynac Swamp	1399.46
	Southern ponds	1743.22
	Expenses	145.35
	Tools	155.76
	Chain gang	75.31
	Cuyler Swamp	152.50
May 24th 1879	Balance on hand	$ 8559.34
	Total	$ 27633.73

(Vide Report of Commissioners)

The City authorities of Savannah have expended for drainage of the land within the Corporate limits the following sums: In 1874 $ 4229.00. In 1875 $ 4786.93 in 1876 $ 5787.99. In 1877 $ 13692.78. In 1878 $ 15383.23. (Mayor's Reports)

The Engineer's report (Sept 13 1879) in your keeping shows that the drainage required outside of the City limits, with approximate cost is as follows:

1	Musgrove Swamp	S.W.	8 sq. miles	$ 5000.00
2	Norwood Swamp	N.W.	1 sq mile	$ 1200.00
3	Williamson Swamp	N.W	2 "	$ 800.00
4	Teynac Swamp	S.E	2½ "	$ 2500.00
5	Cuyler Swamp	S.E.		$ 35000.00
6	Eastern branches		7 "	$ 500.00
	Total		20½ Square miles	$ 45000.00

The sum requisite for completing this extensive work is more than a single locality could with propriety expect to to receive from the National Board of Health except in time of special distress, and the Cuyler Swamp S.E. of the city being the one which chiefly influences the health of the city, my application is restricted to the amount needed to cut a canal in that Swamp. An efficient Canal in Cuyler Swamp will permit the sewerage of the city to be carried into the Vernon River, and the pollution of the Savannah River from that Source will thus be prevented. The Estimated Cost of this canal deducting a balance on hand of $ 855.00, is about $ 25.000

October 30th
1879

Very Respectfully Yours
J. C. LeHardy MD

At a regular meeting of the Georgia Medical Society held Oct. 28th 1879. the above application was read to the Members. approved by them. and the Officers directed to append their official seal and their signatures.

James B Read MD
Pt. Ga Med Soc
Savannah

Henry Le Hardy M.D.
Recording Secretary. Ga.
Med. Society.

The undersigned ~~—~~ approve of the Application herein enclosed.

Rufus E. Lester
Senator 1st Senatorial District

Willis W. Russell
Representative of Chatham County Ga

A. P. Adams
Representative Chatham Co. Geo.

W. W. Paine
Representative of Chatham County
in General Assembly State of Georgia

City of Savannah
Mayor's Office
October 31st 1879

The undersigned Mayor of the City of Savannah respectfully represents and states that there are no available funds in the City Treasury or none that can hereafter be made available to apply to the proposed drainage; that the people of this City were impoverished by the epidemic of 1876 and were compelled to default in the payment of their obligations, many of which remain unpaid and further that a large sum is required yearly for drainage of the low lands in the immediate vicinity of the City which is supplied by the City Treasury.

I most heartily approve of the petition and certify from personal observation and experience that I believe the work proposed is necessary to protect the health of this City

John T. Wheaton
Mayor

Attest:
Frank E. Rebarer
Clerk of Council

We the Commissioners of the County of Chatham, State of Georgia, recommend the appropriation as Red for in the foregoing petition, and highly approve of the plans of drainage.

W. W. Paine Commissioner and Chairman of the Board

Attest:
Wm H. Bullock
Clerk C.B.C.

The Board of Commissioners of Drainage respectfully state that the contents of the application enclosed are correct — that having failed to receive from the State additional aid to drain Chatham County, we have been obliged to discontinue a work of the greatest importance to the health of the city of Savannah — We further state that the amount asked for will be barely sufficient to cut the canal proposed through

No. 3817 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga
Nov 26, 1879
Le Hardy J.C.
Rel. to aid for
Chatham Co. Ga.
Asks that the
matter be laid before
the Ex. Com^ee.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

LR 4/79 p 340
Ans

Bd
29

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
NOV 29 1879
OF HEALTH.

Ans. Dec 22/79

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
NOV 29 1879

Nashville Nov 29 1879

Doctor J. J. Turner
Secry Nat. Bo of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

You are aware that I handed to president Cabell in Nashville an application for aid etc.. Will you do me the favor to bring the same before the Executive Committee of Your Board for their deliberation and to forward me their final decision.

I feel in duty bound to place such a document before the Gentlemen who have approved of the Objects and endorsed my application with their Official Signature.

Thus again through it our Representatives in Congress will be made aware of the defects in the existing law and to so perfect the existing legislation as to extend the powers of the National

Board of Health beyond
its present narrow limits —
Quarantine inspections etc.

If in your Opinion, the publica-
-tion of the Application with Comments
through the public press would favor
its success, I shall have it published.

Hoping you reached home safely

I remain Yours
very truly
J. C. Le Hardy

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Savannah Ga
Nov. 26th 1879

No. 3986 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswick Ga
Dec^r 9, 1879

Blair Dr James S.
M.O,
Rel. to assistance
from N.B.H in estab.
lishing Quar. Station
on Jekyl
Desires to know if
Congressional action is
necessary before such
aid can be extended if
or would a visit to him
to Washington be likely to
further the object.

13 L B 4/79 p 260
L.B. 4

DEC 13

Letter to Dr. Blair Dec 23/79

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Brunswick, Ga.
Dec. 9th 1879.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Secty U.S.B. of Health,

Dear Doctor,

Will you do me the favor to inform me as to the probability of appropriation by the National Board of Health, in the establishment of a Quarantine Station on Jekyl Island. You will remember that I addressed a Communication to the Board upon this subject, some months since. Which, I was informed, was referred to the State Board of Health of Georgia. I have never heard of action being taken by the State Board upon the subject. In fact, I do not believe that the State Board is in active

3986

Stations of inspection at those
Ports and would thereby greatly
lessen the expense of Quarantine
on this portion of the Sea Coast
South of Savannah, Ga.
Will action of Congress be necessary
before the N. B. of Health can
move in this matter? If yes, or no, could
I further the object in view by visiting
Washington?
I trust, Doctor, that you will
give this subject due consideration
and bring it before the National
Board as early as practicable. I
shall be pleased to hear from
you at your earliest convenience.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obed't. Serv't,
James L. Blair, M.D.
Health Officer, C. B.

Brunswick, Ga.,
Dec. 9th, 1879.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Sec'y. N. B. of Health,

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dear Doctor,

Will you do me the favor to inform me as to the probability of assistance, by the National Board of Health, in the establishment of a Quarantine Station on Jekyl Island. You will remember that I addressed a Communication to the Board upon this subject, some months since. Which, I was informed, was referred to the State Board of Health of Georgia. I have never heard of action being taken by the State Board upon the subject. In fact, I do not believe that the State Board is in active

existence, no provision having been
made by the Legislature for the
continuance of the work of
the Board. Our people are alive
as to the necessity of a strict
Quarantine, hence my desire to
make one as effective as is possible
The City of Brunswick is becoming
each year more important in
a Commercial point of view,
and is utterly unable, financially,
to establish and equip a suitable
Quarantine Station. If the National
Board can extend aid in such
cases as this, it is important
that the necessary work be done
during the winter, in order that
we may be prepared to meet
any exigencies which may
arise next summer. If we
had a Quarantine Station on
Jekyl Island, properly equipped

with everything necessary for the
Care of the Sick and with all
of the best appliances for the
disinfection of Vessels, it would
greatly lessen the expense of stations
at other points, viz: Darien, Doboy
Satilla River, St. Marys and Fernan-
dina. An infected Vessel arriving
at either of those places could
be ordered to Jekyl Island, both
for treatment of the Sick and disin-
fection of Vessels. By reference to
a Chart of the Coast, you will
observe that the distance, from
either of the above named Ports
to Jekyl Island, is very short.
You perceive that my idea is: the
establishment of a permanent, Central
Station on the North End of Jekyl
Island at the entrance of the
Port of Brunswick, would obviate
the necessity of anything more

3986

Stations of inspection at those
Ports and would thereby greatly
lessen the expense of Quarantine
on this portion of the Sea Coast
South of Savannah, Ga.
Will action of Congress be necessary
before the N. B. of Health can
move in this matter? If yes, or no, could
I further the object in view by visiting
Washington?
I trust, Doctor, that you will
give this subject due consideration
and bring it before the National
Board as early as practicable. I
shall be pleased to hear from
you at your earliest convenience.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obed't. Serv't,
James L. Blair, M.D.
Health Officer, C. H.

Forrest City Ark

Dec 4th 1879

I certify that the above
claim is correct, I was
instructed by telegram to
close the Hotel until further
orders, & burn the bedding
&c in the room in which
the patient died, & attended
to it in person

E. Speed M.D
Quarantine Physician

Respectfully Yours

Forrest City Ark
Dec 9th 1879

I certify that the above
Claim is Correct, I was
instructed by Telegram to
Close the Hotel until further
Orders & burn bedding &c
in the room in which
the Patient died & attended
to it in person

Edward Md
Quarantine
Inspector

Hokefield, Ark

No. 32–80. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswick Ga.

Dec. 31, 1879.

Blain, Dr J. D.

Submits estimates for quarantine station at Jeckyl Island.

5. Ex. Com.

NATL. BD. OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
JAN 5 1880

Dr. Baichache

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN
5
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Brunswick, Georgia,
Dec. 31st 1879.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Secty State B. of Health,

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 28th ult.
Containing instructions from the National
Board of Health to prepare detailed estimates
of the cost of establishment of a permanent
Quarantine Station on Jekyl Island, were duly
received.

Presuming that if the National Board enters upon
a work of this kind, it would desire to erect
such buildings as would be sufficient to
meet all demands for several years to come,
I have made estimates accordingly.

For the purchase of the North end of Jekyl
Island, as represented by a line drawn from a point
South of Clam Creek and running East to low
water mark on the Sea side of the Island, I think
five thousand dollars would be ample. Mr. Du Bignon

the owner of this portion of the Island, offered to sell, through Dr. A. N. Bell, to the National Board of Health for the sum of ten thousand dollars. But, in my opinion, if he were offered five thousand dollars, he would not refuse it. And if submitted to a board of arbitration I do not think the award would exceed that amount.

The following structures or buildings for permanent improvements would be required:

1st. A Hospital building 40X72 feet, 2 stories in height, with Mansard roof, containing 24 large rooms, 2 halls in each story running the entire length and width of building and Piazzas front and ends of building.

2d. A building 34X56 feet, of same Specifications as above, containing 18 rooms. This building to be used for Offices and for the accommodation of persons detained for observation.

3d. A stone house 24X60.

4th. A Wharf of 100 feet front. The current being very swift and depth of water considerable, the wharf should be constructed of durable materials

with bulkheads for the reception of ballast, which, in time, would cause the wharf to become a permanent structure.

All buildings to be constructed of seasoned and planed Yellow Pine Lumber.

The estimated cost of the above structure will be about twenty-thousand dollars.

Preliminary survey and grading of site for building about five hundred dollars.

The station should be supplied with a Steam Launch for purpose of despatch and boarding vessels in rough weather, probable cost two thousand dollars. And a four oared boat suitable for boarding vessels, probable cost one hundred & fifty dollars. One boat house, probable Cost, two hundred dollars.

By the above estimate the entire cost would amount to twenty seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars. Or, in round numbers including necessary furniture for buildings, I estimate the entire cost at about thirty thousand dollars.

The cost of maintainance by the year is dependent upon so many contingencies that I am unable to give a detailed estimate. The Salary of the Health Officer should be ample in order that he may give proper attention to his duties. He should be allowed an Assistant or Clerk at a fair Salary and a sufficient number of employees for the proper keeping of the Station, management of boats &c. The incidental expenses would vary according to number of inmates. At a rough estimate, I would state that in my judgment from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars per annum would be required. I think the above estimates would be sufficient to accommodate all of the sick Seamen on this portion of the coast from St Mary's & Darien to Fernandina inclusive. And would put an end to the present mis-chievous practice of landing sick Seamen, to Savannah, Ga., on passenger Steamboats and Rail Roads. In spirit in the maintainance of the Station, all fees, arising from inspection

and disinfection of vessels, from treatment of sick seamen on foreign vessels and all Hospital fees collectable from United States vessels at three different ports, might be applied. This plan would diminish the annual expenditure from the funds of the National Board of Health. If the Health Officer, who should also act as general superintendent, is paid an ample salary, the above mentioned fees should be established by the National Board, collected and accounted for by the Health Officer.

I trust, Doctor, that the members of the National Board of Health will regard the above ideas and estimates with a great deal of Charity. Since they are crude and undeveloped, not having been made by an expert in such matters. My life for the past twenty odd years having been devoted to the Medical and Surgical treatment of the sick far removed from Hospitals, I have had very little experience of the cost of construction and maintainance.

I have employed a competent Contractor to make out plans and Specifications of the buildings above enumerated, and will forward them to you as soon as they are completed.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obed't Servant,
James S. Blain, M.D.
Health Officer,
Brunswick, Ga.

No. 137/80 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Augusta Ga.

Jan 8, 1880.

Ford W De Sanfone
~~Phy. in ch. of city Hosp~~

ack'g receipt of cir. with cards & states he will send weekly reports as requested.

7.

10

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JAN 10 1880

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN
10
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Augusta Geo Jany 8th 1880

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 10 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

T. J. Turner Sec Nat Board of Health

Dear Sir

Communication & Blank cards are received - we accept & will Endeavour to fulfiel the obligation

Respectfully

De Saussure Ford

Dean of Faculty of Med College of Geo. the Med'l department - Professor of Geo - & in Charge of City Hospital of City of Augusta

No. 144/80 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Georgia Infirmary

Savannah Ga

Jan 8, 18 80.

Houstown Dr J.P. Supt

Will send weekly

reports as requested.

7

12

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JAN 12 1880

144/88

Georgia Infirmary

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

No. ~~[illegible]~~ 98 Harris STREET,

Savannah, Ga., Jany 8 1880

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JAN 12 1880

M. J. L. Turner
Sect Nat. Bd. of Health

Dear Sir

Your favor enclosing postal cards for Weekly Reports just rec'd. I will endeavor to fill up & forward the same to you regularly.

Shall be pleased to receive the Bulletin & any other publication of your very useful & efficient body.

Very Respectfully
J. C. F. Houstoun M.D.
Supt. Ga. Infirmary
Savannah Ga

No. 257 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Augusta Ga
Jan 14, 1880.

Blome L.J. Secy B.H.
ack's receipt of mortuary
postal cards and
in classes printed reports
of the Augusta B. of H.

LB 4 p 658.
Ans 1-15

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE 1/16/80

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Jan. 19.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JAN 16 1880

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN
16
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Office of Secretary Board of Health
Augusta, Ga., January 14th 1880

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Secy Nat'l Bd Health,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Postal Cards for Weekly Reports have been received. I enclose you here a Printed Copy of our Annual Report. The Bulletin is received regularly and filed. Our Board is a very active one and is doing good service here. We find it somewhat difficult to get the Co-operation of our City Council, but I think we will succeed under the present Administration.

There should be an earnest Co-operation of all Local and State Boards with the National Board, and I trust that there will be through your efforts and those of other members Boards who take an interest in the great work of sanitation.

257

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Annual Report, in Which the Board Use Some Very Strong Language.

At the regular meeting of the City Council last night, the Board of Health made the following interesting report:

To His Honor the Mayor and Members of the City Council of Augusta:

GENTLEMEN: I here present, as required, the annual report of the Board of Health for 1879.

I will confine myself chiefly to the action of the Board in reference to city sanitation. This I will detail *seriatim* and historically.

At the regular meeting of the Board November 28, 1878, the Chairman made a written communication to the Board, earnestly urging them to make thorough inquiry into the condition of the existing sewers of the city, offering as an apology for his earnestness his own very decided opinion as to their baneful influence upon the public health. The Board promptly appointed a committee of the three permanent medical members of the Board, viz., Drs. Dugas, Rains and the Chairman.

At the regular meeting December 29, 1879, this committee made their report. This report was published in the Chronicle. I need therefore here only record its conclusions.

It condemned these sewers in almost every particular—that they were vicious and dangerous in their location, vicious in their construction, and injurious to the public health; that they were built in violation of settled principles of sanitary science; that, by whomsoever built, they were left a legacy of evil to the city; that the nuisance was upon us; that it was impracticable to remove it; that it must be dealt with by efficient measures best calculated to neutralize its evils. This committee recommended the construction of a conduit from the first level of the canal, crossing at the head of Greene street to Reynolds, down Reynolds as far as these sewers extended; that this work was a part of the system of sewerage early reported by the Board to the Council. It was further recommended, through abundant courtesy to the Council, that this report and recommendation be submitted to a mixed commission consisting of one member of the Board of Health, three officers of the city—his Honor the Mayor, a member of the City Council, and City Engineer—this commission to be charged with a more critical examination of the sewers and to present plans for managing them.

This action of the Board was communicated to the Council at their regular meeting, January 4, 1879. Truth compels me to add that the Council took no notice of this action of the Board, and, further, no notice or action was taken of it at their regular meeting on February 3. The chairman called a meeting of the Board on February 7, in a written communication, explaining the reason for this call, reciting the above facts, and asking the Board what measures they would take under the neglect of Council to co-operate with them to redeem the Board of Health from the weighty obligations still resting upon them. At this meeting dissatisfaction, disgust and indignation was expressed among the members of the Board at this contemptuous ignoring of the Board by the Council. Col. Rains presented a letter from the Board to the Council. This paper defined exactly the powers of the Board—some absolute, some advisory; defined the exact relation between the Board and the Council. It recorded the many instances of discourtesy on the part of the Council to the Board of Health, and of the entire neglect of its communications. It closed with this paragraph:

"The Board of Health is unwilling to stand in the present unsatisfactory relations to the community. It is held responsible that all proper measures shall be taken to preserve the public health, whilst at the same time its power exists mainly in recommendations to the City Council, which body does not apparently ever take them into consideration."

After discussion of this paper, but before it was adopted, a member of Council (ex-officio member of this Board) moved that this meeting adjourn to the 14th inst., stating that at the corner of McIntosh and Ellis streets. If any other of the recommendations of the Commission have been carried out, it is not within the knowledge of this Board.

At a called meeting, July 31, the Board ordered quarantine against Memphis to be executed by Council, according to quarantine regulations previously adopted by the Board.

At the regular meeting, on September 24, the City Engineer, as required, reported a plan for directing the drainage of the Land Company from the canal into the culvert under the canal, near West Boundary street.

At the regular meeting of the Board October 29, Col. Rains presented a paper containing the result of his examination of the waters of the surface pumps of the city, and expressing the opinion that this water was foul and too dangerous for use.

This communication was adopted and a resolution passed declaring these pumps and wells nuisances, and requesting the Council to remove the pumps and fill up the wells in every part of the city supplied by pipes from the City Water Works.

At the regular meeting of the Board November 27th, a communication was received from the Clerk of Council, acknowledging the receipt of the above action of the Board, and that the communication from the Board had been referred to the Committee on Pumps and Wells.

According to the best knowledge and belief of this Board, one of these many pumps condemned has been removed.

The Board of Health has and cherishes the hope that the present Council of 1880 will entertain more correct views of the relation between the Board of Health and the City Council, and their mutual obligations and duties.

"At the first organization of your Board of Health, your honorable body appointed Mr. Blome Secretary, and fixed his salary at $200. This was done without knowledge of the amount of labor attached to the office of this Board, with full knowledge of the vast amount of labor he has performed, and valuing the Secretary for the skill, punctuality and fullness of his labors, respectfully ask Council to make him a fair compensation for them. In the opinion of the Board his salary is not compensation for half his labors."

Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS D. FORD, M. D.,
Chairman Board of Health

the Board what measures they would take under the neglect of Council to co-operate with them to redeem the Board of Health from the weighty obligations still resting upon them. At this meeting dissatisfaction, disgust and indignation was expressed among the members of the Board at this contemptuous ignoring of the Board by the Council. Col. Rains presented a letter from the Board to the Council. This paper defined exactly the powers of the Board—some absolute, some advisory; defined the exact relation between the Board and the Council. It recorded the many instances of discourtesy on the part of the Council to the Board of Health, and of the entire neglect of its communications. It closed with this paragraph:

"The Board of Health is unwilling to stand in the present unsatisfactory relations to the community. It is held responsible that all proper measures shall be taken to preserve the public health, whilst at the same time its power exists mainly in recommendations to the City Council, which body does not apparently ever take them into consideration."

After discussion of this paper, but before it was adopted, a member of Council (ex-officio member of this Board) moved that this meeting adjourn to the 14th inst., stating that in the meantime there would be a meeting of Council, and pledging himself that the Council would then notice the action of the Board of Health. This adjournment was made.

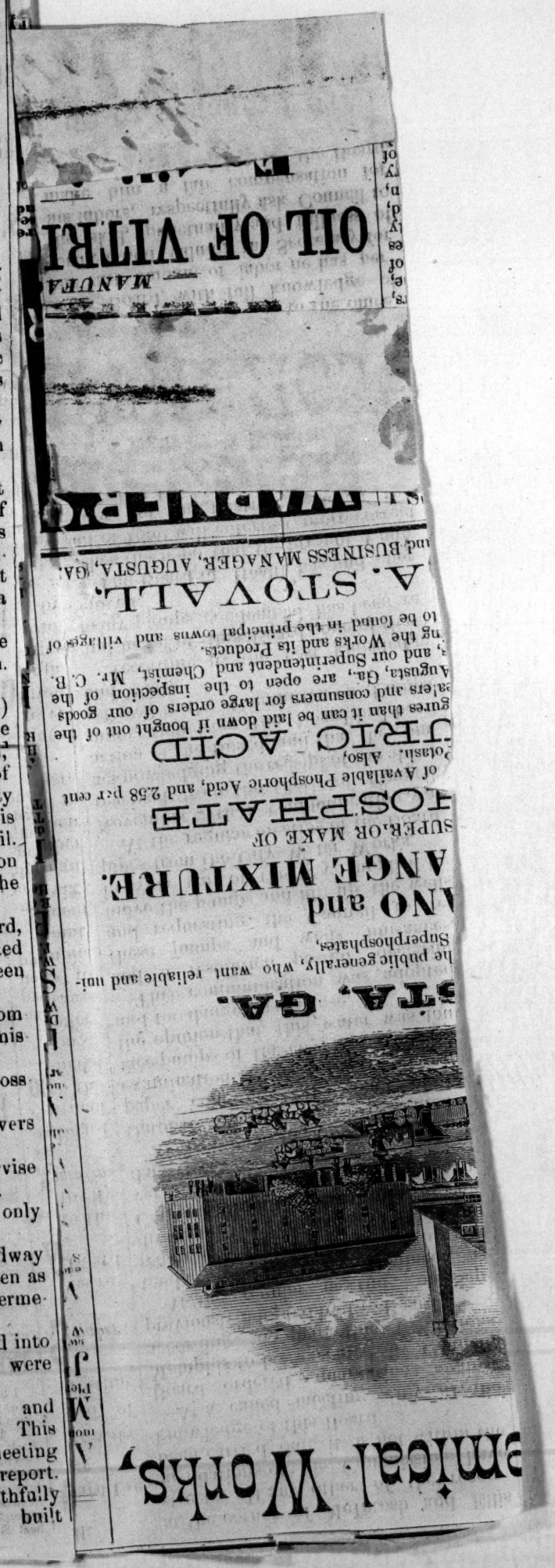
At the adjourned meeting (Feb. 14) a communication was read by the Clerk of Council that the Council, appointed on this mixed commission, his Honor the Mayor, Mr. Young, of the Council, and Mr. Davidson the City Engineer; that it had ordered this mixed commission to report to Council. The Board appointed Col. Rains on this commission and reordered the commission to report to this Board.

At the regular meeting of the Board, March 31st, this commission reported to the Board. This report has been published.

These following were the recommendations and plans of the commission:

1. That all gas and water pipes crossing the sewers should be removed.
2. A proper system of side sewers and catch pits at each cross street.
3. An expert engineer to supervise all connections of the main sewers.
4. Surface rain water to enter only at the catch pits.
5. Man holes into sewers, midway between the cross streets or as often as necessary, and lamp holes at intermediate points.
6. Four hydrants to be turned into a sewer each night until all were flushed.

This report was adopted and communicated to Council. This Council at its regular meeting in April also adopted this report. The sewers have been faithfully flushed, and one catch pit built



NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN
16
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Office of Secretary Board of Health
Augusta, Ga., January 14th 1880

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Secy Nat Bd Health,
Washington, D. C.

Sir;

The Postal Cards for Weekly Reports have been received. I enclose you here a Printed Copy of our Annual Report. The Bulletin is received regularly and filed. Our Board is a very active one and is doing good service here. We find it somewhat difficult to get the Co-operation of our City Council, but I think we will succeed under the present Administration.

There should be an earnest Co-operation of all Local and State Boards with the National Board, and I trust that there will be through your efforts and those of other members Boards who take an interest in the great work of sanitation.

I have the honor to be
Very Respy. &c.
L. T. Plumer,
Secy Board of Health.

257

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 16 1879

No. 389 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

~~Offices Bd of Physicians & St. of Ga.~~

Milledgeville, Ga.

Jan 19, 1880.

Harris Dr J. L. Secy

Reports no board of health, no sanitary regulations — not even a city physician for the poor.

Will make reports though, by referring to Sexton's report, if cards are sent.

LB 4/c 739

(Bul. sent Jan 23/

and Cards

23

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.

DATE 1/23/80

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE Jan. 26.

Noted

MEDICAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JAN 23 1880

DR. W. H. HALL, Presd't. DR. I. L. HARRIS, Sec'y.

Office of Board of Physicians State of Georgia,

Milledgeville, Ga., Jan 19th 1880

Dear Sir

Your circular letter addressed to Postmaster was placed in my box We have no board of health or any sanitary regulations nor even a City Physician to look after the poor. & it will be very difficult to get any satisfactory information from the different Physicians as there is not the most cordial relations existing among all of us. If you will send the cards will fill them out from the Sextons (City) report which he makes weekly to the board of Aldermen. Can give you the disease of all who are buried in the City

Very Respectfully &c
Iverson L. Harris

Sent Jany 23d

No. 445 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Augusta Ga
Jan 19, 1880.

Geroke Dr. R.O. Supt Hosp.
States that he has already forwarded one report on card and would have ack'd ere now but for want of time.
Suggests that as the number of deaths is so small that therefore are not desirable.

and LR # 779.
26

JAN 26 1880
OF HEALTH.

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN
26
1881
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 26 1881

Dr J. J. Turner Secy. Natl. Bd. of Health, Washington D. C.

Dear Sir.

Absence from the city and pressure of business prevented me from ever acknowledging your favor of last week. I expect by this time you have received one report. The number of cases is so small at present that I do not know, whether you wish me to continue sending the report. Most of the medical cases are treated at their homes by city physicians. The hospital (for negroes) is for about 50 beds, but contains at present but about half that number of inmates, consisting of medical surgical and gynaecological cases, with of course very varying proportions. I have had about the full number and at other times but eight or ten inmates. Last weeks report which I sent you gives the exact number on Saturday noon last.

Very respectfully.

R. O Jerkie M. D.

Supt. Ty. Hosp'l.

Augusta Ga, Jan. 19th 1881

No. 486 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Rome, Ga.
Jan. 27, 1880.

Mullen, Jas. E. City Sexton.

States in why no reports have been made since Jan. 3rd. In regard to health of city.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE 1/29/80
29.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JAN 29 1880

Noted Feby 2.

Rome Jan 27th 1880

Dear Sir

The readers I have made no report to you since Jan 3rd 80 because there has been no interments since that date in the City Cemetery. We have had only one death in our City this month this year & that a black man & his death was caused from Pleurisy & he was buried in the Country & one Interment of a person who died in Marietta, Cobb Co. Our physicians our City authorities are using all the means in their power to clean up our streets & remove nuisances our City may continue to enjoy good health this year Yours &c

Jas. E. Mullen City Sexton Rome Georgia

No. 540 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta, Ga
Jan 30, 1880.

Baird Dr. Jas. B.
Secy O. H.

Gives extract from official mortuary reports of Atlanta Ga.

- Bulletin -

Secy L B 5 p 49

RECEIVED TO

DATE 2/2/80

2 auth

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED FEB -2 1880

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Feb. 13.

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

(5)

RECEIVED
1880
JAN 30TH.
1880

Dear Sir

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 12th inst. relative to the prevalence of fatal diseases in the city of Atlanta, Ga., and particularly diseases of the throat and lungs, it occurred to me that it might be profitable to present a brief extract from the official reports of mortuary statistics of this city for the last six months of the past year — from July to January — compiled by myself as secretary of the municipal Board of Health.

The principal causes of death were

1. Consumption: White, 15, or 1.1 per 1000 per annum.
   Colored, 21, or 2.5 per 1000. per ann.
2. Acute lung diseases: White, 5, or 0.39 per 1000. per ann.
   Colored, 14, or 1.7 per 1000. per ann.
3. Diarrhoeal diseases: White, 30, or 2.3 per 1000. per ann.
   Colored, 42, or 5.1 per 1000. per ann.

(53

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB 2
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

FEB -2 1880

Atlanta, Jan 30 1880

Dear Sir.

Stating the remarks in recent numbers of the Bulletin in which reference is made to the relative mortality of the whites and blacks in the Southern States, from particular diseases, it occurred to me that it might be profitable to present a brief extract from the official mortuary reports statistics of this city for the last six months of the past year — from July to January — compiled by myself as secretary of the municipal Board of Health.

The principal causes of death were

1. Consumption: White, 15, or 1.1 per 1000 per annum.
   Colored, 21, or 2.5 per 1000. per ann.
2. Acute lung diseases: White, 5, or 0.39 per 1000. per ann.
   Colored, 14, or 1.7 per 1000. per ann.
3. Diarrhoeal diseases: White, 30, or 2.3 per 1000. per ann.
   Colored, 42, or 5.1 per 1000. per ann.

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18 .....

3
7C

4. Typhoid fever: White, 12, or 0.94 per 10000, per ann.
Colored. 7 or 0.86 per 10000, per ann.

5. Malarial fever: White, 2, or 0.15 per 10000, per ann.
Colored, 2, or 0.24 per 10000 per ann.

6. Rheumatism. White 1, —
Colored 1. —

I shall not presume to assert that these figures represent the death-rate of the negro as compared with the whites throughout this State, or all of the southern states, or even that the proportions here indicated will hold good when a more extended comparison is made in this particular locality, but the facts, as stated, are certainly suggestive, and I believe that they will not be materially altered when the comparisons cover a much larger territory, and embrace a much longer period of time.

Another influential element in

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,
Atlanta, ... 18 .....

13

8 C

Southern mortuary ~~statistics~~ ~~reports~~ are the deaths that occur among white persons who have taken up their residence in southern latitudes on account of anticipated, threatened or actually existing pulmonary trouble.

This fact, taken in connection with the excessive mortality of the negro population from consumption and other lung diseases, will fully account for the relatively larger number of deaths from this class of diseases in the southern, as compared with the northern section of our country.

It is true that the mortality among the negro race is a part of the common mortality of the state, but our colored citizens are so unlike any other class of persons, in many particulars, that

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,
Atlanta, ... 18....

(4

9 e

comparison upon the same basis would be eminently unjust.
The causes giving rise to the unequal death-rate of the two races may be discussed at another time.

Yours truly
Jas. B. Baird M.D.

Thomas J. Turner M.D.
Secy. National Bd. of Health
Washington

37

No. 864 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Augusta, Ga

Feby 22, 1880.

Campbell, Dr Henry F.

Acknowledges receipt of circular of 18th in regard to prospects of sanitary legislation in Congress. States he has not yet received No. 33 of the Bulletin nor Supplement No 2 which contains the legislation referred to and asks that copies be forwarded him.

2 S.

V. No.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED FEB 25 1880

HENRY F. CAMPBELL, M.D.
Office and Residence, 207 Broad Street,
8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

Augusta, Ga. Feby 22nd 1880.

Sent Feby 25-80
Bul. #33 & Sup. #2

Surgn J. S. Billings. M.D.
Presidt Amer. Pub. Health Assn
Washington D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED FEB 25 1880

Dear Doctor,

Your favor of 18th inst, calling attention to the conditions and prospects of certain Sanitary Legislation in Congress, and inviting expression of opinion, was duly received. As the particulars of these measures are not familiar to me - not having received No 33. of National Board of Health Bulletin - Feby 14th 1880. I must request, as you have kindly offered, that you direct that No of Bulletin be sent to me at this place, when I will give me pleasure to write you in regard to the measures to which you call Justice's attention: viz "Joint Resolution for International Sanitary Conference" & Bill relating to National Board of Health. I am sorry to say, I will also have to trouble you for Supplement No. 2 of Bulletin, as I do not remember to have seen it.

In regard to your suggestion, to defer assembling the advisory & Executive Committees, until time

of next meeting of American Medical Asso
ciations, next June in New York, I fully concur
— the double occasion will insure a full at-
tendance of the committee.

Awaiting the information in Bulletin necessary
to further expression of opinion,

I am, dear Sir,

very respectfully & faithfully Yours,

Henry F. Campbell

No. 92 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswick, Ga.
Feby 26, 1880.

Blair, Dr J. S.

Returns rules and regulations designed for the National quarantine station at Blackbeard Island with remarks in regard thereto.

1 Dr. Barbache

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
MAR 1 1880
RECEIVED

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 4
1880

Brunswick Ga., 1880
Feb. 26th A.D.

Dr. J. S. Billings,
Vice President, A.B.H.,

Dear Doctor,

Your circular letter, of the 20th ult., inclosing rules and regulations recommended for adoption by ports designated as Quarantine Stations &c,- and, also, Rules and regulations of National Quarantine Station on Blackbeard Island, addressed to the Mayor of Brunswick, has been referred to me.

I have very carefully considered the inclosed rules and regulations and am pleased to say that, in my opinion, they are as nearly perfect as any general system of rules and regulations for the governance of Quarantine can be made. Of course, much will depend upon the competency, judgment and discretion of the Health Officer under certain contingencies.

As to the terms suspected &c- I think it would

be reasonable to treat any vessel from a Cuban Port coming to the Coast of Georgia or Florida from the 1st of May to the 15th of November as a suspected vessel, in so far as to require the discharge of ballast, cleaning and fumigation. Except, that any vessel having an unacclimated Crew and having had a passage of some 12 to 15 days, without developing Yellow Fever, might be regarded as reasonably safe.

Any vessel should be treated as suspected upon which cases of Fever had developed in Port, and dangerously infected, should cases continue to develop after sailing.

I mention Cuban Ports particularly, because I believe the principal danger to Georgia and Florida is to be apprehended from those Ports in consequence of the usually quick transit of vessels, and from the fact of the annual prevalence of Yellow Fever in nearly all Cuban Ports. We are not so much endangered by vessels from Brazilian or South American Ports because of the length of passage. Infected vessels may arrive from those ports, but, suspected vessels, very rarely.

As to the propriety of exempting from detention persons who have had Yellow Fever &c - After the disinfection of their clothing and baggage, I think all such persons might be safely exempted from detention provided satisfactory evidence of a former attack can be procured. I know of no way of procuring such evidence, unless the testimony of the party claiming exemption be taken under oath. This I should not regard as satisfactory in all instances. American Seamen are always anxious to escape Quarantine and even the Statement of Captains of Vessels is not always reliable. Foreign Seamen expect to be Quarantined when from sickly ports, and as a rule, observe any regulations that may be given them.

As to the removal of Cargo &c - I think the Cargo should be removed in all cases of dangerously infected Vessels and from all Vessels having taken in Cargo in a dangerously infected Port at any season of the year. This, of course, applies more to Southern Ports where precautions should be abundant. After airing and disinfection of Cargo and thorough Cleansing and disinfection of Vessel, if we can have faith in the efficacy of

disinfection, I can see no reasonable objection to replacing the Cargo in the same vessel.

When the Quarantine Station of Blackbraid Island is in working order, I presume the National Board will require Consuls and inspectors at all suspected or infected Ports to direct all vessels, sailing from such Ports to the Coast of Georgia or Fla. to call at the National Quarantine before proceeding to their destination. I shall then direct all Pilots belonging to this Port, to order all such vessels seeking to enter this Port to proceed first to the National Station. And all such vessels will be required to present a Certificate of release from the National Station before being granted pratique here.

For information, I would enquire: In the event of the arrival of an infected vessel in this Port, by what means and at whose expense would she be transferred to the National Station? In the event of the refusal of the Master of such vessel to be transferred either in consequence of the sickness of the Crew or otherwise, what would be the proper course to

pursue? And at whose risk would the transfer of the vessel be made?

Allow me to suggest that it will be necessary to make arrangements at the National Quarantine Station to promptly supply vessels with clean ballast. You will find many vessels so unclean and with ballast of such character that it would be unsafe to admit it into our ports; and no vessel can be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected without removing the ballast. Many of these vessels are of such construction that they could not proceed to their destination without ballast.

I shall be pleased to attend the meeting of the National Board of Health in Washington, in May, if notified, in time, of the date of meeting. Not that I may give, but that I may receive instructions.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obed't Serv't.
James L. Blain, M.D.
Health Officer, C.B.

No. 925 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah, Ga.

Feby 27, 1880.

Talliguit, L. A.

Returns thanks for compliance with his request, and is gratified at the strong endorsement given by the Board to the necessity for local sanitation.

1 T.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAR 1 1880

Savannah Geo. Feb 27/80

MAR 1 1880
BOARD OF HEALTH

Dr. J. S. Billings
Dear Doctor.

Please accept my thanks for your very prompt acquiescence in my request. From a recent paper sent me, I am very much gratified with the strong endorsement given by you to the necessity of Local sanitation.

Respectfully Yours
L A Falligant

No. 940 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah, Ga.
Feby 28, 1880.

McFarland, M. D. J.

In regard to sanitary matters in Savannah.

L B Sept 955.

1 amo d/11 Mch 2

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
MAR -1 1880
RECEIVED

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 1 1880
OF HEALTH.

Office, Health Officer
Savannah Ga. Feby 28th 1880

To Secty.
National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir.

I have the
Bulletin No 3 of N. Feby 21st date, with the Board
ask for Correspondence Regarding Quarantine
Regulations - The subject matter of this letter
has no reference to this call, but I think it not
inappropriate. The Population of this City is
32,656. - Whites 17,493 - Blacks 15,163. The Mortuary
Report of this City for Year Ending December 31st 1879
Shows, Annual ratio per 1000 Whites 23.8. Blacks 45.2.
The disparity between the death rate of races is
great and I do not think that the blank form
now used for Mortuary Statistics is explicite enough.
I would suggest that the following named
Columns be doubled so as to show the deaths as
per race. "Population, Deaths under 5 yrs, Total no of Deaths
Representing death rate per 1000 and Zymotic diseases"

I am aware that the last note to report gives some of this information but it is not convenient for reference and is frequently overlooked.

In Southern cities where the population of races are nearly equal I think it only a matter of justice that the pro rata race deaths should appear at easy sight. In this City, Physicians are employed and paid to attend all those unable to afford Medical attendance, and notwithstanding this a large number of burial Certificates have to be filled out weekly by the Health Officer, stating on same, "no Medical attendant" The Negroes generally, will not avail themselves of this Charity - The report which I send you to day, for week Ending Feby 24 is a fair sample "Deaths, White 4. Black 9.

I am Sir

Your obdt

J. McFarland MD

Health Officer

Savh. Geo.

No. 1180 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Local Bd of Health
Augusta, Ga.
March 20, 1880.

Blome, L. F.
Sec'y Bd of Health

States Board has been recently re-organized, and the President has directed him to ask the N. B. for forms for burial permits or other blanks which may be useful to the board, & enable them to conform to some general system adopted by the National Board.

22 Sanit. Mch. 23d
V. 6. 22
and mch 22/80 p 533

OFFICE OF

Secretary Board of Health.

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
REC'D
MAR
22
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Augusta, Ga. March 20th 1880

Dr. J. J. Turner U.S.N.:

Dear Sir Nat Board of Health

Our Board has bee recently re-organized, the three Medical Members having resigned and new ones appointed by the City Council. Drs Eugene Foster, President, Virginius G Hett, and Geoge H. Winkler, Chemist. The Board is now going to work in earnest. The President requests me to ask you if you have any Burial Permits or other Blank forms which you think would be useful to our Board, or would enable it to conform to any general System or Rules of Reports adopted by the National Board, that you will send us copies of them. Any expense attending your compliance with this request will be cheerfully paid.

By the way I am only "Dr." by brevet, having served as Secretary of the Board of Health for 17 years. It is an honor to which I am not entitled, but nevertheless greatly appreciate, and find myself now generally designated by the title.

Very Resp. Yr Obt Sert. E. D. Blome
Secy Board of Health

No. 1279 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah, Ga.
March 27, 1880.

Le Hardy M.D. J.C.
Nunn, M.D. R.J.
President Ga. Med. Society

Views of the members of the Ga. Medical Society on the legislation now before Congress concerning the National Board of Health. They oppose any additional powers being conferred on the Board.

29

MAR 23 1880
OF HEALTH
F.

NAVAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR
29
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Surgeon
Surgeon Gen Nat Bo of H
Washington
D.C.

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find action of the Georgia Medical Society of Savannah

Yours truly
J C Le Hardy
Corresponding Sec

March 27th 1880

At a meeting of the Georgia Medical Society of Savannah, held March 23d 1880, the bills now before Congress, to increase the power of the National Board of Health, were discussed, and as it is contrary to the Bylaws of the Society to pass resolutions upon matters of a Public nature, it was decided that a paper be prepared expressive of the views of the individual members, to be signed by them and presented to the City Council - Cotton Exchange and the people of Savannah. — In accordance with these instructions, the following is offered:

We the undersigned members of the Georgia Medical Society view with apprehension the extraordinary and dangerous powers proposed to be conferred upon the National Board of Health, by the bills introduced in Congress by Hon's Messrs Harris and C. Young, and also that proposed by Mr Acklen. — The first section of Mr Harris bill provides: "That the National Board of Health, or in the intervals of its sessions, its Executive Committee (office) shall report to the President of the United States, whenever any place in the United States is considered by it to be dangerously infected with contagious or infectious disease, and upon the official publication by the President, of such report, the transportation of goods or persons from such place into another State shall be unlawful, and all persons guilty thereof shall be liable to prosecution therefor in the Circuit or district Court of the United States for any district in time which such goods or persons shall be transported, and any goods so transported shall be liable to be seized or destroyed, unless such transportation shall be carried on in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health and approved by the President as in other cases. These rules shall apply until the President shall proclaim such place no longer dangerously infected, and in the meantime the Board or its Executive Committee shall report to him weekly in writing, the Sanitary condition of the place in question. —

Mr Acklen's bill provides for the establishment of Quarantine Stations upon all avenues of approach to any place declared to be infected upon information furnished by the National Board of Health, at such points, all freight or persons and their vehicles of transportation, if starting from or destined for a point beyond the borders of the State, shall be inspected by agents of the National Board of Health, — and after they shall have been declared by such agents free from infection, any person or authority whatsoever who shall molest or hinder the free passage of such person freight or vehicle of transportation on the charge that they are infected or dangerous to the public health, shall on conviction before a United States Court, be fined 1000 Dollars and imprisoned one year.

We consider the provisions of these bills as dangerous, revolutionary and useless, if they become laws. — We protest most strenuously against conferring such extraordinary powers upon any National Board of Health, believing that such powers could be used to destroy our Commerce and Liberties, and are subversive of the Rights of States.

We earnestly appeal to the Municipal Authorities, the Merchants and the public of Savannah to unite in a protest against the enactment of such laws. —

We would further suggest the holding of a Convention in which all the Atlantic and Gulf States should be requested to participate, in order to frame a bill where in our common Weal should be expressly provided for.

Yours truly

Signed

R. J. Nunn M.D. Pres. Geo. Med. Soc.
Hen. Lee Hunt, Rec. Sec. Geo. Med. Soc.
Jno B Read. M.D.
Jno M Johnston M.D. Cor. Sec. Ga. Med. Soc.
J. P. S. Houston M.D.
J B Chisholm M.D.
Robt P Myers M.D.
T. J. Charlton M.D.
Benj S Purse M.D.
Wm Duncan M.D.
Benj. F. Sheftall M.D.
Jno D Martin M.D.
Js. S. Orme M.D.
Frank H. Lincoln M.D.
J. C. De Hardy M.D.
J. J. McFarlane M.D.
W. G. Bullock M.D.
H Burgard M.D.
R. W. Hartridge M.D.
B. S. Herndon M.D.

3 members dissenting, one not employed

A true Copy
Attest.
Frank H. Lincoln M.D
Sec. pro tem
Ga. Medical Society

Office of the Pres. Geo. Med. Soc.
Savannah March 27th 1860

The above is a complete roll of the members of the Geo. Med. Society at present in the City of Savannah

R. J. Nunn M.D.
President Geo. M.S.
Frank Lincoln Secy pro tem

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR
1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

1281/80

No. 129 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Augusta Ga.
March 24, 1880

Dugas, Dr. A. E.

Asks whether nothing can be accomplished by the Govt. in the way of arresting the spread of syphilis.

LB 5 p 640. apr 7/80

31. Ext Comm'd

File

MAR 31

Augusta Ga
March 24th 1880

Can nothing be accomplished by the government in the way of arresting the Spread of Syphilis.

The subject has been brought before our Medical Societies on several occasions, and while we all agree that it would be wise to Licence Whore-houses, and pass Stringent laws for the protection of the ignorant as well as immoral, the subject has generally been passed by with the remarks that our Government has not reached that stage of Civilisation required to grasp and undertake

such radical reform for
public protection.!
Can not the Scientific
Man, by sound logical
reasoning get the religious
fanatik to understand that
such a law would be a
most charitable one to the
human race, for what Ex-
-pounder of Religion of today
can say that his grand-
-childrens blood will not be
poisoned by the commingling
of his childrens pure blood
with that of some unfortunate
young man who in his
youthful frolicks received
into his system that diseas-
-ful poison.
I have seen the young
man come to me for treat-
-ment stating that he knew

not Exactly of which woman he had Contracted the malady, but that he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had been revenged by giving it in return to many others.

Can any sensible man say that it would not be a great act of Charity to protect such ignorance. Let us imitate the laws of the most Civilized governments of Europe in this matter and if need be improve upon their system, even to making the knowingly transmiting of the disease, a penitentiary offence.

Respectfully
A. E. Douglas M.D.

No. 1350 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Medical Association of Ga.
Atlanta Ga.,
April 7, 1880.

Baird Dr. J. B.
Secy Medical Association
In regard to resolutions
passed by the local
medical society Savan-
nah styling itself the
"Ga. Medical Association
tion. States similar
resolutions may be offer-
ed at the approaching
meeting of State Medical
Society April 22nd asks
for an official statement
of the attitudes of Bd in
order that he may combat
such resolutions, if offer-
ed.
S. F.

ans'd April 6/80
p 699

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, April 2 1886

Dear Sir:

I notice in our daily papers a report to the effect that the local medical society at Savannah - which calls itself the "Georgia Medical Society" has adopted resolutions opposing the proposed legislation by congress desired by the National Board of Health. I trust this local society will not be confounded with the State Medical Association, An effort may be made however, to secure the passage of similar resolutions by the State association at its approaching meeting in Augusta - April 21 st. and I write to ask an official statement of the attitude of the Board and its wishes in the premises in order that I may the better combat any assault upon it, that may be prompted by selfish or unworthy motives.

Very truly
Jas. B. Baird

Dr. Turner
Secy N. Bd. Health.

No. 1453. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Office Board of Health
St. Mary's, Ga.
April 9, 1880.

Barnard, Dr. A. J.

Sends report on sanitary condition of St. Mary's.

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE 4/12/80

12

APR 12 1880
BOARD OF HEALTH.

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE April 12.

1453

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR
12
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Office Board of Health
St Marys Ga. April 9th 80

Dr. J. J. Turner
Secy N. B. of H.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir —

Since my last report the usual good health of our town has been interrupted by the appearance of Measles, brought here from New York City, and which has ~~existed~~ since become Epidemic
No deaths since last Report either in the City or Neighborhood that I know of —

Population of our town about 800 — burial permits not required —

Very Respectfully
A. H. Bancroft

No. 1497 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Decatur Ga

Apr 12, 1880.

Goss Dr J.H.

asks for Bulletin & blanks for making reports.

Sent cards & Bulletin Apr 15/80

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR 14 1880

14

POSTAL CARD.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTH

U.S. POSTAGE

OFFICE

National Board of Health,
Washington,
D. C.

1497 Decatur Ga. 4/12 1880.

Please send the "National Board of Health Bulletin" & blanks for making reports to your Board & oblige

Yours respectfully,

J. H. Goss, M.D.

Decatur Ga.

V. #.

Sent C. & B.

No. 1526 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswick Ga

April 12, 1880.

Blain Dr Jas. S.
H.O.

ack'g com'n of 20th ult
& states that Senator Gordon
will favor the appl'n asked
by N.B.H. — Has written
Gov'r of Bd of Brunswick
to Hon J.C. Nichols on same
subject —

asks if H.O's will
be furnished transporta-
tion to Wash. on acct.
of May meeting of N.B.H.
& 2nd Con. Convention.

17 ack —

Ex. Com'ee

File LB 8 p 617.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. APR 17 1880

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
APR 17 1880

Brunswick, Ga.,
April 12th 1880.

Dr. Thos. J. Turner,
Secty N. B. of Health

Dear Doctor,

Your favor, of the 20th of March, in reference to the failure of appropriations by Congress, for the purpose of prosecting the Quarantine and other objects and designs of the N. B of Health, was duly received. I should have answered immediately, but wished to submit the subject to the B. of Health of this City. I trust this explanation of delay will be satisfactory.

I have, by authority of the Board, addressed a communication to Hon. J. C. Nichols, our immediate Representative, giving my views upon this question and requesting his favorable consideration.

Some time ago, I addressed Gen. J. B. Gordon, who is a personal friend, upon the same subject and

in reply, receive assurance of his intent and Co-operation.

If my engagements permit, I hope to be able to attend the meeting of the National Board of Health, in May prox., in Washington. Will you please inform me as to whether or not Rail Road transportation for one fare will be arranged for the visiting Health Officers? I ask the question because of my desire to save as much expence as is possible to the City of Brunswick.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obed't. Serv't.
James C. Blair, M.D.
Health Officer, C.B.

No. 1602 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta Ga

a/r , 1880.

Baird D Jas. B.
Secy B.H.

Names of officers
of B. of H. &c

Secy

21

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 21 1880

Schedule.

City or State.... Atlanta, Georgia.
Name of Board.... Board of Health of the city of Atlanta,
Number of Members Five — 3 physicians & 2 non professionals
Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... Corporate limits.

When organized. Present Board elected last July 6th
By whom is the Board elected? General Council of the city.

Names of officers and members.....
William S. Armstrong M. D. Chairman
Jas. B. Baird M.D. Secretary
H. G. Drake M.D.
Fredk. P. Rice Esq.
Aaron Haas Esq

How often does Board meet? Bi Weekly
Does the Board publish its reports? Reports are made to city council & published among records of the city.
Post office address
Atlanta, Ga.

No. 1612 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

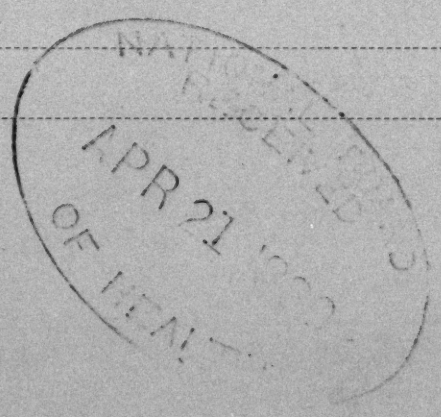
Savannah Ga
Offic Clk of Council
Apr 19, 1880.

Rebarer Frank E.
Clk of Council

Names of Officers
of B. of H. &c

Secy

21



City of Savannah,

OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL,

April 19th 1880

P. J. Turner, Esq.,
Secty National Board of Health
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to yours of 16th inst., beg to say that all matters pertaining to Health and Sanitary Department, City of Savannah are managed and controlled by the Board of Sanitary Commissioners who are appointed by His Honor the Mayor, and are as follows:

Hon. John F. Wheaton, Mayor Chairman
Aldermen: Wm Duncan, M.D.
" Geo. C. Freeman
" J. R. Hamlet
Citizens: J. A. Saussy
L. A. Falligant M. D.
J. T. McFarland, M.D. Health Officer and Secty.

The Board meets every two weeks for regular business, but is subject to the call of the Chairman at any time when deemed necessary.

I respectfully refer you to Dr. J. G. Thomas,

of this city, President, for information relative to the State Board of Health.

Very Respectfully Yours

Frank E Rebaer

Clerk of Council

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 21 1
OF HEALTH

1612

No. 1624 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta Ga

April, 1880.

Baird Dr Jas B.
Secy B H

In reply to Circular
for forms of Registra
tion states that no
forms are supplied
& no returns made
to B. H.

V. S.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 21 1880

21

National Board of Health
Washington, D.C., April 15–1880

Sir:

Will you please forword duplicate forms of the

1 Return of a death,
2 " birth,
3 " Marriage,

used in your city for the use of the convention of vital statistician that will meet in Washington May 6th, 1880.

Very respectfully
T. J. Turner
Secy Nat'l Bd of Health

1 No particular forms supplied - Name - age. sex. Race, Residence, & disease, is demanded.
2 Ordinance requiring returns of births is not enforced.
3 Returns are made to the ordinary accessible at will, they are not required by or made to the Board.

No. 1651 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Augusta, Ga

Apr 19, 1880

Blome L T.
Seey B. H.

Forwards forms of Registration

V. S — L D Smith
Seey —
Blank forms

22

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
APR 22 1980

OFFICE OF

Secretary Board of Health.

Augusta, Ga. April 19th, 1880

Dr. T. J. Turner,

Secy State Board of Health

Dear Sir:

I enclose you herewith copies of such Forms as we have in use. We have no law requiring registration of Births and Marriages, hence no Forms for those subjects

In the Bulletin of Feb 28th 1880 suggestions are asked for. 1. There should be a uniform nomenclature of diseases. We are not wedded to any particular system here.

2 Our Board of Health regulations will be shortly published — will forward copies as soon as possible. No law (Municipal) exists requiring births or deaths, and the State law is not enforced by any penalty, therefore a dead letter. 4. Forms now being prepared. 5 Enclosed. 6, 7, None. 8. We think all cases of contagious and infectious diseases should be reported and registered. The forms should embrace the name of the patient, the location, street and number, the disease, when attacked, result.

As our Board, (as at present organized is a young one, and have not digested the forms & reports, we feel some delicacy in making suggestions, except that we deem it advisable that a uniform system should be adopted in all the States and Cities, as nearly as as local circumstances will permit forms; and State laws should be enacted to enforce compliance with the requirements of local Boards, to report births, marriages, and deaths. The Physicians here are furnished with blanks, and leave them with the family of the deceased person, they returning them to the City Register with the order for the grave. There is great difficulty in awakening an interest in Vital Statistics here — but unless they are promptly and correctly kept are perfectly useless. a fact which you well know yourself

Very Respectfully &c.,

L. T. Blome,

Secy Board of Health.

NATL BD OF HEALTH RECEIVED APR 22 1880 SECRETARY'S OFFICE 1300

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED APR 22 1880

16571

U.S.

Secy

No. 1671 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

August Ga.

Apr , 1880.

Blome L I
Secy

Names of officers
of B. of H. &c

Secy -

22

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 22 1880

Schedule.

City or State.... Augusta, Georgia.
Name of Board.... Board of Health of the
City of Augusta Georgia
Number of Members, 12
Bounds within which its authority
is exercised..... City Limits

When organized, May 10th 1877
By whom is the Board selected?... — By the
City Council of Augusta

Names of officers and members.....

Dr. Eugene Foster, President, } Elected to office by the Board.
L. D. Blome Secretary
Dr. V. G. Hitt, Medical Member
Dr. G. H. Winkler, Chemist
Mayor Robt H. May; Dr. M J Jones, Chm'n Health Committee of Council, } Ex-officio Members of the Board
Jas E Thompson, C.A. Platt, W. Daniel " " " " "
Saml Levy, Judge W.F. Eve, R.A. Fleming and Wm Mulherin } Citizens one from each ward

How often does Board meet? Monthly - Last Wednesday in the Month

Does the Board publish its reports? - Only such portions as it seems advisable

Post office address

Augusta,
Richmond County
Georgia

No. 1675 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Darien Ga

Apr 19, 1880.

Harris R.B.
Ch. B. of H

Names of officers of B of H.

Respectfully,
Secy

22.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 22 1880

Darien Georgia
April 19th 1880

Sir

Your communication to hand and I here with submit the Schedule desired by the N. B. of Health

Very Respectfully
R. B. Harris
Chr Board of Health
of Darien

To
Dr T. J. Turner
Secretary N. B. of H.

Answers to Schedule of Questions

Darien McIntosh County State Georgia

Darien Board of Health

Five (5) Members

City of Darien and Harbor at Doboy

Organized 1875

Elected by Commissioners of McIntosh County and Ex Officio Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Darien

Dr. R. B. Harris Chairman

Dr. H. Cotter Secretary

Dr. A Gray. R W Grubb Henry Todd and Dr. Jas Holmes Quarantine Officer by virtue of his office is also a member of the board under the Creating ordinance

Board has one (1) regular Meeting Each month Excepting during the heated term when must twice Monthly

The Board publishes its reports in the Darien Timber Gazette of this City

Post Office address. Darien McIntosh Co Ga

Respectfully submitted

H. H. Cotter

Secty

No. 1716 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Columbus Ga

Apr 20, 1880

Moore M. M.
Clk

Names of officers of B. of H. &c

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Copied

Secy

23

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 23 1880
OF HEALTH.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
APR 23 1880
OF HEALTH.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Schedule.

City or State.... Columbus, Georgia

Name of Board.... Board of Health of City of Columbus Ga

Number of Members - about 10- was until last year only six, or one for each ward in the city.

Bounds within which its authority is exercised,..... Corporate limits of city.

When organized - July 23 1879.

By whom is the Board, elected.... The Mayor & Council of City of Columbus Ga

Names of officers and members.... D. W. Johnston, Secy.

Board all the Physicians of the city - The following being about all: F. A. Stanford, J. W. Grimes, Sr, G. J. Grimes, J. M. Mason, J. P. Chafin, Jno. E. Bacon, C. Terry, J. W. Pitts, C. B. Leitner, S. J. Austin.

How often does Board meet? - No regular time, should meet monthly under regulations -

Does the Board publish its reports - No but occasionally reports or recommends to council.

Post office address — Columbus Ga.

Very Respectfully &

M. M. Brown Clk C.

Apl 20. 1880.

No. 1855 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta Ga

Apr 26, 1880.

Baird, Jas B
Secy Med Asso
of Ga.
Rel. to D. LeHardy's
opposition to the
N. B. H.

Calls attention to
fact that Dr LeHardy
is a correspondent
of the N.B.H.

Ex. Com ee
ackd with thanks.

28

LB ofL 66.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
APR 28 1880
RECEIVED

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, April 26 1880

Dear Sir:

As I anticipated, D. J. C. LeHardy, of Savannah, made his usual thrust at the National Board of Health, through his agents, at the recent meeting of the Medical Association of Georgia in Augusta. It was sought by LeHardy to force the Savannah protest, with accompanying, and similar resolutions, upon the association, but after a sharp skirmish the whole matter was postponed indefinitely. We, who resisted his scheme, congratulate ourselves upon the issue.

By the way. LeHardy is one of your correspondents.

I send this information as confirmatory of the apprehensions I expressed a few weeks ago.

Yours truly
Jas. B. Baird

Dr D. J. Bunker Surg.
Washington D.C.

No. 2100 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswick Ga

May 7, 1880

Blair Dr Jas. S.
H.O.

ack'g recpt of
Telegram rel. to
infected vessel "Teresa".

Forwards Quar.
Reg. for 1880.

11

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 11 1880

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
MAY 11 1880

Brunswick, Ga.,
May 7th 1880.

Dr. Thos. J. Turner,
Secty. N. B. of Health,

Dear Doctor,

The telegram, from Dr. Cabell, in reference to Spanish Bark "Jessie" came safe to hand. The National Board may rest assured that the vessel will be treated with due regard to the public health, and all necessary precautions taken.

I regret very much my inability to attend the meeting of the N. B. of Health in Washington on the 5th inst. I expected to be present, but was prevented from doing so by professional engagements.

Enclosed find Quarantine Regulations of the Port of Brunswick for the year 1880.

Very Respectfully,
James D. Blain,
Health Officer, C. B.

No. 2234 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

St. Marys Ga

May, 1880.

Barnard A.F.

Rel. to organization of Bd of H.

Secy — List ✓

V.H.

Labled

22

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 22 1880

2234

Dr Farmer—

Dear Sir

Excuse delay. Our Local Board for the present year 22 ob being organized, could not comply with your regard earlier.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 19

Richd Gatly
A. B. Barnard

Schedule.

City or State.... St Mary's Ga
Name of Board.... St Mary's Board of Health

Number of Members Four
Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... Port of St Mary's

When organized 1879
By whom is the Board elected.... By the Mayor

Names of officers and members

A. F. Bacard M. D. Health Officer & President of Bd
F. M. Adams — Secry
F. D. Hawkins
Samuel Cribb

How often does Board meet? No specified time
Does the Board publish its reports? Not Heretofore
Post office address St Marys Ga

No. 2523 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga.
June 16, 1880.

Elliott, Dr. W. H.

Leave this evening arrive at Washington Friday morning

File
16.

JUN 15 ... OF HE...

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**
This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Savannah Ga 16 1880

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C.

To Dr I J Turner

Secy Natl Board of
health Washn D C
Leave this evening arrive
at Washington Friday morning

W H Elliott
23 Collect Gov
Kf

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 2615 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswick Ga.

June 19, 1880.

Blain Dr Jas. S.
H.O.

Reports violation of Quarantine at above port by Revenue cutter "Boutwell"

Ex Com[e]

23 See letter of V.P. June 23/80

F.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 23 1880

NATL. BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 23
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 23 1880

Brunswick, Ga.
June 19th 1880.

Dr. Thos. J. Turner,
Secty, N. B. of Health
Washington

Dear Doctor,

I beg leave to report, for action of the National Board of Health, a violation of the Quarantine, at this Port, by the Revenue Cutter "Boutwell." The facts, as reported to me, are as follows: An Officer, from the "Boutwell," on the 16th of the present month, boarded two Spanish Vessels, from Havana, then undergoing Quarantine at this Station. My watchman protested against such proceedings without the authority of a permit from me as Quarantine Officer. He was simply informed that

the boarding Officer was acting
under orders.
I would be pleased to receive in-
-structions, from the St. B. of Health,
to meet such Contingencies as
this. I do not wish to conflict
with the Revenue Service, but I
must Certainly protest against
such conduct in future. If the
National Board has never considered
this point and has not already
provided for it, you will oblige
me by bringing it to their notice
Unless provided for in some Satisfac-
-tory manner, My duty will require
me to bring action in the Courts.
Please inform me as to whether
or not the National B. of H. is
prepared to extend pecuniary aid
to such Quarantine Stations as
may be in need of assistance.
The City of Brunswick is really unable

2615

to purchase a site and erect such Quarantine buildings as are needed, our Quarantine Station being only a temporary arrangement.

Information upon the above points will be thankfully received.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obed't. Serv't.
James J. Blain, M.D.
Health Officer, C.B.

No. 2708 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga

June 25, 1880.

McFarland M. J. H.
M.O.

Sends regular mortuary card, also mortuary list as published by city authorities ask which the Bd prefers

L.B. 7 p 233.
(e.s.o.)
30

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JUN 30 1880
Secy

OFFICE, HEALTH OFFICER,

SAVANNAH, GA., June 28th 1880

J. J. Turner MD USN
Secty N.B. of Health

JUN 30 1880

Dear Sir.

I send you the Mortuary list similar to which is published weekly by the Municipal Authorities also the Postal filled - I write this to ask whether you would rather have the full report as per printed official Statement? If so I will gladly send it -

Your &c

J. McFarland MD
Health Officer

REPORT OF DEATHS.

(Town or City,) Savannah Ga

(Date, week ending June 25th, 1880

	DISEASES.	CASES.	DEATHS.
	Consumption, (Phthisis Pulmonalis)		1
	Croup		
	Diarrhœal Diseases		1
	Diphtheria		
	Fever—Enteric		
	Fever—Malarial		1
	Fever—Scarlet		
	Fever—Yellow		
	Lung Diseases, acute		2
	Measles		
	Puerperal Diseases		
	Small Pox		
	Whooping Cough		
	Other		6
	Total		11

		WHITE.	COLORED.
2708	*Population* 33.248	18229	15019
	Deaths from all causes	4	7
	Deaths under five years	4	11
	Deaths from accidents of all kinds		1
	Deaths from zymotic diseases	1	1
	Other	2	4

(Signature,) J. McFarland MD
Health Officer

[OFFICIAL.]

Mortuary Report, City of Savannah, Ga., for the Week Ending June 25, 1880.

2708

DISEASES.	WHITES.				BLACKS AND COLORED.			
	Adults.		*Children.*		*Adults.*		*Children.*	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Accidental drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cholera infantum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Consumption	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congestion of lungs	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malarial fever	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Providential causes	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senile debility	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Teething	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	2	1	..	1	..	2	5	..

RECAPITULATION.

Whites 4, colored 7; total 11.

Population—Whites, 18,229; colored, 15,019; total, 33,248.

Annual ratio per 1,000, whites 11.41; colored 24 23.

Still-born infants, 1 (white).

AGES	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
Under 1 year	..	3	3
Between 1 and 5 years	1	1	2
Between 10 and 20 years	..	1	1
Between 20 and 30 years	1	..	1
Between 50 and 60 years	1	..	1
Between 60 and 70 years	1	1	2
Between 80 and 90 years	..	1	1
Total	4	7	11

No. 2716 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Augusta Ga

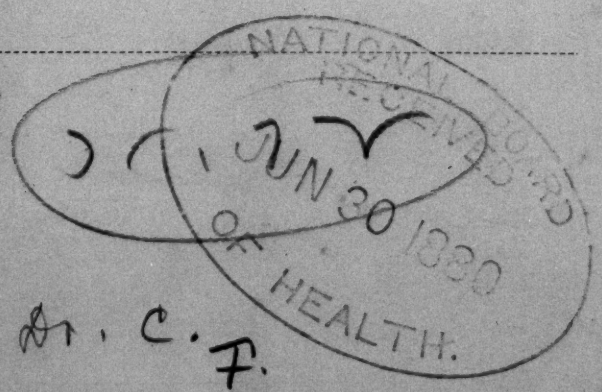
June 28, 1880.

~~Foster~~ D Eugene
Pres. B. of H.

Asks act of Bd in securing their city a system of sewerage. The Council have decided to provide a system.

Will N.B.H. furnish an Engineer or recommend one.

30:



Dr. C. F.

BOARD OF HEALTH
HAUD IGNARA MALI, MALIS SUCCURRERE DISCO.
HYGEIA
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

Eugene Foster, M. D.
President.

L. G. Blame,
Secretary.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JUN 30 1880

Augusta, Ga. June 28 1880

Dr. J. L. Cabell
President National Board Health
Dear Sir.

The City Council of Augusta in conjunction with our Board of Health having determined to give our city a perfect sewer system I write to ask your friendly aid in the matter. The different systems proposed have been surveyed and the report of the engineer has been rendered. As the cost of the proposed work will be very heavy I have advised that the surveys be submitted to a board of three engineers - one of whom shall be a Sanitary

BOARD OF HEALTH
HAUD IGNARA MALI, MALIS SUCCURRERE DISCO.
HYGEIA
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

Eugene Foster, M. D.
President.

L. G. Blome,
Secretary.

SEPT. AIR'S OFFICE
1890
30
JUN
NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED

Augusta, Ga. 188

engineer of ability. This, I am satisfied, will be done. I, at the request of the Mayor of this city, write to ask if the National Board of Health will furnish us, at their expense, the services of a sanitary engineer who will come to Augusta and remain until the Board of Engineers shall examine and report fully upon the entire question. If you can not furnish us the services of a sanitary engineer will you do us the great favor of recommending such an one (known personally to yourself) to us, and give his address in your letter. Respectfully

Eugene Foster M D
President Board Health

No. 2784 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Milledgeville Ga.

July 3, 1880.

Harris D. J. L.

Asks for new supply of postal cards for making mortuary reports.

~~Solicitor~~ Recd July 6

6 V. 36.

RECEIVED
OCT 9 - 1880
CHIEF CLERK'S
DIVISION
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Milledgeville Ga
July 3rd 1880

Dear Sir. The Cards sent me. have been used up. (except three) If you wish reports continued. please forward a supply. Have had Measles + Dysentery prevailing for last month.

Very Respectfully &c
J. L Harris MD

No. 2975 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah, Ga.

July 19, 1880.

McFarland Dr. J. H.
H.O.

Rel. to mortuary report.
Reply to circular of
July 15
Refers to Bulletin
of July 3/80 showing
that he has not been
derelict in making
reports
Returns cards on
hand.
Secy.

21 LB. 7. p 345

WAR DEPARTMENT
JUL 21 1880
MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE

OFFICE, HEALTH OFFICER,

SAVANNAH, GA., July 19th 1880

P. L. Turner M.D. U.S.N
Supt. N.B.H.

Sir

Your bearing date of July 15th 1880 is just at hand, you say "I have the to respectfully call your attention to the fact that No Mortuary report has been received from your City since June 12th ult. and to enquire if you propose to Continue your reports, if not please return the Cards you have on hand" — I beg leave to say that if you will refer to National Board of Health Bulletin July 3rd 1880 You will see report from this City for week Ending June 19th 1880, I have also before me your letter bearing date July 9th ult acknowledging receipt of Communication from me bearing date 25th ult in which you say that "I may send the mortuary ~~report~~ list as Published by the City Authorities, in this letter I sent both Postal and Published list" Mortuary I send Portals which I have on hand —

Respectfully

J. McFarland M.D.
H. Officer

No. 3013 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Doboy Sd. Ga
Quar. Sta.
July 12, 1880.

Holmes James M.D.
H.O.

Rel. to cooperation
with Dr Elliott

Ex. Com^ee July 29 Tabled
Annd. LB 7 p 377
Ref^o Treas Dept
23

JUL 23
OF HEALTH

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 23 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Quarentine Station Boy Island Ga
July 19th 1880

To The Chairman of the National Board of Health
Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the great pleasure and the honor to state that I received yesterday from the City & County authorities at Darien, instructions to co-operate with Dr. Elliot in carrying out the purposes of the Gov. at Blackbeard Island and to afford him any assistance That my long experience on "the Coast" may enable me. And to be governed in future by the rules and regulations of "The National Board of Health" on Quarentine matters

The object of this letter however is more particularly to ascertain my correct course in reference to Public Vessels, as Revenue Cutter for instance, as the above rules and regulations have not been received yet. and our local laws make no exceptions. All vessels being forbid to communicate or to be communicated with until inspected by the Quarentine Officer

The direct inquiry therefore is, Is it the duty of a Revenue Cutter to board a vessel

just arrived at a Quarantine Station. Before she has been visited by a Health Officer or in other words, has the Cutter the right to do so! We make these inquiries as we have just entered into our new relations with the Government and wish to abide by any instructions that we may receive from your Board.

Requesting an early answer I remain

Your most Obt. Servt.

J. Jaime Holmes M.D
Health Officer
at Quarantine Station Darien Geo.
Halcon. Doboy Island

No. 3069 "State Report"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Milledgeville Ga

July 24th, 1880.

Harris J L.

Refer to population, and will send a corrected report in his next report.

V.H.

O.K

OF HEALTH
JUL 26 1880

POSTAL CARD.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER.

U.S. POSTAGE

ONE CENT

Secty Nat: Board of Health

Washington

D C

306

69

41

Milledgeville Ga
July 24th 1880

Dear Sir

In my next report expect to make a change in the population based upon the census just completed. When I gave it at 4000 we had a Cotton Factory in our city employing nearly 200 hands - Destroyed by fire. The hands with their families have removed to other cities. by which we have lost 1000 of our population.

Respy yr J L Harris Mayor

No. 3315 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Columbus Ga

July 31, 1880.

Moore M. M.

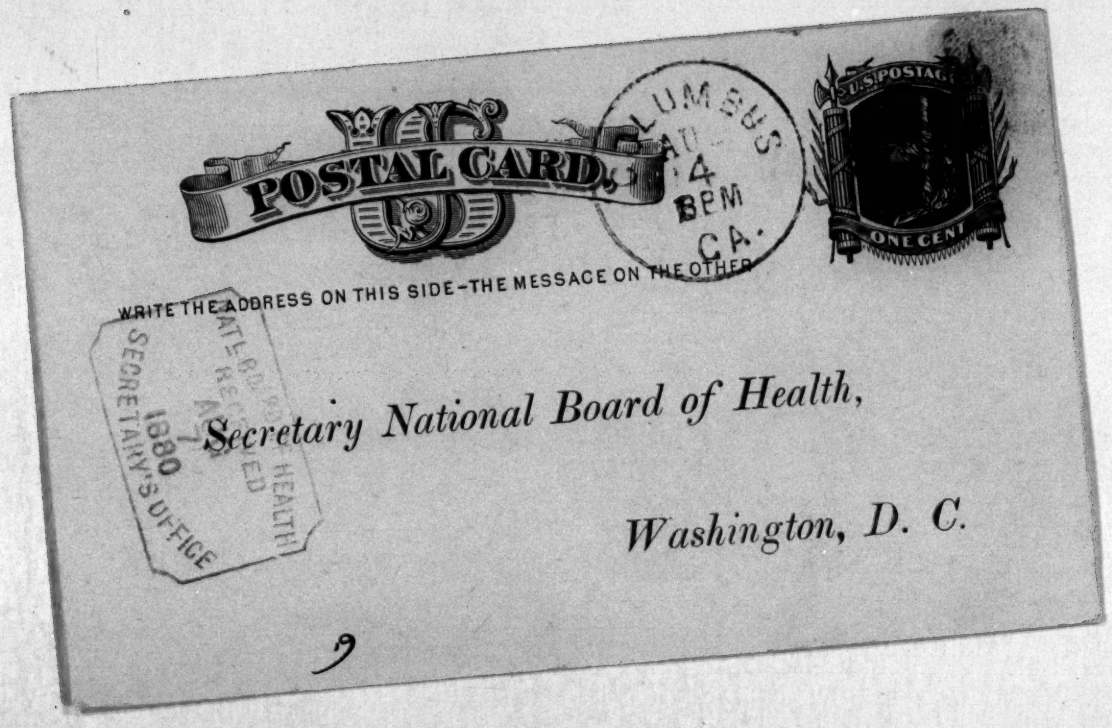
Asks if monthly reports will be accepted as that is best he can do

✓ Secy - LB 7 p 557.

✓ Ans^d — yes.

9

AUG 5 1880
OF HEALTH.



Secretary National Board of Health,

Washington, D. C.

9

REPORT OF DEATHS.

(Town or City) Columbus Ga

(Date) week ending July 31, 1889

DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.
Consumption, (Phthisis Pulmonalis)		
Croup		
Diarrhœal Diseases		
Diphtheria		
Fever—Enteric		
Fever—Malarial		
Fever—Scarlet		
Fever—Yellow		
Lung Diseases, acute		
Measles		
Puerperal Diseases		
Small Pox		
Whooping Cough Heart		
Heart disease		
Bronchitis		
Cancer		
Dropsy		
Total		6

	White.	Colored.
Population 10133 -		
Deaths from all causes	2	
Deaths under five years		
Deaths from accidents of all kinds	1	
Deaths from zymotic diseases		

Signature W. W. Moore clk C

Sixteen deaths during the week ending July 31st 1889 were reported to the City Council. Six of which occurred outside the city limits. Ten deaths occurred within the city limits during the week ending July 31st 1889 and were not reported to the City Council. Four deaths occurred within the city limits during the week ending July 31st 1889 and were reported to the City Council. Two deaths occurred within the city limits during the week ending July 31st 1889 and were not reported to the City Council. Information received July 9th 1889.

No. 3498 "State Reports"
3635

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
3706.

Savannah Ga

August 21, 1880.

McFarland J. J.
H.O.
Rebarer F. E.

Mortuary Report wk-
ending Aug 19 1880.

Rel. to form of
report.

L B 7 p 786.
Ex. Com Aug 28
Ext for Bul.

23 L.B. 7.

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Aug. 28.

OFFICE, HEALTH OFFICER,

SAVANNAH, GA., August 21st 1880

J. J. Turner M.D. U.S.N.

Secty N. B. of Health

Dear Sir.

I am directed by the Board of Sanitary Commissioners of this city to address you this letter Calling attention of the National Board of Health to facts, as stated to you in Communication from me bearing date Feby 28th 1880. I then stated that the blank now used for mortuary Statistics did not represent - at first reading, or as plainly as was thought necessary, the death rate of races. Our Population is nealy Equally divided between the Whites & Blacks; the tabular form used gives to our city, as it does to other Southern Cities, more especially those located upon the Sea Coast. the credit in tabular form of a ratio per 1000 of deaths consolidating races. We ask that the Columns be so doubled as to give at a glance, the deaths, the Population and the ratio per race. We ask it because we feel that the foot note giving this information, is not in bold enough relief to show at first reading, that unless an Epidemic exists in our midst, that we are,

taking our white population as healthy a Community as there is upon the Eastern Sea Shore of the U.S.States

The ratio per 1000, as now published, has been Quoted by Papers North, we think detrimentaly & unjustly & to the and interests good name of our city. Insurance Companies levy an additional charge upon risks upon Policies taken out here, Not on account of the frequency, supposed or real, of Yellow Fever Epidemics, but because they assume that our Section is unhealthy during each Summer. We are sending weekly reports to your Board and say; Compare the death rate of whites with other cities, and do all that you can to give us Credit, full Credit, as shown by these reports.

The Population of Savannah is 18.229 whites & 15.019 Blacks - The mortuary report of this week which I send bears upon its face deaths whites 5, Blacks 17; See the disproportion. Ratio per 1000 whites 14.16 Blacks 58 Nov. It may be asked, why is this inequality? and Answered by stating that the Negro race is improvident, poorly fed, badly, habitated, Crowded, Careless regarding the Carrying out of instructions of Medical attendants And in many instances do not send for a physician, until city furnishes medicines

BOARD OF HEALTH OFFICE SAVANNAH, GA.

And medical attendants to those who are unable to pay - I have since the 13th of May given Eighty Seven burial Certificates for those who have died without having sent for the City Physicians, in such cases it is the duty of the Health Officer to investigate the Case and give the burial Certificate. Hospital accommodation is offered to the poor + sick Blacks and the Institution is one more of Refuge than wards for patients - Under this Statement of facts we ask that Your Honorable Board give this matter full Consideration, and feel assured that we will be met in the same Spirit as this is intended.

Assuring your board + self that the Board and myself will cheerfully aid + give all information regarding matters Sanitary Connected with our city

I am Sir

Yours very truly

J. T. McFarland M.D
Health Officer +
Secty Board Sanitary Commrs

OFFICE, HEALTH OFFICER,
SAVANNAH, GA., 188

No. 3864 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Augusta Ga

Sept 13 ,1880.

Blome L. J.
Clk of Council &
Sec'y B. of H.

Sends copy of By-Laws
& Rules of B. of H.
acts of Legislature &c
Reports several cases
of dengue - perhaps only
malarial fever.
Rel. also to proposed
system of drainage and
sewerage.
Bulletin
16. Ack

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED SEP 16 1880

NOTED IN
BULLETIN
DATE Sept 25

H Printers

BOARD OF HEALTH
HAUD IGNARA MALI, MALIS SUCCURRERE DISCO.
HYGEIA
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

Eugene Foster, M. D.
President.

L. T. Blame,
Secretary.

NATL. BOARD OF HEALTH

Augusta, Ga. Sept 13th 1880

Dr J J Turner,
Secy Natl Board of Health.
Dear Sir.

Our Local Board of Health is now fully organized. I send yr a copy of our pamphlet of laws and rules, &c, which are enforced thro' the Recorder's Court, by Ordinance of Council. The two Boards work very harmoniously. Our President is a very active and energetic man, and has systematized the action of the Board, so that its makings are practical, and its results beneficial in the highest degree.

There are several cases of malarial fever here — called by some Break-bone Fever; but many of our leading Physicians pronounce it

Bud 3864

not Dengue or Dyeck bone fever, but a malarial fever, with spinal irritation. The symptoms are a slight Chill, followed by fever, with headache severe pains in the spine and ~~loins~~ loins, ~~with~~ and some nausea. The remedies are mustard to the spine, mustard foot bath, narcotics and quinine. Many of the cases are very mild, but the usual duration of the attack is about 3 days. The same disease is prevailing in Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, we learn. It seems to be a species of "Grip" or severe cold; and is epidemic in its character.

Our Health and Municipal authorities are about to inaugurate a System of Drainage and Sewerage, which has been greatly needed — our so-called system being no system at all, and condemned by the Bureau of Health. We are communicating with several ~~to~~ experienced Sanitary Engineers on the subject; and in his October Message, Mayor May, who co-operates energetically with the Bureau, will make important suggestions in the subject.

Respy, &c.

(Publish if you think proper.)

Supt Bureau of Health

3864

BY-LAWS AND RULES

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

OF THE

CITY OF AUGUSTA, GA.

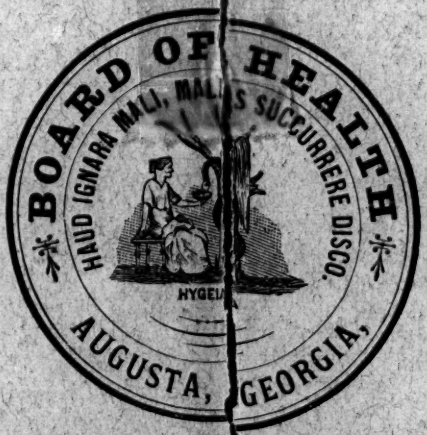
TOGETHER WITH THE

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE

AND THE

ORDINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF AUGUSTA

CONCERNING THE SAME.



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

AUGUSTA, GA.:
Chronicle & Constitutionalist Printing Establishment.
1880.

With Compliments of

L. T. BLOME,

Clerk of Council,

Augusta, Ga.

OF THE

City of Augusta, Ga.

TOGETHER WITH THE

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE

AND THE

ORDINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF AUGUSTA

Concerning the Same.

Printed by Order of the Board of Health.

AUGUSTA, GA.:
Chronicle & Constitutionalist Printing Establishment.
1880.

2

BY-LAWS AND RULES

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

OF THE

CITY OF AUGUSTA, GA.

TOGETHER WITH THE

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE

AND THE

ORDINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF AUGUSTA

CONCERNING THE SAME.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

AUGUSTA, GA.:
Chronicle & Constitutionalist Printing Establishment.
1880.

3

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

AUGUSTA, GA.

President—Dr. EUGENE FOSTER, appointed May 3d, 1880—Term, 4 years.

Dr. VIRGINIUS G. HITT, appointed May 3d, 1880—Term, 4 years.

Chemist—GEORGE H. WINKLER, appointed May 3d, 1880—Term, 4 years.

From Council—Hon. R. H. MAY, Mayor, *ex-officio*.

Committee of Health.

~~Dr. MANSFIELD J. JONES~~ Wm E. Keener Esq, *ex-officio*,
JAS. F. THOMPSON, *ex-officio*,
W. DANIEL, *ex-officio*,
CHARLES A. PLATT, *ex-officio*,

Ward No. 1—SAM'L LEVY, appointed May 7, 1877—Term, 4 years.

Ward No. 2—Judge W. F. EVE, appointed July 7, 1879—Term, 4 years.

Ward No. 3 ~~R. A. FLEMING, Esq.~~ Dr H N Steiner, appointed May 7, 1880—Term, 4 years.

Ward No. 4—WM. MULHERIN, Esq., appointed May 5, 1879—Term, 4 years.

Secretary—L. T. BLOME, appointed March 31, 1880—Term, 4 years.

Brief. Tod Cafe (Sanitary Legislation in Georgia, 4 5

(To end of page 9) 3 cm

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

AN ACT,

To Authorize the City Council of Augusta to Create a Board of Health for said City.

SECTION.
I. Anthorizes Council to Create a Board of Health for the City of Augusta.
II. Power of the Board.
III Has only an Advisory Relation to the City Council in Regard to Drainage.
IV. Of the Abatement of Nuisances.
V. Expenses of the Board a Legitimate Item.
VI. Small Pox Hospital under the Management of the Board.
VII. Board of Health to Report Annually and Otherwise to the City Council.
VIII. Sessions of and Vacancies in the Board, how Filled.
IX Quorum.
X. Powers as to Infected Ports.
XI. Authority as to Quarantine.
XII. Repealing Clause.

SECTION I. *Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby Enacted by the authority of the same,* That the City Council of Augusta be empowered, after the passage of this Act, to create a Board of Health for said City, the Members of said Board to be appointed by Council, and to be composed of such good and discreet citizens and physicians (not to exceed twelve in number) as may best subserve the purposes for which said Board is created, said Board to serve without pay or emolument, and to be composed of one citizen from each Ward, two physicians from City at large, one chemist, Mayor and Health Committee, *ex officio,* who shall hold office for such length of time as the City Council of Augusta may prescribe.

SEC. 2. ~~*Be it further Enacted,*~~ That said Board shall have full power to institute all sanitary measures necessary to the preservation of the public health, and for the prevention of the generation and introduction of infectious and contagious diseases—yellow fever, small pox and cholera. They shall likewise exercise absolute power over the subject of quarantine, (personal or otherwise), penalties for the violation of which shall be so fixed by the Code of Georgia, or by the Municipal Regulations, as to be enforced by the Recorder's or other Court of said City.

SEC. 3. *Be it further Enacted*, That said Board of Health shall have only an advisory relation to the City Council of Augusta as to any extended system of drainage or other like improvements, the power to recommend for this and other similar purposes being their sole prerogative.

SEC. 4. *Be it further Enacted*, That the abatement of nuisances, the policing of premises and general inspections, and enforcement or execution of Quarantine Regulations, shall be done through the Municipal authorities, the Board of Health simply determining the fact of a nuisance existing, the time when, extent of, and the manner in which said acts shall be done; the appointing power of all officers and employees resting with the City Council, who shall also affix their pay.

SEC. 5. *Be it further Enacted*, That the necessary expenses of said Board of Health shall form a legitimate item in the administration of the City Government, to be met, as in the case of other expenditures, by such appropriations of money as the City Council, in the exercise of a sound economy, may deem proper.

SEC. 6. *Be it further Enacted*, That the Small Pox Hospital (or other temporary Hospital for contagious diseases) shall alone be under the management of said Board of Health.

SEC. 7. *Be it further Enacted*, That the said Board of Health shall make, annually, to the City Council of Augusta, at the last monthly session of said body, a full report of its acts, particularizing its expenditures, and making such recommendations touching the public health and welfare as in their judgment may seem fit and proper; and shall also make such other reports on the same subjects, from time to time, as the said City Council may require.

SEC. 8. *Be it further Enacted*, That the said Board of Health shall hold at least one session in each month, and shall have power to declare a vacancy in the Board when any member, except the City Council members of said Board, shall fail to attend three consecutive monthly meetings, and to report such vacancy to the City Council of Augusta, to be filled as said City Council may prescribe; and said Board shall be further empowered to pass such by-laws and regulations as may be necessary to secure the efficiency of the organization.

SEC. 9. *Be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a majority of the members of said Board of Health shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business (except in times of epidemic visitation, when two members shall

have power to act); a record of their proceedings, open to the City Council, shall be carefully kept and filed among the archives of the City Government.

SEC. 10. *Be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That said Board of Health shall have the power to declare what are infected ports, on information satisfactory to them, public notice of which shall be sufficient to give legal effect to all of their subsequent acts.

SEC. 11. *Be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That said Board is further authorized and empowered to establish Quarantine Stations at such convenient distances as it may think best for said City, not exceeding forty (40) miles, and to forbid all persons from coming from infected or contagious ports nearer to said City than said established Stations; said Board is also empowered to establish such regulations as to the transportation of all freights of every kind or character whatsoever, coming into or passing through said City, as it may think best calculated to carry out the objects of its creation; and also like power to require the ventillation, disinfecting, cleaning and other precautionary measures in reference to all cars, engines, boats and vehicles coming into or passing through said City. Publication of said rules shall be considered sufficient notice, and any person or persons offending against such regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished as prescribed in Section 4310 of the Code of Georgia; and in addition to said penalty, any Corporation offending against such regulations shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars ($5,000), to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 12. *Be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all laws and parts of laws conflicting with this Act, be, and are hereby repealed.

A. O. BACON,
Speaker House of Representatives.

E. P. SPEER,
Clerk House of Representatives.

RUFUS E. LESTER,
President of the Senate.

WM. A. HARRIS,
Secretary of Senate.

Approved, February 26th, 1877.
ALFRED H. COLQUITT, Governor.

STATE OF GEORGIA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ATLANTA, March 6, 1877.

I hereby certify that the foregoing five pages contain a true and correct copy of the original Act now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and official seal.

[L. S.] N. C. BARNETT,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the City Council of Augusta to Create a Board of Health for said City."

SECTION.	SECTION.
I. Reduces the Quorum.	II. Repealing clause.

SECTION I. *Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby Enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this Act the words, "a majority of the," in the Ninth Section of the above recited Act be stricken out, and the word "five" inserted in lieu thereof.

SEC. II. *And be it further Enacted,* That all laws and parts of laws conflicting with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

A. O. BACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HENRY R. GOETCHIUS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

RUFUS E. LESTER,
President of the Senate.

W. AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Secretary of the Senate.

Approved, August 23d, 1879.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT, Governor.

[Extract from the City Code of 1880, Page 43.]

CHAPTER XXXVI.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

SECTION.	SECTION.
1. How Appointed and Organized.	3. Penalty for Violations of Lawful orders and regulations of the Board.
2. Powers and Duties.	

1. The following named persons, and their successors, with the Mayor and Health Committee of Council, for the time being, who are *ex-officio* members of said Board, shall

constitute a Board of Health for this City, viz: From the First Ward—Samuel Levy, Esq., for the space of four years, and until his successor is appointed; from the Second Ward —Wm. F. Eve, Esq., for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed; from the Third Ward—Robert A. Fleming, Esq., for the term of three years, and until his successor is appointed; from the Fourth Ward—William Mulherin, Esq., for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed; two Physicians from the City at large, and a Chemist, to serve for four years each, and until their successors are appointed; each of whom shall be nominated by the Mayor of the City, to be approved of by Council, and all of whom shall serve without pay or emolument; the term of office to be from the date of appointment.

2. The said Board of Health shall have full power to institute all sanitary measures necessary for the preservation of the public health of said City, and for the prevention of the generation and introduction of infectious and contagious diseases, yellow fever, small pox and cholera, and may exercise absolute power over the subject of quarantine, personal or otherwise, and, in general, shall be clothed with all the power, authority and jurisdiction conferred by the creating Act, and shall discharge the duties therein imposed, subject, however, to the restrictions and limitations therein prescribed, and especially subject to the authority and control of the City Council of Augusta.

3. The Recorder's Court shall have jurisdiction to try all parties charged with violations of the Ordinances and Sanitary Regulations of said Board of Health; and such parties, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, imprisonment in the County Jail, or labor on the public works, either not to exceed three months; and for any violation of the Quarantine Regulations of said Board, such penalty or penalties shall be inflicted as are provided in Section 4310 of the Code of Georgia, as provided by the Act of the Legislature of this State authorizing the creation of said Board.

End here

FG.

BY-LAWS AND RULES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,

OF AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

RULE I.

MEETINGS.

The Regular Meetings of the Board of Health shall be held at the Mayor's office on the last Wednesday of each month, at four o'clock, P. M., from the First day of April to the Thirtieth day of September, inclusive, and at seven o'clock, P. M., from the First day of October to the Thirty-first day of March, inclusive: *Provided*, That the President may convene the Board at any time he may think necessary, and always upon the application of the Mayor or any two of the Members. At a Special Meeting no Ordinance or Regulation shall be repealed or changed without the unanimous consent of all Members present, and no action shall be taken upon any measure or matter touching the general policy or duty of the Board, or its officers, except to refer the same to the next meeting of the Board, except by unanimous consent of all present.

RULE II.

MEMBERS TO BE SUMMONED.

The Secretary shall issue a summons to each Member of the Board, notifying him of each Regular or Special Meeting thereof; and these summons shall be delivered to the Members, or left at a place designated by them, by an officer detailed by the Mayor, at least three hours before the hour for the meeting of this Board.

RULE III.

MEETING CALLED TO ORDER—QUORUM.

The President shall take the chair not later than ten minutes after the appointed time of meeting, and call the Members to order, and if a quorum be present, cause the Minutes of the preceding meeting to be read.

By the Act of the Legislature, a quorum of the Board of

Health is constituted by the presence of five Members for the transaction of business, except in times of an epidemic visitation, when two Members shall have power to act.

RULE IV.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

In the absence of the President, the Board shall designate some Member to preside in his stead.

RULE V.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The following shall be the order of business:

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Communications.
3. Reports of Officers and Committees.
4. Sanitary recommendations of Members.
5. Special and unfinished business.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Adjournment.

RULE VI.

MOTIONS, ORDINANCES, AND RESOLUTIONS TO BE WRITTEN.

All Motions shall be reduced to writing, if the President or any Member desires it. All Ordinances or Resolutions shall invariably be reduced to writing at the time of their adoption.

RULE VII.

ADJOURNMENT.

A motion to adjourn shall always be in order.

RULE VIII.

PRESIDENT ENTITLED TO VOTE.

The President, being a Member, is entitled to vote on all questions. If his vote, when given to the minority, makes an equal division, the question shall be considered lost.

RULE IX.

THE PRESIDENT.

The duties of the President shall be to preside at all meetings of this Board, preserve proper order and decorum, en-

force the Rules thereof, and discharge all the duties usually incumbent upon such an officer.

During the interim of sessions of this Board he shall have full power to act for it in all matters requiring immediate attention. He shall report at the next meeting of the Board all his acts during the interim, and his acts are subject to the revision of this Board.

The term of office of the President shall be four years.

The President shall be *ex officio* a member of all Committees of this Board.

Should the President leave the City for more than two days, he shall, before leaving, appoint a member of this Board to act as President *pro tem.* during his absence. Such appointment to be subject to ratification by this Board.

RULE X.

THE SECRETARY.

The duties of the Secretary of this Board shall be as follows: He shall attend all meetings of this Board, and keep full and accurate minutes of the transactions thereof. He shall also keep all records, books and property of this Board; and issue such orders and regulations as he may from time to time be directed to do. He shall also perform such additional duties as this Board may direct.

The term of office of the Secretary shall be four years.

RULE XI.

INSPECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

The Inspectors and other officers under this Board shall discharge all duties imposed upon them by the Ordinances, Rules and By-Laws of the Board, and shall perform such other duties as shall be in the future directed.

RULE XII.

MEMBERS.

It shall be the duty of each member of this Board to faithfully discharge all the duties incumbent upon him as such member. He shall endeavor to study all the subjects of sanitary science, so as to form proper and enlightened opinions upon public sanitation; he shall be prompt and regular in attendance upon all meetings of this body; he shall bring to the attention of the officers of this Board all nuisances known

to exist, and shall strive to inform himself as to the sanitary condition of this City. Should any member of this body know of any violation of any of its Ordinances, Rules or By-Laws, he should report the same to the Secretary, who will refer the matter to the proper officer for investigation. It shall be the duty of the members of this Board to offer, from time to time, original papers upon questions of sanitation affecting this City. Such papers, when read, shall become the exclusive property of the Board, and shall be filed among its archives. In short, the members of this Board should do all in their power to advance, by united action, the sanitary interests of this City.

RULE XIII.

TIME OF SPEAKING.

Members shall rise from their seats and shall address the President. A member shall not speak longer than ten minutes, nor more than twice on the same question without consent.

No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except to call him to order.

RULE XIV.

QUESTIONS OF ORDER.

The President shall decide questions of order. Any member shall have the right to appeal to the Board, if dissatisfied with his decision.

RULE XV.

RECONSIDERATION.

A motion to reconsider will not be entertained unless made by a member of the majority.

RULE XVI.

ALTERATIONS OF RULES.

No alteration of a Rule shall be made except by a majority of the entire Board.

RULE XVII.

BOARD TO SIT WITH CLOSED DOORS.

The Board shall sit with closed doors, but a condensed statement of such part of its proceedings as may be judged valuable or necessary for general information, as in case of an

epidemic appearing, shall be made by the Secretary, under direction of the Board, for publication in the City papers.

RULE XVIII.

VACANCY—HOW FILLED.

In case of the resignation or removal from the City of a member of the Board, or of his absence from three consecutive meetings without a sufficient reason, his place shall be considered vacant, and the City Council requested to fill the same.

RULE XIX.

NOTIFICATION CONCERNING NUISANCES.

Should any officer of this Board have knowledge of the existence of a nuisance in this City, he shall cause the existence of such nuisance to be at once certified to the Mayor, according to the blanks of this Board for that purpose. Upon receipt of this notice the Mayor shall forward the same, with his order for abatement of said nuisance, and if the person, or persons, so notified neglect or refuse to obey such order, the Mayor shall present him, or them, to the Recorder for punishment.

RULE XX.

ORDINANCES AND ORDERS TO BE SIGNED.

All Ordinances and orders of this Board shall be verified by the signature of the President and Secretary.

RULE XXI.

PURCHASES AND PAYMENTS.

The necessary furniture, books, blanks and stationery shall be purchased with the approval of the Mayor, and the bills therefor sent to him for approval and payment.

RULE XXII.

DUTY OF THE BOARD IN REGARD TO EPIDEMICS.

Should an epidemic of any infectious or contagious disease occur in this City, it shall be the duty of this Board to thoroughly investigate the source and history thereof, and record the same in the archives of this Board. In such records the testimony of all reliable physicians should be carefully recorded.

RULE XXIII.

The vital statistics of the City, such as deaths, etc.; also a transcript of the monthly consolidated meteorological record of the United States Signal Service, including the highest and lowest stages of the river, shall form a part of the monthly record of the Board.

RESOLUTIONS.

1ST. *Resolved*, by the Board of Health of Augusta, that the City Engineer be instructed to prepare for the use of the Board, upon large drafting paper, a complete Plat of each Ward of the City; said Plats to be four in number.

1. The Squares in each Ward to be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., commencing at the north-east corner, and each Ward with the Squares thus numbered, to be known as First, Second, Third and Fourth Inspection Districts, commencing with the First Ward, whfch shall be known as District No. 1.

2. The Lots in each Ward shall be numbered upon each of the several Plats, according to the decimal system recently adopted by the City Council.

3. The lines of the Water Works shall be plainly and distinctly marked out in red lines. This refers only to the mains.

4. The Streets and Avenues of the City shall be laid off on a sufficient scale to enable said Engineer to have thereon the line of Sewers, with all openings upon the Streets, such as man holes, traps, etc., and all connections therewith from lots adjacent. This refers to the system of Sewerage hereafter to be adopted, and when traced out shall be with blue lines, to distinguish it from the line of Water Works, which will be red.

2D. *Resolved*, That a Committee of one Member from each Ward be appointed by the President—the Committee to be changed monthly—whose duty it shall be to go over the City once a month, inspect its condition in a sanitary point of view, and report to the Board.

3D. *Resolved*, That a Book for Complaints be kept at the Office of the City Sheriff and Assessor, or some other convenient place, in which citizens may enter any complaint requiring the attention of the Board of Health.

10

BOARD OF HEALTH REGULATIONS.

AN ORDINANCE

To Define what are Nuisances Injurious to Health in the City of Augusta, Georgia, and to Provide for the Abatement and Punishment of the same; also, to Establish Sanitary Regulations for said City, and to Enforce the same.

WHEREAS, Under Section Two of an Act of the General Assembly of Georgia, entitled "An Act to Authorize the City Council of Augusta to Create a Board of Health for said City," approved by the Governor, February 26th, 1877, and ratified by Ordinance of the City Council, May 7th, 1877, the Board of Health is given "full power to institute all sanitary measures necessary to the preservation of the public health, and for the prevention of the generation and introduction of infectious and contagious diseases. They shall likewise exercise absolute power over the subject of quarantine, personal or otherwise;" therefore, the Board of Health have adopted the following Sanitary Ordinances, which will, in every instance, be most rigidly enforced:

SECTION 1. *Be it Ordained by the Board of Health of the City of Augusta, Georgia*, That the following acts and things shall be, and are hereby declared to be, Nuisances, injurious to health, and will not be permitted under penalty as provided by the Ordinance of the City Council of Augusta: Filth, the contents of cesspools, offal, foul water, refuse from manufactories, odure, urine, decayed animal matter, or other substance detrimental to health, thrown, placed, or allowed to remain, in or upon any street, avenue, alley, sidewalk, gutter, public reservation, or open lot, in this City.

SEC. 2. The carrying and transporting of bones, hides, fish, offal, or other animal or vegetable substance, in a decomposing and offensive condition, in any other than covered and inclosed vehicles, through any street, avenue, alley, or public place, within this City.

SEC. 3. The filling, leveling, or raising the surface of any street, ground or lot within the City with animal or vegetable substances, filth gathered in cleaning yards or streets, or waste

material from mills or factories, or the removal of any ground or lot within said City filled with such offensive matter or substances.

SEC. 4. The filling or raising of any street above the level of the lots fronting thereon, where it is impossible to raise said lots without moving houses thereon.

SEC. 5. That any dwelling-house or building, wherein people live, congregate, or assemble, which is deficient in ventilation, drainage, or other provision essential to health, or is below grade so as to render the walls thereof damp and the rooms unhealthy, shall be reported to this Board by the Inspectors, and if the Board shall decide said house a nuisance, they shall so declare it, and prescribe the time and manner of its abatement. Any lot which is unclean, filthy, or offensive, shall be abated immediately.

SEC. 6. Drain-pipes, soil-pipes, passages into sewers, or connections between any sewer and any ground or building, not of adequate and sufficient size to allow the free and entire passage of all the material that enters the same, or not provided with good and sufficient sewer-traps, so as to prevent the escape of noisome odors and noxious gases therefrom.

SEC. 7. Any hinderance, impediment or obstruction to the free passage of water or sewage, through any drain or sewer in this City; and His Honor the Mayor shall cause all such nuisances to be removed within twenty days after notification from this Board.

SEC. 8. Any underground drains of more than one foot internal diameter now existing, or hereafter to be built, which are not provided with man holes, with closely fitting iron covers, at every two hundred yards of their entire length; and the Mayor shall abate the same at the time specified by this Board.

SEC. 9. Any privy in this City the inside of which is not at least two feet distant from the lines of any adjoining lot, and at least five feet distant from any street, lane, alley, camp, square or public place; or any privy or water-closet discharging its contents into any lane, alley or street; or any privy so constructed that it cannot be conveniently approached and cleansed.

SEC. 10. Fecal matter, not thoroughly deodorized and disinfected every two weeks, in any privy in this City; and this Board shall, upon receipt of complaint, cause any privy to be inspected, and, if necessary, cleaned or disinfected; and it shall be the duty of any person or persons occupying

premises on which any such privy is situated, to permit the same to be inspected, cleaned or disinfected at the times designated by this Board.

SEC. 11. The cleaning or emptying of any privy in this City, without first disinfecting the same in the manner prescribed by this Board.

SEC. 12. The deposit of contents of any privy in any place other than such as may be approved by this Board.

SEC. 13. The removal of night-soil, cleaning privies, privy-boxes, vaults, sinks and cess-pools within this City, by buckets, or other process agitating or exposing the contents thereof in the open air, and transporting said contents in carts, or other vehicles not air-tight, through the streets, alleys and other public places within said City.

SEC. 14. The keeping of a hog or hogs, in a pen or otherwise, within the limits of this City; and the Sanitary Inspectors of this Board shall compel the owners of all hogs found in this City to remove them beyond the City limits within fifteen days from the adoption of this Ordinance.

SEC. 15. Filthy and unwholesome stables, sheds, pens, or places where cows, horses, mules or other animals are kept, within this City.

SEC. 16. The boiling of offal, swill, bones, fat, tallow or lard; the crushing, grinding or burning of bones or shells, cleaning guts, making glue from any dead animal or part thereof; making or boiling varnish or oil; making lampblack, turpentine or tar; distilling ardent alcoholic or fermented spirits; storing or keeping scraps, fat, grease or other offensive animal matter; rendering or drying out dead, undressed and unslaughtered animals, or any other business or trade whereby noisome stenches and odors and noxious gases arise or are generated, within this City; and any person who shall cause, erect, create, maintain or continue any such nuisance, and who shall fail, after due notice from this Board, to abate the same, shall be reported by the Inspector to the Recorder's Court for punishment.

SEC. 17. All slaughter houses, rooms, buildings or other places where sheep, hogs, cattle or other animals are slaughtered within the City of Augusta; and his Honor the Mayor shall order all such nuisances to be immediately abated.

SEC. 18. Throwing or placing any defiling or poisonous substance, decayed animal or vegatable matter, or filth, into, or causing or allowing the same to pass or enter into, any spring, well, or river water, used by the public, for drinking or

cooking purposes, or into the water of any public reservoir or water pipe of this City, whereby such water is rendered impure or unwholsome.

SEC. 19. The existence, or construction, of any drain, or sewer conveying drain water or sewage from any place into the Canal from the Locks to the west end of the First Level thereof.

SEC. 20. Stagnant water upon any ground or lot within this City, and any low or marshy lot or land, the same being made such by defective drainage or otherwise.

SEC. 21. Every street drain or sewer in this City laid or constructed, unless the levels thereof have been furnished by the City Engineer, and the consent of this Board has been obtained; and the Mayor shall forthwith cause the abatement thereof.

SEC. 22. The sale, or offer to sell, in this City of any animal, or part of animal, that may be sickly, diseased, or unwholesome, or which may have died from disease or accident, or any fish or vegetables, or fruit, not fresh, sound and fit for food. Upon the knowledge of a violation of this Section by the Clerk of the Market, any Inspector of this Board, or any member of the Police Force of this City, said officer, or officers, shall report the same to the Mayor, who shall cause such nuisance to be abated, and the party dealt with as prescribed by law.

SEC. 23. Any store, stall, room, or stand, where meats, or fish, or vegetables, or fruit, are sold for food, which is kept in an uncleanly condition, or which shall emit noisome odors disgusting to the citizens residing near such store, stall, room, or shed; and upon complaint being rendered, the Mayor shall order the place to be kept clean and free from noisome odors, and if the owner thereof refuse or neglect to obey the orders of the Mayor, the latter shall cause the same to be vacated, and the person so offending to be presented to the Recorder's Court for punishment, as prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. From and after the passage of this Ordinance, no water closet shall be connected with any drain or sewer in any street in this city, until a proper flushing of the sewers can be had; therefore, all water closets hereafter connected with any drain or sewer in any of the stree-s in Augusta, shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health; and any person who shall hereafter connect any such water-closet with any drain or sewer, or any pipe leading into such sewer, shall be presented by the Mayor to the Recorder's Court for punishment.

SEC. 25. It shall be the duty of the Sanitary Inspectors under this Board, upon receiving information or obtaining knowledge of the existence of anything or things herein declared to be nuisances, or anything or things which may hereafter be declared to be nuisances by any Ordinance or Resolution enacted or adopted by this Board, to notify the person or persons committing, creating, keeping or maintaining the same, to remove, or cause to be removed, the same within the time prescribed by said Board, after such notice be duly given in writing; and if the same be not removed by such person or persons, within the time prescribed in said notice, it shall be the duty of the Inspector aforesaid to report the same to the Mayor, who shall have the nuisance abated, and the party offending dealt with as prescribed by law. Should any Inspector become careless in the discharge of the duties assigned him by this Board, or should he refuse to obey all orders emanating therefrom, he shall be declared incompetent to fulfill the duties of his office, and upon such finding by this Board, the Mayor shall suspend said Inspector and appoint some one fully qualified to discharge the important trust.

SEC. 26. *And be it further Ordained*, That the following Sanitary Regulations will also be strictly and rigidly enforced: Any person or persons owning any lot or lots bordering on a public or private sewer, will henceforth be required to drain such lot or lots into the sewer bordering thereon, and also drain all slops, or other matter, as this Board shall decide upon the necessity for so doing.

SEC. 27. If any person or persons owning such lot or lots shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of this Ordinance within thirty days after a written notice has been served upon him or them by any officer of this Board, or if such lot or lots be vacant, and no owner or agent can be found within this City, after a written notice has been posted upon the lot or lots for the period aforesaid, by any officer of this Board, then His Honor the Mayor shall cause the said premises to be properly drained to the satisfaction of this Board, and the cost of such work shall be charged to the property so drained, and the Mayor shall enforce the payment of the money so expended as by law authorized to do.

SEC. 28. Where it has been found necessary to drain into a private sewer, the party owning or constructing such private sewer shall be entitled to such remuneration as the Mayor

may deem just to all parties, and the premises drained shall be assessed for such remuneration, which shall be collected as provided in Section 27.

SEC. 29. Immediately upon notification of this Board that any infectious or contagious disease, dangerous to the public health, exists in any family, a fit and proper person shall be appointed to investigate the matter, under the direction of this Board; and if it is found necessary, such Inspector shall rigidly enforce complete isolation of said person and his nurses, and attendants, and disinfect the place, and also all clothing, bedding, &c., of such diseased person before they are taken from the infected house.

SEC. 30. Whenever a physician shall know that any person whom he is called to visit is infected with small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diptheria, puerperal fever, yellow fever, or cholera, or any other infectious or contagious disease dangerous to the public health, such physician shall immediately give notice thereof to this Board; said notice shall be in writing, and addressed, under seal, to the President of this Board. The notice shall also give the full name of the patient so infected, with the number and street of residence. In any of the above class of diseases the physician shall at once cause the case to be isolated. Every physician who shall refuse or neglect to give such notice, in the manner above prescribed, shall be taken before the Recorder's Court for punishment.

SEC. 31. No teacher in any private or public school in this City shall permit any scholar therein in whose family small pox, chicken pox, whooping cough, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, yellow fever, or cholera is prevailing to attend school until a physician shall certify that there is no longer any danger of such scholar being infected. Teachers shall be diligent in ascertaining if or not their scholars comply with this Ordinance. Any teacher refusing or neglecting to obey this Ordinance shall be presented to the Recorder's Court for punishment.

SEC. 32. The upturning of dirt or soil in this City in large quantities is hereby prohibited from May 1st to November 1st in each year, unless the written permission of this Board be first obtained. Any person violating this Ordinance shall be presented to the Recorder's Court for punishment. Sanitary Inspectors and Members of the Police Force are hereby charged with the enforcement of this Ordinance.

SEC. 33. The City Council shall furnish a sufficient number of scavenger carts to have all the trash, garbage, &c.,

removed from the streets daily from the 1st June to 1st November of each year, and not less than three times a week the remaining months of the year. The Mayor shall employ such additional scavengers as may be necessary to faithfully perform this all-important service.

SEC. 34. Persons served with any order of this Board, may within the time prescribed by said order, apply to the Board, or the President thereof, to have said order, or its execution, stayed or modified, and every person so applying shall have a full and impartial hearing and the application granted or refused, as the examination shall dictate. This rule, however, shall not operate to cause such suspension in times of universal danger from impending pestilence. All applicants for suspension or modification of the orders of this Board shall have the right to produce their witnesses, and there orally and under oath present the facts upon which their application rests. All witnesses on either side may be fully cross-examined and counsel may also be heard on behalf of said persons, but not to exceed thirty minutes, unless in particular cases, the Board may permit more protracted argument.

SEC. 35. The power of the President to suspend execution of an order shall extend to its suspension until the next meeting of the Board, when he shall report every suspension since the last meeting and have the same recorded on the minutes thereof.

SEC. 36. The Sexton shall not disinter the body of any person buried in any Cemetery in this City without first obtaining a permit so to do from this Board.

SEC. 37. It shall not be lawful for the Sexton to bury any person dying within this City, in either of the Cemeteries, without first obtaining from the attending physician, provided there be one, a certificate setting forth the cause of death, which certificate shall accompany the order for the grave. The Sexton shall record, or cause to be recorded, said certificates, subject to the inspection of all who may be concerned.

SEC. 38. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health of this City, whenever, in their judgment, the City is threatened with, or affected by, any formidable epidemic, infectious or contagious disease, to issue or cause to be issued such orders, regulations, and instructions, as may, in their judgment, be deemed effective for the prevention or removal of such disease; which orders, regulations and instructions shall be advertised in at least two daily papers in this City for a period of thirty

days; said orders, regulations, and instructions to be and remain in full force and effect until by this Board revoked: *Provided*, That the same may from time to time be modified in such manner as, in the judgment of said Board, shall be deemed necessary.

SEC. 39. The orders, regulations and instructions aforesaid shall include orders, regulations and instructions for the speedy interment of the dead; for house to house visitation; for the dispensing disinfectants to the poor, which may be calculated to prevent the spread of such disease; for vaccination; for the isolation of any person afflicted with such disease, and affording such persons afflicted or threatened with such disease, such aid or hospital accommodations as circum stances may require; said orders, regulations, and instructions shall further include directions for cleansing and purifying, ventilating and disinfecting dwellings, alleys, gutters, privies, cess-pools, and the like; clothing, bedding, furniture, and the like, or, in case of necessity, in their judgment, the destruction of such clothing, bedding, or furniture of a textile nature; *Provided*, That in the event of the bedding, clothing, or furniture of poor persons being destroyed as aforesaid, they shall be reasonably compensated for the loss of the same, and the said expenditure form a legitimate item of the expenses of the Board.

SEC. 40. Whenever, in their opinion, the complete isolation of any person suffering from any such disease (the same being an inmate of any tenement-house, lodging-house, boarding-house, or hotel in this City) cannot be secured by other means, such person shall be removed as expeditiously as possible, under the direction of the Board of Health, to a public hospital for treatment, and any person suffering from any dangerous infectious, or contagious disease, or any person having the care, charge, or control of such diseased person who shall refuse to comply with the provisions of this Section, or who shall resist the enforcement thereof by proper authority, shall be liable to such fine as the Recorder may impose.

SEC. 41. The proprietor of any tenement-house, lodging-house, boarding-house, or hotel in this City, shall, in the event of any person living in such house becoming afflicted with any such disease, at once notify the Board of Health thereof in writing. For a refusal to give the notice herein provided, the person so offending shall be liable to such punishment as the Recorder's Court may inflict.

SEC. 42. Any person suffering from any such infectious or

contagious disease, who shall wilfully expose himself in any street, public place, or conveyance, or any person having the care, charge or control of such diseased person, or any owner or driver of any such conveyance who does not immediately provide for the disinfection of the same, under directions furnished by this Board, after it has conveyed such diseased person; and any person who gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes any clothing, bedding, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection, shall, on conviction, be liable to such penalty as the Recorder may inflict.

SEC. 43. Any person who shall let to any other person any house, room, or part of a house in which any patient has been confined by reason of such disease, without having such room, house or part of a house completely disinfected to the satisfaction of the Board of Health as certified by them, such person shall be liable to such penalty as the Recorder's Court may inflict.

SEC. 44. *Be it further Ordained*, That there shall be one or two Inspecting Officers for each Ward, appointed by the Mayor, or the City Council of Augusta, as may be judged necessary. The Inspectors shall continue their duties from January to January of each year. The duties of these Sanitary Inspectors shall be as follows:

SEC. 45. The hours of service of the said Inspectors shall be from eight o'clock in the morning until one P. M.; from two P. M. to dusk in the afternoon. They shall wear an Inspector's badge on left lappel of coat when on duty.

SEC. 46. Each Inspector shall be assigned to a particular Ward, and shall be held to a strict accountability for the faithful discharge of the duties assigned him.

SEC. 47. The duties of the Inspectors shall be to traverse frequently their respective Wards, and carefully note the peculiarities of topograghy, population, character of occupations or business conducted therein, and of the construction and condition of public buildings, with regard to their sanitary state, or of private dwellings, tenement houses, shops, factories, stables, number of privies, or other buildings; also, the condition of streets, alleys, or sidewalks, pavements, and etreet gutters, the relative level of lots and streets, and the system of drainage and sewers in every lot, street and alley.

SEC. 48. The Inspectors shall promptly report to the Mayor any nuisance or cause of nuisance found to exist in any street, alley, lane, wharf or vacant place, or upon any lot, yard

or grounds, or within any stable, shop, factory, or other building whatsoever; any offensive or putrefying substance, any offal or refuse material, kitchen garbage, stable manure, or any manner of filth, noisome to the community, or detrimental to the public health, which may have been cast out, or permitted to accumulate or remain; any cesspool overfull or leaking, stable or place of business ill-kept, or sewer connection defective, or drainage of lot, street or alley imperfect, or tenement house unfit for occupation or overcrowded, cellars or basement damp or foul, or any instance deserving of attention.

SEC. 49. Inspectors shall, upon finding any of the herein enumerated nuisances upon a lot, notify the tenant in possession, or if unoccupied, the owner thereof, if in the City, to abate the same within such reasonable time as the Inspector shall specify. Should the party so notified neglect or refuse to obey said order, the Inspector shall, by order of the Mayor, have the said nuisance removed, and the cost of such removal as well as such fine as the Recorder shall impose upon the delinquent, shall be collected in the manner specified by the Recorder's Court. All notices served upon owners or tenants to abate nuisances shall be in writing and shall be served in person on such owner or tenant, if possible to do so. The notice served shall specify the nuisance ordered abated and time of abatement. Blanks for this purpose will be furnished all Inspectors.

SEC. 50. Each Inspector shall make a report in writing to the Secretary of this Board, in the form directed by the Secretary, on the last Wednesday of each month. For every failure to comply with any of the above specified duties, the Inspector so failing shall be fined not less than five dollars, and in no case shall the fine be remitted.

SEC. 51. Inspectors shall, from time to time, perform such other and additional duties as this Board may prescribe.

SEC. 52. The Inspectors shall report the number of privies in their Wards, and the character of each; also the water-closets and their terminations, whether into cess-pools or side drains leading into the main sewers. Also, the number of cellars, their depth and usual condition of dryness, and for what purpose used. Also, the relative level of lots as compared with the side drains adjoining, affording good, poor, or no drainage.

SEC. 53. Inspectors shall see that all cellars are white-washed once each month, and the floors thereof freely limed

during the Summer; and that every privy and water-closet in his Ward is disinfected twice each month, according to directions of this Board.

SEC. 54. *Be it further Ordained*, That the following shall be the Quarantine Regulations of this Board against Yellow Fever: No close car or boat whatever coming from an infected district shall come nearer than ten miles of the City of Augusta.

SEC. 55. Passengers and baggage coming from any district infected with yellow fever will not be permitted to stop at Augusta, but must continue on in passing through the City.

SEC. 56. All packages of whatever nature coming from a district infected with yellow fever, whether by express, box, passenger car or platform car, shall not be opened or detained within this City, but must be stored at some other place until after frost.

SEC. 57. Any person coming into this City from any place infected with yellow fever, in violation of the Quarantine Regulations of this Board, shall be subject to the penalty fixed by the Act creating this Board, to-wit: (Section 4,310 of the Code of Georgia), a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, imprisonment in the Jail not exceeding six months, or employment on the public works or chain gang, not exceeding twelve months—one or all in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 58. Upon the announcement of an epidemic, or threatened epidemic, of yellow fever, in any City connected with Augusta by rail or water, the Board of Health shall have its Quarantine Regulations published in the papers of this City and conspicuously posted in the cars and boats leading into such infected place.

SEC. 59. In times of an epidemic in any City connected with Augusta, the Mayor shall appoint a Quarantine officer, on each railroad so connecting with this City, whose duty it shall be to personally enforce the rules and regulations of this Board.

SEC. 60. No Railroad Company, Express Company, hack line or individual, shall bring into this City the corpse of any person who died of a contagious or infectious disease, unless the same shall be in an hermetically sealed casket, and the permission of the President of this Board be first obtained: *Provided*, That a certificate from the Cemetery record of the place of removal, or the certificate of the attending physi-

cian, shall be pasted on the box containing the corpse. The certificate shall give the full name of the deceased, the date of death, the disease causing death, and shall also bear the certificate of the undertaker in attendance upon the funeral, stating that the corpse is in an hermetically sealed casket.

SEC. 61. All Ordinances, and parts of Ordinances of this Board, inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 62. The water in the Canal Levels shall be kept at its usual height, as far as practicable; and shall not be lowered purposely without the consent of this Board, until after frost.

SEC. 63. Books used or handled by children recovering from infectious or contagious diseases, must not be brought back to school. Teachers must see that this Section is enforced.

SEC. 64. The following disinfectants are to be used in the cases and under the circumstances herein recited:

DISINFECTANTS.

In the selection of disinfecting agents, the aim has been—1st. To secure such agents which can be relied upon to accomplish the work; 2d. Which can be procured in a state of comparative purity; 3d. So cheap that they can be used in adequate quantities.

DISINFECTANTS TO BE EMPLOYED.

1st. Roll sulphur (brimstone) for fumigation.

2d. Quick lime. To absorb moisture and putrid fluids, use fresh stone lime finely broken; sprinkle on the place to be dried or deodeorized, and in damp rooms place a number of plates filled with lime powder, whitewash with pure lime and not with calsomine.

3d. Sulphate of zinc and common salt, dissolved together in water, in the proportion of four ounces of sulphate and two ounces of salt to the gallon, for clothing, bed linen, &c.

4th. Sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in water in the proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, for disinfecting soil, sewers, &c.

1st. In the sick room, the most available agents are fresh air and cleanliness. The clothing, towels, bed linen, &c., should at once, on removal from the patient, be placed in a pail or tub of the zinc solution, boiling hot, if possible, before removal from the room.

All discharges should either be received in vessels containing copperas solution, or, when this is impracticable, should be immediately covered with copperas solution. All vessels used about the patient should be cleansed with the same solution.

Unnecessary furniture, especially that which is stuffed—carpets and hangings, when possible, should be removed from the room at the outset; otherwise, they should remain for subsequent fumigation and treatment.

2d. Fumigation with sulphur is the only practicable method for disinfecting the house. For this purpose the rooms to be disinfected must be vacated. Heavy clothing, blankets, bedding, and other articles which cannot be treated with zinc solution, should be opened and exposed during fumigation as directed below. Close the rooms as tightly as possible, place the sulphur in iron pans supported on bricks, set it on fire by hot coals or with the aid of a spoonful of alcohol, and allow the room to remain closed for twenty-four hours. For a room about ten feet square, at least two pounds of sulphur should be used; for larger rooms proportionally increased quantities.

3d. Premises, cellars, yards, stables, gutters, privies, cesspools, water-closets, drains, sewers, etc., should be frequently and liberally treated with copperas solution. The copperas solution is easily prepared by hanging a basket containing about sixty pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

4th. Body and bed clothing, etc.—It is best to burn all articles which have been in contact with persons sick with contagious or infectious diseases. Articles too valuable to be destroyed should be treated as follows:

(a.) Cotton, linen, flannels, blankets, &c., should be treated with the boiling hot zinc solution, introducing piece by piece, securing thorough wetting, and boiling for at least half an hour.

(b.) Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bed-covers, beds, and other articles which cannot be treated with the zinc solution, should be hung in the room during fumigation, pockets being turned inside out, and the whole garment thoroughly exposed. Afterwards, they should be hung in the open air, beaten and shaken. Pillows, beds, stuffed mattresses, upholstered furniture, &c., should be cut open, the contents spread out and thoroughly fumigated. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor, but should afterward be removed to the open air and thoroughly beaten.

5th. The corpses should be thoroughly washed with a

zinc solution of double strength, then wrapped in a sheet wet with the zinc solution, and buried at once. Metallic, metal lined or air-tight coffins should be used when possible; certainly when the body is to be transported for any considerable distance.

SEC. 65. No alteration or repeal of these Ordinances and Regulations shall take place, unless upon a notice made at a previous meeting, except by the unanimous consent of the Board.

Done in the Board of Health, this 31st day of March, A. D., 1880.

EUGENE FOSTER, M. D.,
President Board of Health.

Attest:
L. T. BLOME, Secretary Board of Health.

INDEX.

Act of the Legislature Creating the Board of Health..... 5
Act of the Legislature Amending said Act..... 8
By-Laws and Rules of the Board of Health..... 10
City Physicians, Duty of..... 22
City Sexton, Duty of..... 23
Disinfectants, and how to be used 28
Duty of Landlords..... 24
Duty of School Teachers..... 28
Epidemics, Duty of Board in Time of..... 23
List of Members of the Board of Health..... 3
Lot Inspectors, Duties of.....25, 26
Lot Owners, Duty of..... 21
Nuisances Defined.....17, 18, 19, 20, 21
Ordinances and Sanitary Regulations of the Board..... 17
Ordinance of the City Council of Augusta in Regard to the Board of Health..... 8
Quarantine Regulations..... .....27, 28
Sanitary Regulations of the Board.....17
Resolutions 16

No. 3923 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

St Mary Ga

Sept 17, 1880.

Barnard a. F.

Sends report for 2 quarter ending Sept 13

Bulletin

20

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP 20 1880

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Sept. 27

5

File 23 St Mary's Ga
Sept 17th 1880

Dr. J. J. Turner
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I have this day sent you reports for quarter ending Sept 30th. The usual healthy condition of this town continues excepting a few cases of measles. One death since last report from inflammation.

Very Respectfully
A. B. Bamond

No. 4090 "State Reports"
3993

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah, Ga.

Sept. 26, 1880.

McFarland, J. T.
H.O.

Furnishes missing mortality reports.
Rel. to the vessels India - Catalina - Alta- and Gracia reported infected & bound for Savannah

Secy - W.H. L Bo p 182
Reports rec'd -
29

RECEIVED
SEP 29 1880
OF HEALTH.

OFFICE, HEALTH OFFICER,

SAVANNAH, GA., September 26th 1880

P. J. Turner MD USN
Secty N. B. of Health

Dear Sir

Your bearing date of 23rd inst
is just received. I take pleasure in furnishing the
missing Mortuary Reports. In Savannah Morning
News of 25th Sept appeared an Associated Press
telegram from Washington D.C, stating that the
Vessels India, Catalina, Alla & Gracia had
sailed from Navana for Savannah, and that
said Vessels had had Yellow Fever on board
while discharging Cargo in Navana. If such
report is authentic, and You have any information
regarding said Vessels I would be glad to hear
from Your Office. The India arrived at the lower
Quarantine Station this afternoon, all well on
board. Every precaution has been taken with all
Vessels from Navana during the Summer, and
there will be no relaxation. I call your especial
attention to Mortuary report for week ending Sep 24. 1880

Yours &c

J. McFarland
Health Officer

No. 4101 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Rome, Ga

Sept. 27, 1880.

Mullen Jas. E.
City Sexton

Supplies omissions in mortality reports. His reports include only those cases where there is a burial in the cemetery.

V.H.
Reid

30

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 30 1880
OF HEALTH.

Rome Sept 27th 1880

T. J. Turner

Dear Sir

Yours of Sept 23rd recieved & Contents noted & in reply would Say that I have sent reports for weeks ending Aug 7-21-28 already & will send duplicate reports for the same & in regard to reports for weeks ending Jan 17-24 Mar 13-20. May 22 July 17. Sept 4 I have none to make as there were no deaths occuring during the weeks Mentioned & therefore had no reports to make. I make my reports regular to your office every week whenever I have any to make My reports does not include all deaths that occur in the City of Rome it is only those that is buried in the Cemetery here there are deaths occurs here in the city that are buried elsewhere. We have had 69 Interments in the Cemetery here this Year Whites 30 Blacks 29 of this Number 16 Whites & 4 blacks were Non Residents of the City of Rome & there has been about 10 deaths occurred here that was buried elsewhere Hoping this reply will prove Satisfactory I am

Respt Yours

Jas. E. Mullen — City Sexton
Rome Ga.

No. 4281 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswick Ga.
Oct 5, 1880

Blair, Dr. J. S.
Health Officer
Rel. to mortality reports
Rel to y. f. at Key West, also
in regard to health of
Brunswick, Ga.

Secy.
B.

OCT -5

Brunswick, Georgia
Oct. 8th 1880

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Secty S. B. of Health

Dear Sir,

I presume you have received the weekly mortality reports from this City, to which I forwarded in reply to your Circular of the 28th of September. I, also, acknowledge receipt of Telegram in relation to fatal case of Yellow Fever in Key West. I have suspected Key West for some time, because of reports of Dengue and because I knew the Spanish Bark Antonio Batet had put into that Port dismasted. You will, perhaps, remember sending, to me, a telegram reporting the probable infection of that vessel. I have been afraid that, from the disabled condition of the Antonio Batet, the Quarantine authorities of Key West would not exercise due care in the cleansing of that vessel. Should it prove

to be Yellow Fever in Key West, would it not be well for the National Board of Health to inquire as to whether or not the Bark "Aurora Batet" has any real or probable connection therewith? I simply make this as a suggestion.

The Spanish Barks "Clementina" and "Alianza" are at the Quarantine Station of this Port, discharging ballast preparatory to cleaning and fumigation. All well on board of both vessels.

The mortality report from this City for the month of September is as follows:

White - One premature infant.
Colored - One Adult from Ascites
" " " Consumption
Two Infants " Diarrhoeal diseases.

During the Summer months and up to this date there has been an entire exemption from all contagious and epidemic diseases.

I have been notified of the discontinuance of the National Quarantine Station at Sapelo. As an experiment, it was made too

late in the season to be of great utility. I hope however that the National Board of Health will be enabled to begin in time for the ensuing year. In my opinion, this Station, properly conducted, would do a great deal in the prevention of infection of the adjacent ports and would, also, give confidence to the people. If the Lapsley Quarantine should be abandoned, something should be done to perfect a uniform System of Quarantine for the Southern Ports. Our boards of health are composed, largely, of men who are entirely ignorant of disease and who are so much controled by their fears as to be unwilling to trust to the judgment and discretion of competent Medical Men; hence, arbitrary rules and regulations are adopted which are in many cases unnecessary and hurtful to commerce.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obed't Serv't.
James S. Blair M.D.
U. S. N.

No. 4457 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga.
Oct. 21, 1880

McFarland, Dr. J. J.

Sends mortuary report for Oct 1st, 1880. also copy of instructions to Captains & masters of Vessels subjected to quarantine at Savannah.

File

W 3
E. C

OCT 23

OFFICE, HEALTH OFFICER,

SAVANNAH, GA., October 21st 1880

L. J. Turner MD USN
Secty N.B. of Health

Dear Sir.

I fear that through inadvertence the Mortuary report of this City for week ending October 16th 1880 was not sent to your office - I therefore send Copy

I also send Copy of the instructions to Captains & Masters of Vessels subjected to Quarantine at the Port of Savannah, and the form used by our inspecting Officer

I am Sir
Yours &c

J. T. McFarland MD
Health Officer

BOARD OF SANITARY COMMISSIONERS,

Savannah, Ga. ..... *1880.*

The following Quarantine Regulations will be enforced until further orders. Captains and Masters of vessels and steamers violating same, will be dealt with according to law:

I. All coastwise steamers and vessels from latitudes south of Cape Hatteras, from all foreign ports, and any of the Gulf ports, must anchor at, or as near as possible, the Quarantine Station, opposite Cockspur Island; and there remain, without communication with the shore, or with any one from the shore, until visited by the Quarantine Officer and relieved from quarantine by his written permit.

II. Vessels from healthy ports, not having touched at any infected or suspected port, or come in contact with any infected or suspected vessel during voyage, and having had no sickness on board during passage, having clean Bill of Health, and having unquestionably good ballast, will be detained only long enough to have bilges, etc., cleaned, and the vessel placed in perfect sanitary condition.

III. Vessels from infected or suspected ports will be detained at least ten (10) days after having discharged ballast at the Quarantine Station.

IV. While undergoing quarantine, no communication will be allowed with any one from the shore or between crews of vessels; and no *Captain*, *Master*, nor *Seaman* will be allowed to leave his vessel without written permit from the Quarantine Officer, such permit to be preserved by the Captain or Master of vessel, and presented to this Board on demand, at any time while his vessel is in this port.

V. Neither Captain, Master, nor any other person on board of any vessel subjected to quarantine or quarantine inspection, will be allowed to come to the city *or go on shore* until such vessel is relieved from quarantine, unless by written permission from the *Board of Sanitary Commissioners.*

VI. All crews from foreign ports will be required to sleep on shore. No chests, bedding, nor extra clothing will be allowed to be removed on shore. No vessel from a foreign port will be given permit to come to the city until written assurance is given by Captain or Master that the letter and spirit of this article will be carried out.

VII. *Vessels seeking* from ports indicated by above regulations, shall conform to these published orders.

.....

.....

.....

By order of the Board.

.....

Secretary and Health Officer.

QUARANTINE STATION.

Savannah, Ga. River ..... 188.....

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to report the arrival of .....

at this station on....., and submit the following answers of Commanding Officer, over his signature:

1. From what port did your vessel clear?

2. When did you sail?

3. From what port did you clear prior to last clearance?

4. What was your cargo or ballast from that port?

5. Number of your crew?

6. Number of passengers?

7. What ports have you touched at during voyage?

8. Was there any infectious or contagious disease at port from which you cleared—if so, what?

9. Was there any infectious or contagious disease at any port at which you touched—if so, where and what disease?

10. Has there been any infectious or contagious disease on board this vessel during last twelve months—if so, what disease?

11. Have you a Bill of Health—if not, why?

12. What sickness on board while in port of clearance?

13. What sickness on board during voyage?

14. What sickness on board since arrival here?

15. What cargo?

16. What kind of ballast?

17. Where was this ballast obtained?

18. Have any of your crew come in contact, during the voyage, with any vessel having sickness on board, or with any vessel from an infected port?

I certify that I have truthfully answered each and every one of the above questions; also that I have received a copy of the printed Quarantine Regulations from the Quarantine Officer.

.....*Captain.*

Having made a thorough inspection of vessel, cargo, ballast and log book of the.....

.....I respectfully report .....

.....*Quarantine Officer.*

No. 4732 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Augusta, Ga

Nov 17, 1884.

Geroke D. Rudolf O

Wants more postal cards and Bulletin sent to his own address, Lock Box 107

Will act as correspondent if desired

V.H. LB of 6 11, ack. 11/1[illegible]

Secd-Nov 22

22

NOV 22 1884

POSTAL CARD

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER.

CUSTA NOV 8 CA

U.S. POSTAGE

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH 1880 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Secretary National Board of Health.

Washington

D. C.

Dear Sir (4732) Augusta Me. Nov. 17th 84

I would say wish you to send me some pocket cards, as I have but 3 or 4 left. I would also say wish you to send the bulletin to my wife's Street, Lock Box 107, as I shall very often forget it by reason of its being put in the village box which also contains the mail for the City hospitals.

If you wish a correspondent here, to give you any news or reports on sanitary matters, of interest to the profession or readers of the bulletin; I shall be happy to act as such. The secretary of the board of health here, is no physician there are only 2 physicians on the board which numbers 11 members a secretary, and these two are in any employ and the other is interested in the medical society here.

Hoping to hear from you at your convenience, I am, Respectfully

Rudolf A. Jeschke M.D

2779

No. 4891 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta Ga

Dec 10, 1880.

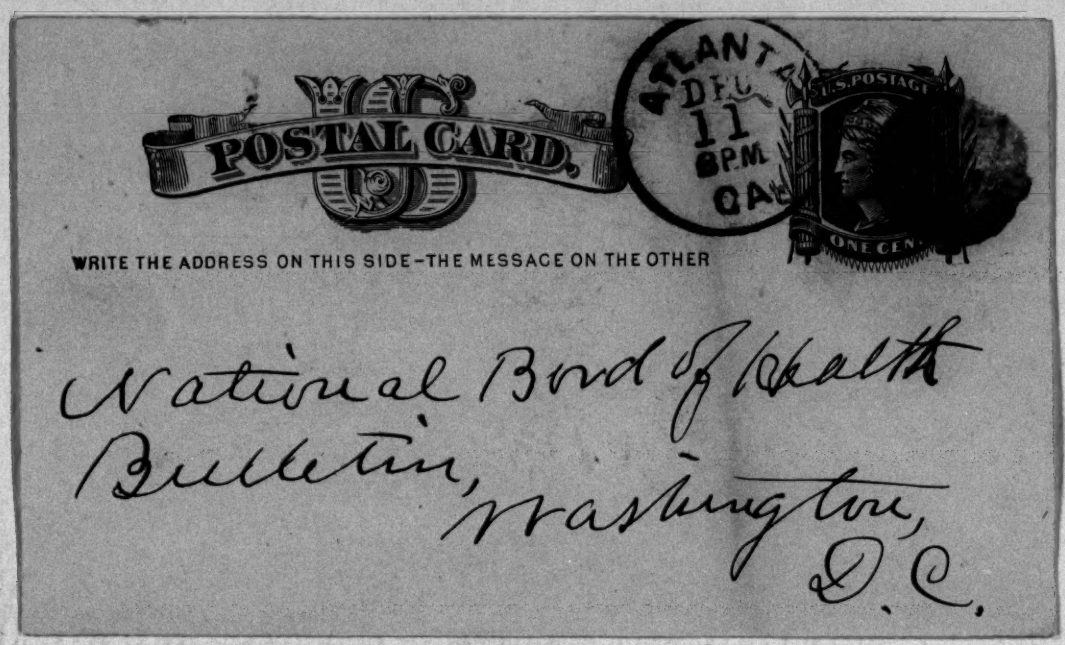
Hatchell H. P.

Thinks a mortality report from City of Mexico would now be acceptable to readers of the Bulletin

File

13

RECEIVED DEC 13 1880 BOARD OF HEALTH.


POSTAL CARD.
ATLANTA
DEC
11
8 P.M
GA
U.S. POSTAGE
ONE CENT
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
National Bord of Health
Bulletin,
Washington,
D. C.

3/1891 Atlanta, Ga. Dec. 10-90.

I think, now Mexico is about to be connected with the United States by railroad, that many dealers of the Bulletin would like to see a mention or report from the city of Mexico.

Respectfully H. P. Gatchell.

No. 11940 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

St Marys Ga.

Dec 13, 1880.

Barnard A. F.

Port Phy.

Report for quarter ending Dec 13 1880

Bulletin -

17

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Dec. 20

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
DEC 17 1880

Office of Port Physicians
St Marys Ga Oct 13th 89

Dr T. L. Turner U. S. N.
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir — I beg to make the following report for the quarter ending the 13th Inst.

There has been some fever here during the past two months, owing doubtless to the breaking and protracted spell of wet weather, which ceased a few weeks since. I report one death from typhoid fever on the 9th of November.

On the 30th Nov. the English Brig "Neva" arrived from Jamaica, and was placed in Quarantine. her Capt having died on the 27th and two seamen being sick with fever, the former from the island

V 4940

died of last disease. She was kept in Quarantine until convalescence of the cases allowed it; no other cases and the weather has been very cold. My opinion is that the poor health of this vessel was Malarial yielding readily to the influence of Quinine. Yesterday, Cutter the French Brig Blanche from Guadeloupe arrived in Quarantine with foul bill of health. She was kept there until perfectly clean and fumigated. No cases sickness on board.

Very Respectfully
A. H. Barnard
Port Physician
St Marys La

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
DEC
17
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

No. 5211 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Safelo Station

Janiy 12, 1881.

Allen Jas. B.

Fwd by Dr Elliott
Reports on condition
of station

Wee forwards oath
oom.

Calls attention to the
fact that a month has
elapsed since he entered
the service of the Board
(Dec 1 1880)

Jan 17/81 L 44 45
C C Asks blanks for accts
forwarded through
17 Dr. W H Elliott Savannah.

1881

CC 5211

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 31 1881

Sapelo Quarantine Station January 28 81

Dr J. L. Turner

Secretary National board of health

Washington

D. C.

Dear Sir

According to my instructions, I hasten to inform you of the condition of the station.

Since the time of my taking charge, which was on the 1st Dec, the property has in no wise suffered, or been molested. I have used all diligence in protecting it from the depredations of vermin, and every thing injurious to the property for which purpose, when ever the weather permits, I open all the windows and doors of the Storehouse. So as to ventilate it as thoroughly as possible.

The continual rainy weather has prevented my doing this fully as much as I would like, but as there is a promise of clearer weather now, I will be able to have

them upon continually

I do not inclose my form of oath as it will take a few days for me to get to a notory public. to have it executed.

I beg to call to your attention that my month was up on the first of January. And if convenient, would like to draw my pay as I owe it very much

Hoping that affairs at the Station are Satisfactory. I am

Most Respectfully

James R. Cullen

No. 5290 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sabelo Station.

Janry 23, 1881.

Allen James B.

Reports condition of quarantine station.

Sends his oath and remarks on difficulty in receiving mail matter from Doboy

C. C.

Enclosure with oaths

28.

JAN 28
OF HEALTH.

Tapelo Cuvavantino Station Jany 23rd 81

Dr J. S Turner

Secretary National Board of Health

Washington

D. C.

Dear Sir.

Allow me to report to you the satis-
factory condition of the Station.

I beg leave to call to your
attention the difficulties that exists in com-
municating with Doby. the nearest office
and ~~Station~~ town, under existing circumstances
it is impossible to get any thing like
regular mails, and very hard to get any
at all. I have to depend on the Kindness
of any person that may happen to be coming
this way from Doby.

I enclose my form of oath
which I have had executed before a Notary Public.

Hoping that this is satisfactory
I am most respectfully
James B. Allen

No. 5392 State Reports
2708
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
3498.

Savannah Ga.

Feby 7, 1881.

McFarland J.G.
H.O.

Wants weekly advices as to prevalence of small pox in U.S.

Asks arrangement of deaths by Tracey & correction of population

Refers to former communication on the subject.

Secy
to
Jack

FEB 10 1881
HEALTH.

OFFICE, HEALTH OFFICER,

SAVANNAH, GA., February 9th 1881

F. J. Turner M.D. U.S.N

Secty N.B. of Health

Dear Sir

I am instructed by the Board of Sanitary Commissioners of Savannah to ask whether your Board cannot give them weekly information by letter, so soon as reports come to your hand, of all cases of Small Pox existing within the United States. The N.B of Health Bulletin which was recieved today gives the information that for the week ending January 15th 1881 there were forty (40) death in the city of Philadelphia from Small Pox. This Board is without Official information regarding the prevalence of this disease in Philadelphia for the past three (3) weeks. Savannah is in constant maritime communication with said City and it is easy to have this disease introduced. This Board desires to know the actual and latest report in order to determine their action regarding self protection.

over

I notice in Bulletin Janry 29th 1880 which was received to day, that the National Board of Health has placed the Population of Savannah as per Census of 1880 at 30.681, but that the population of Races does not appear in their respective Columns. Our Board has been, and are desirous that our Mortuary Reports shall show the Population of Races and the deaths per Race, otherwise great injustice is done the City. I have written you in full, Several months since, upon this identical point, and it is unnecessary to say more. The Mortuary Reports sent your Office from Savannah have borne the Population as 33248 Whites 18.229, Colored 15.019, this embraced Several Settlements outside the City Proper, but within the extended limits of the city, this extra Population now is classed with the Counties although the deaths have been Carried upon the city Mortuary Report.

I am Sir
Your &c

J. McFarland M.D
Health Officer

OFFICE, HEALTH OFFICER,
SAVANNAH, GA., ... 188

No. 5404 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta, Ga.
Secy Office 63 Whitehall St
Feby 8, 1881.

Baird Dr Jas. B.
Secy of "Bd of H
of city of Atlanta"

Calls attention to fact that there was a correction of the census of Atlanta – it now being given at 37134 instead of 34398 as at first reported.

Will withhold reports until correction is made in the Bulletin.

Ex. Com^ee
Jack –
11

Ltr 9 Feb 1881.

FEB 11 1881
HEALTH.

File

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Board of Health of the City of Atlanta,
~~Medical Association of Georgia,~~
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, Feb. 8 " 1881.

T. J. Turner M. D.
Secy. National Bd. Health.

Dear Sir:

I note in the Bulletin of Jany. 29 th the mortality of this city is computed on a basis of 34.398 inhabitants, as reported by the census bureau. This was the number originally reported by the Supt. of the census, but it was an error, and has since been corrected, the population being given at 37.134.

I have, for several months, been filling out the weekly statement by inserting 38.000 - W. 22.0000. C. 16000 - This accords with the information furnished me by the census supervisor of this district. and there is reason to believe that it is nearer the truth than the highest figure named by "the bureau". Until the error is corrected by the "Bulletin" I shall be under the necessity of withholding the weekly reports.

Very truly
Jas. B. Baird M.D.
Secy Bd. Health of Atlanta.

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, Feb 8 1881

Dear Sir:

Refering to my letter of this date, relative to the population of this city, please read 37.421 instead of 37.134, as the corrected return of the census bureau.

The increase in the population of Atlanta has been over 15.000 during the last two years, The ratio of increase continues. So, I have no doubt if the census should be retaken during the present month 38000 would fall short of the two figure. You percive, therefore, by reducing the number actually reported, that an aggravated act of injustice is done - I respectfully request that the matter receive your immediate attention.

Very truly

Jas. B. Baird M.D.
Sec'y Bd. Health.

Dr. D. J. Tumlin
Sec'y Stat. Bd. Health.

No. 3451 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Macon, Ga.

Febry 11, 1881.

Duggan Dr J.R.
Secy of Med. Soc.

States there is a
B. of H. at Macon
but no physician
upon it. Will
make mortality re-
turns if desired

ack- L B 9 p 240
V.H. Send cards
name as comes. list
15. Sent cards Feby 15th

FEB 15 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH.

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Feb 16

OFFICE of

J. R. DUGGAN, M.D.,

149 SECOND STREET.

Secretary
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MACON.

Macon, Ga. Feb 11th 1881

Secretary Nat. Board of Health:-

Dear Sir,-

In looking over the Nat. Board of Health Bulletin, I find no mortality report from this city. We have a Board of Health, but there is no physician a member of it. If you wish, I will furnish you regularly the official weekly report of deaths occurring in the city.

Very Respity

J. R. Duggan

No. 0727 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga.

July 20th, 1881.

Surgeon F.A.

Ref. to article on "Dengue fever of 1880.

File

24

RECEIVED
FEB 21 1882
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah. Ga. Feb. 20. 1881.

J. J. Turner. M.D.
Secretary Nat. Bd of Health.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Doctor.

My article on the Dengue fever of 1880 in Savannah has been sent on to the publishers, and will appear as the leading article in the may no. of the North American Journal of Homoeopathy, published by Boericke & Tafel, 145 Grand St. New York. I intend if possible to have a considerable number of copies printed in Pamphlet form for my personal use; but as this is not yet certain, and as moreover none of us know how long we may be alive, I thought best to give you this information. If I am alive and secure my copies, I will send you one of them.

The Paper will perhaps interest you mostly in the differential diagnosis between this fever and the Yellow fever of 1876 - and I would not be surprised if my differential diagnosis should settle some of the points of dispute between Sternberg and the N.O. Health Board. Some of the finest points of difference seem to have been overlooked by both.

Yours truly
L. A. Falligant

No. 5593 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah, Ga.

Feby 26, 1881.

Mc Farland J.T.
H.O.

Wants to know the date of omissing mortality report from Savannah Ga— has misplaced the card rec^{d} concern- ing same

Thanks for weekly report of small pox

V. H.

Ack—L Bg p 379.

2.

MAR 2 1881
OF HEALTH

OFFICE, HEALTH OFFICER,

SAVANNAH, GA., Feby 26th 1881

J. J. Turner M.D. U.S.N.
Secty N. B. of Health

Dear Sir

In consequence of my sickness and subsequent visit to New York there has been irregularity with the sending of the Mortuary Blanks. During my absence a letter was received from your office asking for a missing Mortuary reports for Year 1880, this letter has been misplaced and I have to ask that You will please have me informed of its date. Allow me to thank you for the weekly reports by letter of Small Pox cases within the United States.

I am Sir
Your obt Svt

J. J. McFarland M.D.
Health Officer

No. 5594 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Macon, Ga.

Feby 25, 1881.

Duggan D. J. R.
Sec Med Soc. of
Macon, Ga.

Will make reports
of mortality

File.

2.

MAR -2 1881
OF HEALTH.

OFFICE of

J. R. DUGGAN, M.D.,

149 SECOND STREET.

Secretary
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MACON.

Macon, Ga. Feb 25th 1881

Dear Sir:-

Your letter and blanks received. I will send death reports promptly at the end of each week, beginning with this week. The present board of health of this city is not well organized, but a new board will be appointed April 1st. I will then send the names of the members. I do not know the exact population of Macon by last census, but you can obtain it from the census dep't. It is about 13,000.

Very Truly

J. R. Duggan

No. 5781 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

St Mary's Ga

Mar 18, 1881.

Barnard D. A. F.

Port Phy.

Makes quarterly report
endg Mar. 13. 1881.

Bul-

22

NOTED IN
BULLETIN,
DATE March 23.

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1881
BOARD
OF HEALTH.

POSTAL CARD.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

MAR 91

MAR 22 1891

U.S. POSTAGE ONE CENT

Dr T. H. Turner U. S. N.
Secy U. S. Lt. H. of N.
Washington
D. C.

5781

St Marys Ga March 18th 1881

Secry of the Navy
Washington D.C.

Sir —

I have to make this my report for the quarter ending March 18th 1881 —

The health continues to enjoy its usual freedom from disease — The Brig Charles Thadeus arrived on January 25th from St Thomas having lost one seaman accordg to the statement of the Officers from the effect of Hard drinking. Small Pox being prevalent in the Hospital at the Port I deemed it proper that the vessel should be detained at Quarantine for determination &c She was detained at Quarantine for determination &c No sickness on board —

MAR 22

Very Respt
A. P. Barnard
Asst Surgeon

No. 5802 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Augusta, Ga.
Mch. 19, 1881.

Blome L. J.
Secy B. H.

Wants Bue. Vol 1. Nos.
9 & 15.
Incloses 10 cents
for same.

Ack LB 9 p 528.
T. H. Send
Sent Mch. 23rd
23

MAR 23 1881
HEALTH.

OFFICE OF

CLERK OF COUNCIL.

Augusta, Ga., March 19th 1881

Editor Nat Bd of Health Bulletin:
Washington
District of Columbia

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find 10 cts for which please send me Nos 9 and 15 of the Bulletin of Vol 1.

Resp. &c,

L. D. Blome,
Sec Bd of Health.

No. 5886. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah, Ga.

Mar. 28, 1881.

Mc Farland Dr J. T.

Rel. to publication of deaths by races.

Vack - L B 9 p 603.

V Secy

30

-

RECEIVED
MAR 30 1881
BD. OF HEALTH.

OFFICE, HEALTH OFFICER,

SAVANNAH, GA., March 28th 1881

F. J. Turner MD USN
Secty N. Board of Health

Sir.

I am directed by the Board of Sanitary Commissioners of this City to inquire whether the National Board of Health intend in future to omit the Publication of its Bulletins, of Population, and ratio of death per race. The N. B. of Health have adopted, and are furnished with Population per race of Census 1880; I do not state Population upon weekly reports to your Office for this reason, and also that this Board know that the Census of 1880 falls short of the actual Population of this City

I am Sir
Yours &c

J. McFarland MD
Health Officer

No. 6654 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta Ga
Bd. of H. Office of Secy.
May 26, 1881.

Baird Jas B
Armstrong W.S.
~~Slaton~~ Pres. Bd of H. Atlanta
~~W. H. Supt H. Pub Schools~~
Gives report upon the alleged epidemic of scarlet fever at Atlanta, Ga. as requested by letter dated 24th inst.
Incloses letters from Supt. of Pub. Schools & Pres B. of H. of Atlanta concerning same.

Tach- LB 10 p 308,
Bul-

NOTED IN BULLETIN. 49
DATE May 31

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 28 1881
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
~~Medical Association of Georgia,~~
Board of Health of the City of Atlanta.
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, May 26 1881

T. J. Turner M.D.
Secretary National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of 24th inst. containing clipping from the columns of the National Republican, referring to an alleged epidemic of scarlet fever, and a possible case of yellow fever in this city, and asking information in relation thereto is before me.

The facts are briefly these:

About the 9th inst a lady and two children were suddenly attacked, the prominent symptoms being sore throat, vomiting and purging, and a cutaneous efflorescence.

(3

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18 .....

many of whom regarded the distressing event, so promptly proclaimed, as the initial step in a terrible epidemic of malignant scarletina, and many parents, impelled by fear of exposure, confined their children ~~at home~~ to their homes.

But, as in other cases of a similar nature were developed, the partial panic soon subsided, and the fears of the people promptly vanished.

A sporadic case of scarletina is rarely reported - possibly there have been a dozen cases all told, in the city this year, with three or four deaths, Exclusive of those in Mr Perkins family,

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Board of Health of the City of Atlanta.
~~Medical Association of Georgia,~~
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, May 26 1881

T. J. Turner M.D.
Secretary National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of 24th inst. containing clipping from the columns of the National Republican, referring to an alleged epidemic of scarlet fever, and a possible case of yellow fever in this city, and asking information in relation thereto is before me.

The facts are briefly these:

About the 9th inst a lady and two children were suddenly attacked, the prominent symptoms being sore throat, vomiting and purging, and a cutaneous efflorescence.

(12

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18....

They all died in about forty-eight hours - On the 11th & 12th a third, and the last child was ~~attacked~~ similarly attacked, and it died on Saturday or Sunday following.

It was thought by the attending, and by some of the consulting physicians that the disease was scarlet fever, but one, at least, of the consulting physicians dissented from this opinion, and asserted, as his positive belief, that the four deaths were caused by the use of impure well water.

The publication of the foregoing facts, more or less embellished, and presented in a sensational manner by the city papers, created great alarm among our citizens

(3

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18.....

many of whom regarded the distressing event, so promptly proclaimed, as the initial step in a terrible epidemic of malignant scarletina, and many parents, impelled by fear of exposure, confined their children ~~at home~~ to their homes.

But, as in other cases of a similar nature were developed, the partial panic soon subsided, and the fears of the people promptly vanished.

A sporadic case of scarletina is rarely reported - possibly there have been a dozen cases all told, in the city this year, with three or four deaths, Exclusive of those in Mr Perkins family,

(4

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18 .....

but, so far as I am informed, the disease has never prevailed in Atlanta as an epidemic.

It is impossible to conceive how the report in reference to the existence of a case of yellow fever originated.

No case of yellow fever has ever developed in this city; yet during the epidemic of 1878, and in time of epidemics prior to that date, persons sick with yellow fever have been repeatedly brought here from infected localities, without any isolation or quarantine precautions whatever, and never, in a single instance has the disease been communicated, even to the constant bed-side nurses.

(5

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Medical Association of Georgia,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, ... 18 .....

of the patients
The members of the Perkins family who died were removed from the city for interment; consequently no burial permits were issued, and in view of the doubts as to the diagnosis, the ~~cases~~ deaths were not reported as due to scarlet fever to the National Board of Health.

I inclose letter from Dr. Wm. A. Armstrong, President of the Bd. of Health of Atlanta and from Prof. W. H. Slaton, Superintendent of the Public Schools of the city in reply to notes of inquiry addressed to them by me.

Very truly
Jas. B. Baird M.D.

Atlanta Ga. May 26/81

Dr Jas. B. Baird.

My dear Doctor;

Replying to your note of this date, I will state that there is no epidemic of Scarlet fever in Atlanta, nor has the disease prevailed here since the war. For several years past an occasional, mild, sporadic case has been met with, but I have not seen a fatal case, except in the instance of a single member of the Perkins family, which I saw, in consultation with the attending physician, a few hours before death.

Of course there is no Yellow fever here, and I am astonished to hear that it is thought possible, by any one, for a case to originate in this city -

Yours truly,

Wm S. Armstrong M.D.
President Board of Health.

Superintendent of Public Schools.

OFFICE AT HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

OFFICE HOURS—8½ TO 9½ A.M. AND 3 TO 5 P.M.

47 WASHINGTON STREET.

Atlanta, Ga., May 26th, 1881

Dr. J. B. Baird,
Secretary Board of Health,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir;— In answer to your note of to-day asking me to state officially "how many children have been withdrawn or are now absent from the public schools through fear of any epidemic, (of scarlet fever) or other disease", I would state, that, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday (11th, 12th, & 13th instant), quite a number of children were withdrawn from the schools on account of the deaths in the Perkins family, two of whom were pupils in the schools and died after a brief illness supposed to have been scarlet fever. The alarm subsided at once, and, on Monday following, all or nearly all of the children returned and are now in the schools.

I know of no epidemic prevailing in the city, and judging from the large number of children in attendance on the public schools, I am sure the city has not in many years been in more healthy condition than at present.

Very respectfully
W. F. Slaton
Supt. City Public Schools.

No. 6717 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta
Ga
May 30, 1881.
Baird Jas. B.

Rel to false report
as to health of Atlanta

Ack - 413 top 350
Secy -

1.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
JUN 1 1881

JAS. B. BAIRD, M. D.
SECRETARY.

Office of Secretary,
Board of Health of the City of Atlanta.
~~Medical Association of Georgia,~~
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, May 30. 1881

T. J. Turner M.D.
Secy. National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

The Mayor will, at once, under the advice of counsel, take legal steps to prevent a repetition of the outrage recently perpetrated on the reputation of this City, by the circulation of the report so grossly misrepresenting its sanitary condition.

In the haste incident to copying the letter of Dr. Armstrong, in time for the mail on 26th inst. - which I inclosed to you - the sentence, "I have heard of no case since." following his reference to a death in the Perkins family - was, unintentionally, omitted - The letter appears correctly, save a few obvious

No. 6872 "State Agents"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta Ga

June ,1881.

Baird Jos B.

Forwards copy of
circ to est. a
Medical Board

LB 10 p 487.

Ack- 16 / 1 / 81

Bul-

16.

A.P. Printers

RECEIVED
JUN 16 1881
BOARD
OF HEALTH.

No. 6941 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

St. Mary's Ga.

June 19, 1881.

Barnard D. A. J.

Reports all week

for qr ending June 18

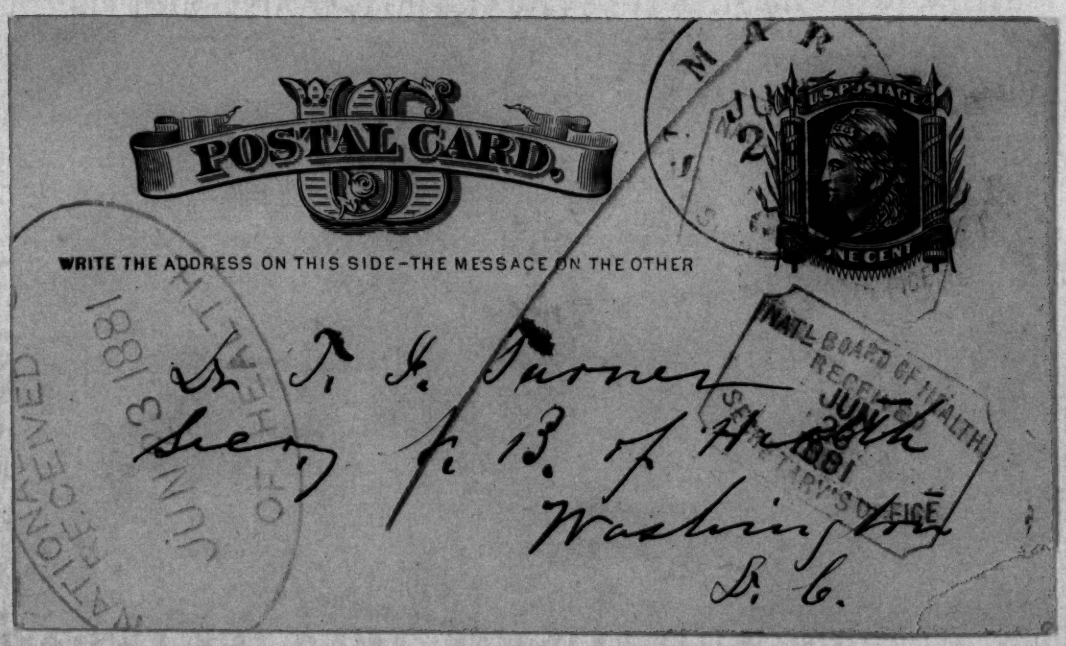
1881.

Bul—

[redacted].

23.

NOTED IN
BULLETIN, ~~53~~ / Vol III
DATE June 24.


POSTAL CARD.
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
U.S. POSTAGE
ONE CENT
NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 28
1881
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 23 1881
Dr J. K. Barnes
Surg U.S.A.
Washington
D. C.

6941

Ltr

Surgeon Gen'l
U.S. Marine Hospital Service
Washington, D.C.

SHINGTON D.C.
JUN 27
11PM
1891

Sir

I have to transmit this report for the quarter ending on the 15th inst. Our town is enjoying its usual immunity from contagious or infectious diseases. No vessels from infected ports since last Report. Weather very hot and dry.

Very Respectfully
A. F. Burnard M.D.

No. 7027 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta
Ga
June 25, 1881.

Baird Jas B. M.D.

Rel. to adulteration
in food

Secy
Sack LB 10 p 585.
29.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 29 1881

Office of
DR. JAS. B. BAIRD.
9 to 10
12 to 1
4 to 5

63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, Ga., June 25 1881

Dear Doctor:

It is my belief that a very large annual mortality among children, under two years of age, is due to the use of various farinaceous "foods", so-called, which, under a variety of names and most ingeniously disguised, flood the market.

These preparations are daily indorsed and recommended by physicians with a confidence which, I fear, is fatally misplaced. The estimation placed upon these products is, I feel assured, merely the result - in the absence of trust-worthy sources

of information — of the extravagant claims made by manufacturers.

Does it not fall within the province of the National Board of Health to secure and authoritatively publish an analysis of some of the best known preparations of this class?

I believe such an investigation will be gratefully acknowledged by the medical profession of the country, and that it will end in saving many little victims from premature graves.

The great importance of this whole subject must plead my justification for intruding this suggestion. Very truly

D. S. J. Gunn, Secy Bd. Jas. B. Baird M.D.

No. 7598. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Rome, Ga.

Aug 18, 1881.

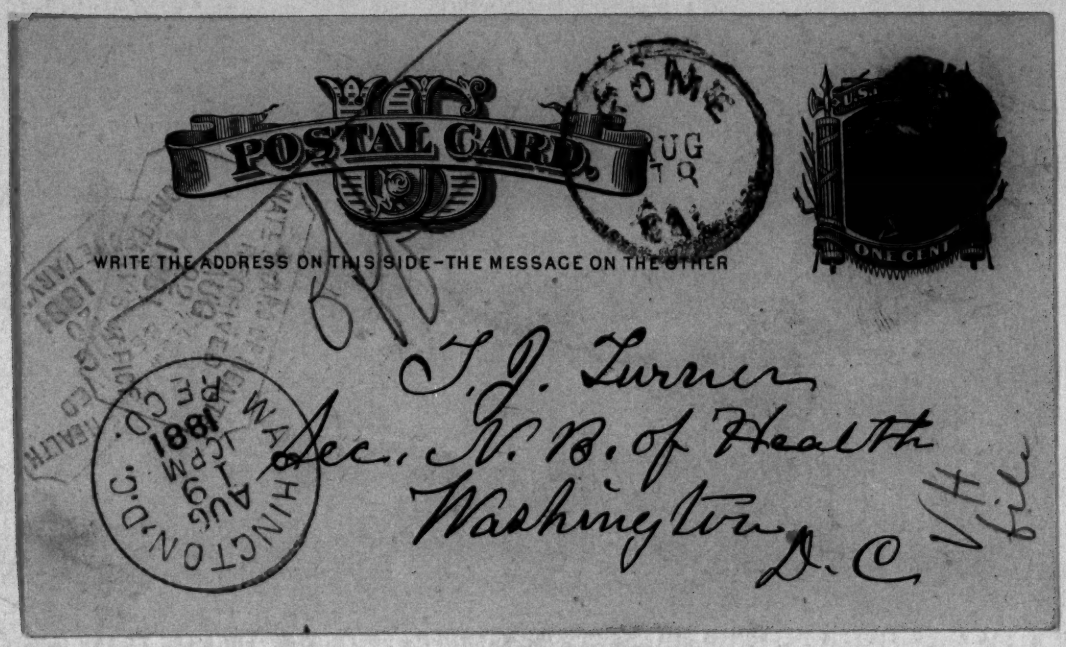
Mullen J.E.
Sexton

Wants more cards for reports.

V.H.

22. Sent Aug 22nd

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
AUG 22 1881


POSTAL CARD
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
ONE CENT
T. J. Turner
Sec. N. B. of Health
Washington
D. C
WASHINGTON, D.C.
AUG 19 1881 1 PM
REC'D

Dear Sir Rome Aug 18th 1881

The Mortuary report from this
city has been sent forward promptly
every Saturday & if it fails to reach your
office it is the fault of the Mails &
not any fault of mine You will
have to send me about ½ dozen Blanks
as I have not enough to run me the
balance of the year Respectfully Yours
L. E. Mullen Rep[orter] Rome Ga

No. 7870 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

St. Marys
Ga
Sept 16. ,1881.

Barnard D A.T.
H.O.

Report for quarter
ending Sept 13 1881.
Also city ordinances
rel. to quar.

Ack ✓ L B 11 p 244.
Bal Noted Sep 24

19.

RECEIVED
SEP 19 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH.

St Mary's Sept 16th 81

Dr J. B. Turner
Secry St. B. of H.
Washington D.C.

Bror Sec- I beg to make my
report for the quarter ending on
the 15th ult. & have to record
six (6) deaths for the above
period- four (Col), and two-
(2) white. One of this number
died of "Traumatic Tetanus"
another by "Accidental drowning"
both (Col). The remaining
four died of [illegible] (congestion
typ) & expiring an Infant- the
nature of whose illness I am
still in ignorance. I was not in
attendance upon either of the

2870

above cases. Our town has been unusually prickly the past season Owing doubtless to the protracted spell of hot, dry weather. I think during the space of about four months or more, there was scarcely any rain. It is my unusual to hear from them of any kind; another reason like the one just past, will, in all probability detract from the reputation our town has always borne for salubrity. We have had one off steamer direct from Honolulu since last report. No pickups - detained here in quarantine twenty (20) days cleansing & fumigating in the usual manner. They have since left local Quarantine Ordinance.

Very Respectfully
A. N. Bamford M.D.
Health Officer

No. 7904 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah, Ga.

Sept 20, 1881.

McFarland D. J. S.
H.O.

Wants more report cards.
Send printed report for week ending Sept 17 1881.

Aeh - L B 11 p 760
V.H.
Bnl -
23. Cards sent - report rec'd Sept-24th

RECEIVED
SEP 23 1881
HEALTH.

OFFICE HEALTH OFFICER,

SAVANNAH, CA.

Sept 20th 1881

J. J. Turner MD U.S.N
Secty N.B. of Health

Dear Sir -

I have the honor to state that I have allowed myself to run out of N.B. of Health Mortuary blanks - Will you please have some sent me -

I send the printed Mortuary report of Savannah for week ending Sept 14th 1881 When I receive Mortuary forms from your office I will fill and send one for said week.

I am Sir
Yours &c

J. McFarland MD
Health Officer

No. 8194 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

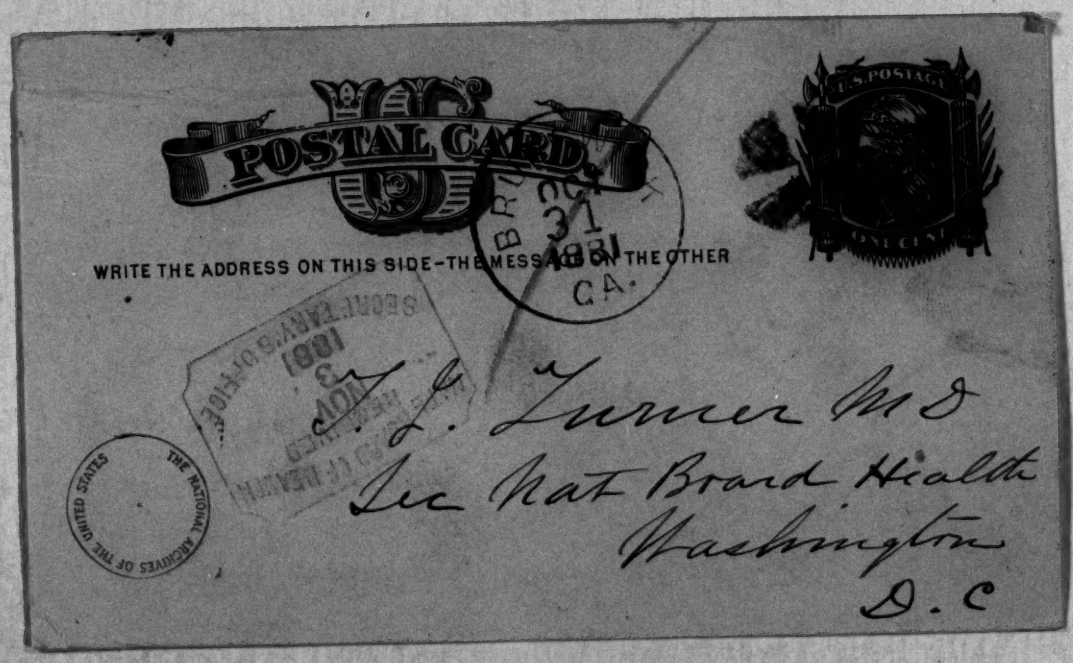
Brunswick, Ga.
Oct. 31, 1881.

Schlatter Dr. C. L.
Health Officer.
Wants blanks for weekly reports.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

V. N.
3. Sent Nov. 3, '81.

NOV 13 1881
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED


POSTAL CARD
U.S. POSTAGE
ONE CENT
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
BRUNSWICK
31
1891
GA.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
NOV
1891
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES
Dr. L. Turner M D
Sec Nat Board Health
Washington
D.C

8194

My supply of
Postal Cards for
Report of Deaths
is exhausted

Very Resp
C. L. Schlatter M.D
Health Officer
Brunswick

Ga

Oct 31. /81

NOV 3 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH
WASHINGTON, D.C.
NOV 3 1881
RECEIVED

No. 8483 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah, Ga.

Dec. 4, 1881.

Mc Farland, Dr. J. T.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Rel. to mortality reports and omission care for deaths from "Accidents of all kinds"

8/ Referred to Secy- Ex. Com-

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ..... Dec 8, 1881.

" " No .....

" " No. .....

OFFICE HEALTH OFFICER,

SAVANNAH, GA.

December 4th 1881

F. J. Turner MD U.S.N.
Secty N. B of Health
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor through you, to very respectfully address this letter to the National Board of Health, asking for the following reasons, that they seriously consider the advisability of omitting from the N.B of Health's weekly mortuary form, the call for "Accidents of all kinds", so far as relating to the computation of ratio per 1000 -

If I am correct, these reports are intended to give a true statement of the deaths dealing diseases prevailing throughout the States, from which comparative deductions may be drawn, as to the health of different localities, if such be the case, I can see neither the propriety nor the necessity of incorporating in the computation of ratio per 1000, the deaths from Rail Road accidents, Murders, Drownings and Violence. Again! the incorporation of such deaths in the ratio acts unjustly toward Cities, in large Cities, the increased ratio is lost sight of in the multitude, not so in smaller communities, in these the increase upon the ratio is markedly prominent, so much so, as to present the numerical view of unjust discrimination -

I am Sir
Yours &c
J. M. Holland M.D
Health Officer

No. 8527 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Macon Ga

Dec 7, 1881.

Gewinner M. G.
Secy Macon Med.
Soc.
Rel. to mortality reports.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Sent Dec 12, 1881

V H. send cards.

12/ Referred to Ach-C

Acknowledgment in

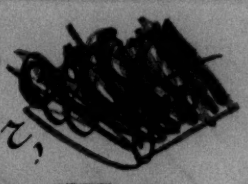
V Letter Book No. 11 p. 825 Dec 12, 1881.

" " No .....

" " No. .....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH DEC 1881

OFFICE OF 8527



Dr. N. G. Gewinner,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office and Residence 302 Fourth Street.

Office Hours, 8 to 9 A. M., 2 to 3 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

BOARD RECEIVED DEC 12 1881 OF HEALTH.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 7th 1881

Dr. T. J. Turner,
Secretary Stat. Bd. of Health,
Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Sir;

Your favor of the 30th ult. to hand, requesting me to send you weekly mortality reports such as Dr. Duggan supplied formerly. How Dr. Duggan obtained a correct report I do not know, as no register is kept other than that of the Sexton of one cemetery which would give an imperfect report as to cause of death of only two thirds of the total number of deaths.

I am willing to do all in my power to assist you but an

imperfect report is worse than no report at all.

The only true way to get at the mortality of this city is to supply every practicing Physician with blanks on postal cards requesting them to notify me of every death occurring in their practice and I could then report to you every week, the actual number of deaths and causes. This duty I will willingly take upon myself if you will supply me with the cards to distribute.

There are seventeen physicians in the town and 500 cards would last a year.

If the imperfect report of the City Sexton will suffice I will send it to you.

Awaiting your reply I remain

Resp'ty. Yours

N. G. Gewinner

Sec. Macon Med. Soc'y.

No. 8602 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswich
Ga
Dec 19, 1881.

Schlatter & L Ex. H.O.
Davis Dr - H O

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

States he has turned
over cards to his
successor + such
reports will be sent
by the latter.

DEC 22 1881
OF HEALTH.

22/ Referred to File -

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ...., 188 .

" " No .....

" " No. .....

POSTAL CARD.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER.

U.S. POSTAGE ONE CENT

BRUNSWICK DEC 19 1881 CA.

WASHINGTON D.C. DEC 21 1881 REC'D

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

L. L. Turner M.D.
Sec Nat. Board Health
Washington
D.C

To Brunswick Dec 19 1860

Dr Sir

Your P.C received. I resigned my position as H.O. in November and turned over to Dr Davis. the acting H.O. all cards papers and instructions regarding that Board. He will forward at once delinquent reports.

Yours &c

C. L. Schlatter M.D.

No. 8649 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta, Ga.
Dec 26, 1881.

Baird Jas B.
Secy B.H.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Rel. to measures taken to prevent spread of small pox & above place

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Noted Dec 31/81

29 Referred to Bur Acct

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 p. 86 Dec 30, 1881.

" " No .....

" " No. .....

Atlanta Medical Register.

Editors:
JNO. THAD. JOHNSON, M.D.
JAMES B. BAIRD, M.D.

Monthly, $2.50 a Year.
H. H. DICKSON, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE OF DR. JAMES B. BAIRD.
63 Whitehall Street.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec 26 188[illegible]

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dear Doctor:

I forward to day newspaper containing account of steps taken by city authorities to prevent introduction or spread of Small pox in this place. The board of Health of the city has placed the matter of vaccinating the people in the hands of Dr. William Henry Cumming, with four assistants. who will visit from house to house throughout the city vaccinating freely A central dispensary, open daily, will also be established for the purpose of gratuitous vaccination.

The plan will go into operation today, and it may

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
DEC 29 1881

7 U

yet. for an important part of the history of the present out break of small pox. At all events as one of the sanitary minds of the season I send it to You.

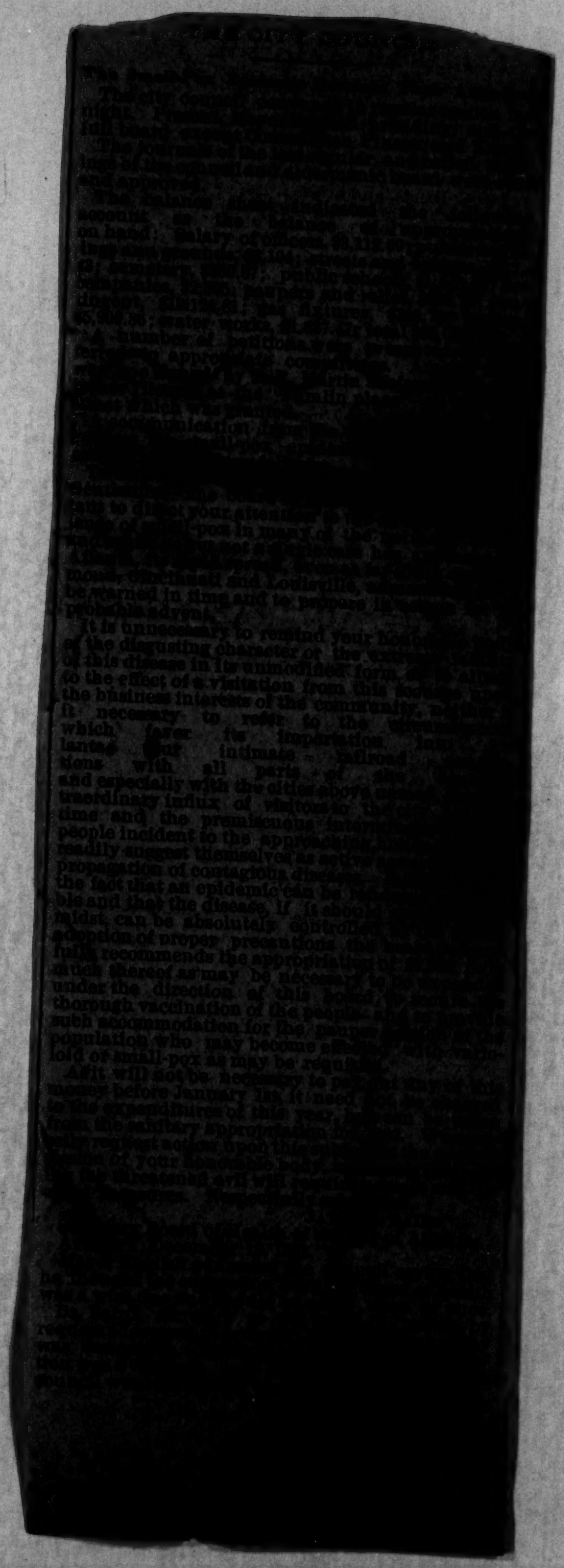
No small pox has appeared here, and so far as ore - the Bd. of Health - an informed none has occured more than the cities refered to in the report. viz: Richmond, Louisville & Cincinnati.

Truly Yours
Jos. B. Baird
Secy Bd
Health Louisville.

J. J. Turner,
Secy Bd. Health.
11

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

64198



No. 8814 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Macon
Ga
Jany 21, 1882

Shoenfeld & Co

Rel. to cure for
smallpox
Incloses letter of
R L McVicker
Sec'y of Health Dept
Office Health Com'r Chicago

Copy to Office Com'r of
Health Chicago with letter
Jan 23/82
23 Referred to Secy ack

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 12 Jany 23, 1882
" " No 337 - 338.
" " No.

OFFICE OF

SHOENFELD & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Shoenfeld's Improved Medicated Stock Feed.

NO. 97 MULBERRY STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Macon, Ga., Jan. 21, 1882.

Hon. National Board of Health

Washington D. C.

Gentlemen! I have noticed through the press, that your Hon. Body, have officially declared small-pox to be an epidemic in the U. S. Since the small pox began its ravages in this country of late, it occured to me, that I was in posession of a very valuable receipt, for the prevention and cure of this dreadful disease, this receipt has been used in former years in some of the european armys, with wonderful results. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance, it is harmless when taken by a well person, it has cured small-pox, when Learned physicians said the patient must die, it will prevent it and will cure it thought the pittings are filling, and will do it in the course of twelve hours.

About three weeks ago I learned that said disease was to an alarming extend in Chicago, I prepared a small bottle of said medicine (only 5 ozs.) and sent it to the Board of Health of said City, with all particulars what I claim for it, instructions how to use it & & and urged them to try it; I enclose you herewith a true and verbal copy of their letter, which you please take into consideration for the sake of humanity, as delay is dangerous in such a national calamity, many valuable lifes may be saved by acting prompt and in time, and not to be

frustrated by selfish and prejudiced Doctors, as you will notice by enclosed.
I am at your service at any time, when I can do good especially to save
lifes.— If this remedy would be introduced also as a preventive, it would
soon have run its course in this country. You will excuse me for taking
the liberty of writing to you, but have done it for a good motive and for
humanity sake, as I know I have means in my power to help in this case.—

Yours Very Truly
L. Shoenfeld

4178

OFFICE OF

SHOENFELD & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Shoenfeld's Improved Medicated Stock Feed.

NO. 97 MULBERRY STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Macon, Ga., ... 188

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Office of
Commissioner of Health.

Chicago, Jan. 16th 1882.

L. Shoenfeld Esqr.

Macon. Ga.

Dear Sir! Doctors screw and repudiate your remedy; but, acting on your assurance that the medicine was, in any event, harmless, we (the non-professional employes of this Dept.) consulted with a nurse of our P. H. Hospital to administer it to a case considered hopeless, and though given up to die he recovered. As a single result proves nothing positively, we would like another bottle of the medicine to try on another desperate case. If the second trial is successful we can give you the best of testimonials. It is all for your own benefit I make this request. Say nothing yet publicly, of this matter; but as soon as the efficacy of the remedy is positively proved you can demand of us the strongest endorsement.

Yours Very Truly
R. L. McVicker
Serg. Health Dept.

No. 9030 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Augusta, Ga.

January 26, 1882.

Blome L. J.
Lecy B. H.

Forwards r & for Bul
No 1 - Vol 2

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Send
Sent Feb 3, '81

2/ Referred to V. H.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No

" " No.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED FEB 2 1882

BOARD OF HEALTH
HAUD IGNARA MALI, MALIS SUCCURRERE DISCO.
HYGEIA
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

Eugene Foster, M. D.
President.

L. T. Blome,
Secretary.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Augusta, Ga. January 26th 1882

"National Board of Health Bulletin"
Washington City
District of Columbia

RECEIVED
FEB -2 1882
OFFICE OF THE

Enclosed find 5¢ for which please send copy of No. 1 Vol. 2. of your Publication to

Yrs Respy. &c.

L. T. Blome
Secy Board of Health
Augusta,
Georgia

Send

No. 9397 "State Reports"
9404

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

10122 9485 9642
6002 9746
Thomasville Ga

Feby 26, 1882.

Hopkins J.S. M.D.

Ref'd to office by Dr Billings
Rel. to effects of
vaccination in above
town — virus obtained
in St Louis.

Noted Mch 5/82

Referred to Billings Adk

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 f. Mch 1, 1882

" " No 805

" " No.

" " No.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. MAR 1 1882 RECEIVED

T. S. HOPKINS, M. D.

Thomasville, Ga., Feby 26th 1882

Dr J. S. Billings

My Dear Sir

Our Town authorities have employed a Physician to vaccinate all persons presenting themselves for the purpose. The "Virus" was furnished by the Town & procured from some house in St Louis - as "Bovine Matter" The result has been fearful - Nearly every one vaccinated has suffered severely from Erysipelas - Abscesses - Ulcers - & even Gangrene from Shoulder to Wrist & the pain of punctures presenting the appearance of sloughing ulcers discharging purely Sanious pus.

Many of the cases have been confined to bed with high fever from five to ten days, requiring the Constant ~~of poultices~~ application of poultices to the arm and the free use of Morphine for the relief of pain. It is rumored that the "National Board of Health" intends to distribute

T. S. HOPKINS, M. D.

Thomasville, Ga., ... 188

vaccine matter through our County
Jelem it my duty to inform you of the
result I see from the matter used, and
from whence it came. It came in "Cans" said
to Contain (Pack Cans) enough to vaccinate one hundred
persons at a cost of one dollar per Can. It takes
in all cases, Regardless of persons vaccination
as shown by mule pitted Scabs & the inflammation
- in begins progressing on the 2nd day - Now I take
this in my Record Book persons to
have Small Pox. That which I have used in
my private practice was furnished by Squibb
in Every point I see a single unfavorable symptom
Les resulted from it -

Very respectfully
Your obt Svt
T. S. Hopkins

9397

Ans Made

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 1
1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Respectfully referred to Dr. Sumner Secretary of the National Board of Health.

Would not this be a good item for the National Board Bulletin?

O. Mitchell.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 1 1882

No. 9485 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

9397 9404 9642

Thomasville

Ga

Mch 4, 1882

Hopkins J.S

M.D.

Rel. to use of vaccine virus rec'd from Chelsea Mass.

Will keep Bd advised on health matters of his district if it is desired.

Noted Mar 7/82

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAR 7 1882

1 Referred to Lee Bul

Acknowledgment in

✓ Letter Book No. 12 p. Mch 7, 1882

" " No 875.

" " No.

T. S. HOPKINS, M. D.

Thomasville, Ga., 4/15 188-

Dr J. A. Turner

My dear Sir

Your Communication of 1st inst reached me this morning with one from Dr Billings. In my Communications to the Doctor I stated that the Vaccine matter came from St Louis. I found afterwards that it came from Chicago - Mayor Mason of St. by mistake sent me a card explaining this. In letter to him dated July explains the amount of suffering & suffering from the use of this matter. With this explanation that the matter came from Chicago instead of St Louis, that it cost three dollars per Cow instead one one, I am perfectly willing to have it published. If the Board are displeased to receive it will appear pleasure to keep them posted with matters worthy of their notice

No. 9572. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga.

Mch 11- ,1882

McFarland W. J. F.
H.O.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Ackg com^n of 8th

Wants copy of act June 2/79 approved by the Prest. Nov 14/81 Direct them make a prompt reply to above com^n

- act sent & rep. made to Bul 2 Vol 3

RECEIVED BOARD MAR 13 1882 OF HEALTH.

13 Referred to Seay - Ack - Ex -

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 p. 63 Mch 13, 1882

" " No .....

" " No. .....

(7)

BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 13 1882

OFFICE HEALTH OFFICER,

SAVANNAH, GA.

March 11th 1882

J. Turner M.D. U.S.N
Secty N. B. of Health
Washington D.C

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dear Sir

Yours dated 8th ultimo just at hand. I respectfully ask that you send me a copy of the "Act of Congress June 2d 1879, as approved by the President U.S.A. Nov 14th 1881 to which you refer as an official reply". I will answer promptly to your letter, upon receipt of said act.

I am Sir
Yours &c

J. D. McFarlan L.M.S.
Health Officer
Savh. Ga.

No. 9631. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah
Ga
Mch 15, 1882.

Mc Farland Dr J. I,
H.O,

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Rel. to carrying out
of Rules &c at Savannah
Quarantine Station

7

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1882
BOARD OF HEALTH.

17 Referred to aek & Ex

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 13 fr 120, Mch 17, 1882

" " No .....

" " No. .....

OFFICE HEALTH OFFICER,

SAVANNAH, GA.

March 15th 1882

J. Turner M.D. U.S.N
Secty N B. of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

Yours bearing date of March 13th favoring me with Copy, as per requests of Act of Congress June 2d 1879, and referring me to Bulletin No 21 Vol 3 was received to day. Please accept my thanks for same.

In answer to Your Com-
-munication of March 8th date, asking that I give give information as to the manner in which the rules set forth in said Bulletin are enforced at this Port I respectfully reply, that, with the exception of Vaccination of Seamen and Passengers arriving from Foreign ports the Act and rules are rigidly carried out - The Port Quarantine Regulations of Savannah require the unballasting and fumigation of All Vessels (arriving at this port during the entire Year) from Latitudes usually infected with Yellow Fever & Small pox, and since the passage of above mentioned rules No Vessel has arrived at this port from a Foreign port, which has had disease of any kind on board during Voyage, Consequently all on board having more than passed the Period of incubation - We have had more to fear from Coast wise Vessels than from Foreign ones, Still No Case of Small pox has been known to this Port for Several Years -

Very respectfully &c
J. McFarland M.S. U.S.N

No. 10045 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta
Ga
Apr 8, 1882

Baird Dr Jas B.

Health Report

Noted Apr 15th.

11

Referred to Adj. Gen. - Bur. -

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 13 p. 433 Apr 11, 1882

" " No

" " No.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED APR 11 1882

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Office of
DR. JAS. B. BAIRD.
9 to 10
12 to 1
4 to 5

NA RECEIVED TO
APR 11 1882
OF HEALTH

63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, Ga., April 8 1882

Dear Sir:

I report this week one death from Small-Pox. the first case we have had.

On Monday 3rd inst. a case was reported to me as representative of the Bd. of Health I visited it for the purpose of verifying the diagnosis. I found a negro girl, aged 14, with a confluent attack. She lived in a frame tenement one story - a mere shell of a house - in the heart of the city. We have been unable to trace the source of contagion. The girl served

as chamber assistant chambermaid at one of the hotels. The house where she lived was used as a sort of boarding house and rendezvous for a very filthy & low class of negroes. As soon as discovered the premised were placed under guard. The girl was removed to the pest house. The other inmates of the house were vaccinated & removed to a quarantine station. The house, in which the case developed, on account of the impossibility of satisfactorily

Office of
DR. JAS. B. BAIRD.
9 to 10
12 to 1
4 to 5

63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, Ga., ... 18....

fumigating & disinfect-
ing it. And from the
fact that it was a
"den" which constantly
menaced the health of
the neighborhood was
condemned and ordered
to be burned. The
order was literally car-
ried out on Wednesday
5th inst. None of the
former occupants, 16
in number - some up
to the time of the dis-
covery of this case had
never been vaccinated,
have developed the dis-
ease. Though the vac-

Office of
DR. JAS. B. BAIRD.
9 to 10
12 to 1
4 to 5

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir

Circa is now beginning to exhibit itself in a decided activity.

The girl with the small pox has been unable to swallow, even fluids for two days, and died this morning. She took to the bed on tuesday 28 march. Eruption appeared on saturday 1 inst. & She was reported & removed on Monday 3d inst.

The persons in quarantine will be kept under guard for two weeks from the date of last exposure & I hope we will escape any other cases. Further developments will be reported. In haste - Very truly
Jas B Baird M.D.
Surg Bd Health

To J. J. Hurtel Esq
Pres Bd Health
Atlanta Ga.

No. 10159 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswick, Ga

April 16, 1882.

Blain Dr. James S.
H. O.

Health report

Wants cards, and

Pop. changed

19

Referred to Act. S.H. C.C.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 p. 529 of 19, 1882

" " No. p. 668 May 5, "

" " No.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 21 1882
Sent & noted
SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

on 7 U.H. CC.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
APR 19 1882
BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswick, Ga.,
April 16th 1882.

Dr. Thomas J. Turner,
Secty N. Bd of Health, Washington,
Dear Sir,

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

I have exhausted the supply of Mortuary Postal Cards turned over to me by the former Health Officer of this City, and beg that you will send me another.

For the week ending April 15th, I have no deaths to report.

There has been a considerable increase in population since the last Census. In addition to this we have during the year between 3 & 4 thousand sailors in port. I mention this to show you that the percentage of Mortality estimated as per census is not a fair representation of the health of this City. The calculation is based upon ~~a Report of~~ population of about 3000, when it should really represent at least double that number.

The health of the City & Port is now very good

there being very little sickness in the City - and none amongst the Shipping. At this date, there has been about 26 arrivals of Vessels from this Mouth. Inspection of Vessels from Foreign Ports is continued throughout the year. Quarantine is regularly enforced from the 1st of May to the 15th of November.

With the exception of one imported case of Small Pox, we have been exempt from the disease.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obdt. Servt.
James L. Blair, M.D.
U.S.N.

No. 10341 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

St. Mary's Ga.

Apl 26, 1882

Barnard A. F.

Report of correspondent

1

Referred to Bul

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ..... 188 .

" " No .....

" " No. .....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY -1 1882

OFFICE
DR. A. F. BARNARD.

10341

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAY -1 1882
OF HEALTH.

St. Mary's, Ga., April 26 1882

Dr J. L. Turner
Secy St. Board of H
Washington D. C.
Dear Sir —

Some time has elapsed since I sent you a communication from this town. But the fact is there is no news to report — nor has there been anything of interest for months) that I deferred doing so until now. With the exception of an epidemic of Whooping cough this Town and vicinity enjoy their usual immunity from disease. Our annual Quarantine system will begin on May 1st & will forward you copy of our regulations as soon as practicable Quarterly reports will be sent you from May 1st. Subject to instructions —

Yours Respectfully A. F. Barnard

No. 10355 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah, Ga.
May 1, 188 2.

Mc Farland, J. T.

Tel. sanitary condition of Atlanta, Ga. Reply by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Ans'd by tel. 1 - 39 - 1882

Referred to J. T.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ....., 188 .

" " No .....

" " No. .....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 1 1882

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY		CHECK
90 a	E		13 pd 2	Ex

10288

1015

Received at Corcoran Building, S. E. Cor. 15th & "F" Sts., Washington, D. C. 1882.

Dated, Savannah Ga May 1

To D J Turner M D

Dep Natl board Health

Washington D C

6332

Telegraph Sanitary Condition of Matanzas

reply by ten oclock tomorrow morning

J T McFarland

Health Officer

No. 10503 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga

May 9 , 1882.

McFarland J. J.
H.O.

Rel to Census.

II

Referred to CC Note 82

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 11 1882
OFFICE

OFFICE HEALTH OFFICER,

SAVANNAH, GA.

May 9th 1882

J. J. Turner MD U.S.N
Sicty. N. B. of Health.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir. I have the honor to acknowledge Circular letter from your office bearing date May 4th 1882, asking that I furnish you with present population of Savannah Ga and a statement as to the manner of the taking of Census. It affords me great pleasure to Comply with your Official request. You must remember that I have officially Communicated with You upon this very subject. The Census of Savannah Ga is for year 1882 taken during the months of February & March. 37.333. Whites 20.514, Colored 16.819. The Census was taken by Messrs Sholes & Co who have taken the Census for the past four (4) years for Directory purposes. The Census is taken by actual Count, not by estimate as is done in some Cities, for instance; the taker came to my house and from me obtained information as to how many adult whites and Colored, and how many Children white and Colored upon my premises, this Count was placed on stubs, the stubs are then Consolidated. I send you the Preface to the directory for 1882. I have personally examined the Stub Counts and believe them as accurate as such work can accomplish. I am Sir Yours &c

T. D. Mc Farland M.O.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

—OF—

SAVANNAH, BONAVENTURE

—AND—

ALL PARTS OF FLORIDA!

OVER 800 Selected Subjects.

OVER 800 Selected Subjects.

D. J. RYAN'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEPOT!

139½ Congress Street,

SAVANNAH, - - GEORGIA.

10503

PREFATORY.

CENSUS.....37,333

The fourth annual issue of SHOLES' DIRECTORY OF SAVANNAH is herewith presented to its patrons and the public, and the publishers confess to a greater feeling of general satisfaction than any former work has given them.

There are various reasons for this, the primary one, perhaps, being that their labor of the past has been appreciated, and the present volume gives evidence of liberal support. Then the growth in population during the past year, as shown in the accompanying figures, and the fact that there is to-day scarcely a vacant house or room in the whole city, give good ground for hopeful calculations as to the future.

The number of names in the 1881 book was 12,841. The present volume contains 14,004, an increase of 1,163.

The census returns last year, taken by careful and experienced men, gave a population of 34,879, while the returns now foot up 37,333, a gain of 2,454, or over 7 per cent.

The population last year was divided as follows: 19,144 white, and 15,765 colored. The present division is white 20,514, colored 16,819.

In the compilation of this volume 3,669 names are omitted which held place in the former book, and 4,832 new names are added.

The publishers extend their heartiest thanks to the enterprising business men of Savannah who have stood by them so liberally.

For the neat typographical appearance of the book, credit is due to the Morning News Steam Printing House.

Attention is called to the very handsome and handy little map which accompanies the book.

In the future, as in the past, it will be our constant endeavor to improve, and present to our patrons a directory worthy of support. Very respectfully,

SHOLES & CO.

No. 10557 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Augusta Ga

May 10, 1882.

Blome L T.

Seay B H.

Rel to Census.

15.

Referred to C C Buel Noted

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 15 1882
HEALTH.

BOARD OF HEALTH
HAUD IGNARA MALI, MALIS SUCCURRERE DISCO.
HYGEIA
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

Eugene Foster, M. D.
President.

L. T. Blome,
Secretary.

Augusta, Ga. May 10th 1882

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Secy National Board of Health

Sir:

Our Population in Mortuary Reports is based upon the usual Annual Increase from former U. S. Censuses. You will find in the Tenth Annual Report of our Board of Health the following as the estimated Population: Whites 14,500
Colored 10,500
Total 25,000

I have based my weekly Reports on a local census which made it:

Whites - 16,182
Colored - 10,830
Total 27,012

Which must be very nearly correct;

10557

But we have accepted the estimate of 25.000 as fast as States.

Respy &c

L. O. Blome

Secy Board of Health

MAY 15 188

No. 10575 "State Agents"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

St. Mary's Ga

May 12, 1882

Barnard A. J.
H.O.

Forwards copy of
local quarantine
regulations

Encl to Printer Bill May 20

RECEIVED
MAY 15 1882
BOARD OF HEALTH.

Referred to ack & Bul

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 31 May 15, 1882

" " No 744

" " No.

OFFICE
DR. A. F. BARNARD.

St. Mary's, Ga., May 12th 1882

Dr. J. G. Turner
Washington.
D. C.

Dear Sir — I Enclose you by this mail a copy of our local Quarantine Regulations.
Nothing of interest to report.

Yours Respectfully
A. F. Barnard

Taylor

Bren. Tel. Cops.

17

BOARD
RECEIVED
MAY 15 1882
HEALTH.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF QUARANTINE

AT THE PORT OF ST. MARY'S, GEORGIA.

3

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
ST. MARYS, GA., April 19th, 1882.

ON AND AFTER MAY 1ST, the following rules for the government of quarantine at this port will be rigidly enforced:

1st. On and after the opening of the Spring each year of the National Quarantine Station (Sapelo Sound), all vessels from infected or suspected ports, arriving with sickness on board, or having had same during voyage, must be directed by the pilot to proceed to said National Quarantine Station.

2d. Any vessel arriving at this port, bearing the certificate of the National Quarantine Officer, must be brought to anchor at the Quarantine opposite Point Peter, and there remain until released by the Health Officer.

On and after November 1st and until May 1st of each year—

3d. All vessels arriving at this port with sickness on board, or having had same during voyage, will, no matter from what port, either American or foreign, anchor at the lower Quarantine Station, and there remain until released by order of the Health Officer.

4th. On and after May 1st and until November 1st of each year, and longer if the Health Officer so determines, all coastwise vessels (and steamers, also, other than those by inland route,) must anchor at the Quarantine Station opposite Point Peter. Steamers and vessels from non-infected ports will not be detained longer than necessary for the Health Officer to satisfy himself of their proper sanitary condition.

5th. Vessels from infected or suspected latitudes will have to be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated at least once—and oftener, should the Health Officer so determine—and be detained at least fifteen days after arrival.

6th. Pilots must in each case, before boarding, make inquiry as to the sanitary condition of the vessel. In no case must they board if the vessel has sickness on board, or has had same during voyage. In such case they must direct to Sapelo Quarantine Station—provided that station be open—else they must either lead the vessel or have their small boat hoisted alongside clear of the water, and in this way pilot the vessel into lower Quarantine Station, south-end Cumberland Island.

Approved by the Board of Health.

JOHN PACETTY,
Secretary.

A. F. BARNARD, M. D.,
Health Officer
And *ex-officio* President Board of Health.

10

No. 10719 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswick
Ga
May 22, 1882.

Blair Dft Jas. S.
H.O.

Rel to Census -

Forwards 2 var. Rules
&c of above port for 1882
Health report -

Noted June 3
Encl to Do.
26

Referred to Ach Bul-

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 May 26, 1882
819

Cross References:

Brunswick, Ga.,
May 22d, 1882.

Dr. J. J. Turner,
Secty. St. B. of H.,

Dear Doctor,

Your favor, in relation to Mortuary report as compared to population of this City, came safe to hand. So soon as a Correct estimate of population can be made I will forward it to you.

Telegram, in relation to Spanish Vessels bound to this Port, received yesterday and will receive proper attention.

Enclosed please find Quarantine Rules and Regulations of this Port for the year 1882.

Health prevails in the City and amongst the Shipping. No Epidemic or Contagious diseases.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedt. Servt.
James L. Blain, M. D.
M. O.

Quarantine Ordinance of the City of Brunswick, Ga.

AN ORDINANCE,

To prevent the introduction of Yellow Fever, or other epidemic and contagious diseases into the City of Brunswick, and to prescribe penalties for a violation of the same.

SECTION 1. *The Mayor and Council of the City of Brunswick, in Council assembled, do hereby ordain,* That, on and after the opening of the National Quarantine Station in Sapelo sound, of each and every year, all vessels destined for the port of Brunswick, and coming from infected or suspected latitudes, or from any infected or suspected port, without regard to latitude, and all vessels with sickness on board, or having had the same on the voyage, shall proceed to the said National Quarantine Station in Sapelo sound before crossing the bar of St. Simons.

SEC. 2. *And be it further ordained,* That the pilots belonging to the bar of St. Simons and Turtle river shall not board any such vessels, but shall order the same to proceed directly to the said National Quarantine Station in Sapelo sound.

SEC. 3. *And be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Health Officer to keep the said pilots fully notified of all ports that may be infected or suspected, without regard to latitude, so that all vessels coming from such ports may be directed to the National Quarantine Station.

SEC. 4. *And be it further ordained,* That all vessels bound for the port of Brunswick, and having the certificate of the National Quarantine Officer, shall be brought to anchor at the local quarantine station, and there remain until visited by the Health Officer, and a permit given by him for the vessel to proceed to the city.

SEC. 5. *And be it further ordained,* That, during the time the National Quarantine Station shall be closed all vessels as described in the first section of this ordinance shall be brought to anchor at the local quarantine station, and there remain until visited and released by the Health Officer.

SEC. 6. *And be it further ordained,* That all vessels from foreign ports direct, or via American ports, with or without sickness on board, shall, during the entire year, be brought to anchor at the local quarantine station, and there remain until visited and released by the Health Officer.

SEC. 7. *And be it further ordained,* That all vessels arriving with sickness on board, or having had the same during the voyage, shall, at all seasons of the year, without regard to the port from which they may come, whether foreign or American, anchor at the local quarantine station, and there remain until visited and released by the Health Officer.

SEC. 8. *And be it further ordained,* That all coastwise vessels or steamers from infected or suspected ports shall,

between the first days of May and November, and longer if the Board of Health shall so determine, anchor at the local quarantine station, and there remain until visited, inspected and released by the Halth Officer, all discharging cargo or ballast at the quarantine station, having bilges and timbers cleansed and sweetened, being fumigated at least twice, and detained at least fifteen days, before coming up to the city.

SEC. 9. *And be it further ordained*, That all masters of coastwise steamers and vessels coming by the inland route, and not from infected or suspected ports, shall, between the first days of May and October, and later if the Board of Health shall so determine, be required to make oath that, in case of having sickness on board, they will not, in any case, land either passengers or freight until the Health Officer shall have been notified and a permit given by him for such landing.

SEC. 10. *And be it further ordained*, That all coastwise vessels shall, between the first days of May and November, and later if so determined by the Board of Health, anchor in the stream in front of the city, and there remain until visited and released by the Health Officer.

SEC. 11. *And be it further ordained*, That all vessels from infected or suspected latitudes shall, during the entire year, discharge any and all ballast at the quarantine station, and be thoroughly cleansed, sweetened and fumigated before receiving a permit to proceed to the city.

SEC. 12. *And be it further ordained*, That no vessel from an infected or suspected port shall either lighter or bring cargo of fruit up to the city between the first days of May and November of each and every year.

SEC. 13. *And be it further ordained*, That the pilots shall, in every case, make inquiry, before boarding, as to the sanitary condition of the vessel.—They shall in no case board if the vessel has sickness on board, or has had any during the voyage, but they shall in all such cases either direct the vessel to the National Quarantine Station, or lead her in to the local quarantine station.

SEC. 14. *And be it further ordained*, That any master of a vessel coming from infected or suspected latitudes, or from any suspected or infected port, who shall cross the bar of St. Simons in violation of the first section of this ordinance, or any master of a steamer or other vessel who shall violate any provision of this ordinance, and particularly that of making a false statement or taking a false oath as the the sanitary condition of his vessel, shall be subject, on conviction therefor before the Police Court, to a fine net exceeding two hundred dollars, or labor on the public streets for a term not exceeding ninety days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 15. *And be it further ordained*, That any pilot belonging to the bar of St. Simons and Turtle river, or other pilot or person, who shall board or bring into the port of Brunswick any vessel coming from infected or suspected latitudes, in violation of the second section of this ordinance, or shall violate any other provision of this ordinance, shall be punished therefor by the Commissioners of Pilotage, under the rules and regulations of the said Commissioners.

SEC. 16. *And be it further ordained*, That any person who shall visit or board any vessel lying within the quarantine limits, or loiter about the quarantine station, for any purpose whatever, without a written permit from the Health Officer, shall be subject, on conviction therefor before the Police Court, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or labor on the public streets for a term not exceeding ninety days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC 17. *And be it further ordained*, That any person who shall leave any vessel lying within the quarantine limits, for any purpose whatever, without a written permit from the Health Officer, shall be subject, on conviction therefor before the Police Court, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or labor on the public streets for a term not exceeding ninety days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

[redacted] *And be it further ordained*, That the Health Officer shall, in consideration of the services required of him, charge and collect from the vessel requiring the service the following fees for boarding and inspecting vessels at the Quarantine station, viz: For vessels of less than 200 tons, $7 00; for vessels between 200 and 400 tons, $12 00; for vessels between 400 and 800 tons, $17 00, and for vessels over 800 tons, $22 00 For boarding and inspecting in front of the city: coastwise vessels $6 00; steamships, $10,00, if in the night, and five if in the day time; steamboats, $5,00, if at night and three if in day time.

SEC. 19. *And be it further ordained*, That the Health Officer shall charge and collect from every vessel requiring disinfection a fumigating fee of $5 00 for every vessel under 200 tons; $10 00 for every vessel between 200 and 400 tons; $15 00 for every vessel between 400 and 800 tons, and $20 00 for every vessel over 800 tons---the same to be turned over to the Board of Health for the purchase of disinfectants and to meet the expenses of the Board.

SEC. 20. *And be it further ordained*, That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed in Council, Jan. 11th, 1882.

Attest: M. J. COLSON, Mayor.

JAMES HOUSTON, Clerk of Council.

Quarantine Rules and Regulations.

PORT OF BRUNSWICK, GA.,
MAY 1st, 1882.

The following rules and regulations are issued in explanation of the Quarantine Ordinance of the City of Brunswick, and will govern the actions of pilots and masters of vessels from and after this date until further notice:

SECTION 1. From this date after the opening of [illegible] Station, in Sapelo Sound, all vessels having or having had any contagious or infectious disease on board, and all vessels from any Cuban port, may be considered as infected or suspected, and must be directed to proceed to the National Quarantine Station.—All vessels bearing the certificate of the National Quarantine officer shall be anchored at the local Quarantine Station, and there remain until released by the Health Officer.

SEC. 2. All vessels from foreign ports and all vessels with sickness on board, whether from foreign or coastwise, shall be anchored at the Quarantine Station.

SEC. 3. All coastwise vessels shall be anchored in the stream in front of the city, and there remain until released by the Health Officer.

SEC. 4. All vessels from Mexican, West Indian and South American ports, whether bound to the Back River, St. Simons Mills or Brunswick, shall be anchored at the local Quarantine Station.

SEC. 5. All vessels bound to the Back River or to St. Simons Mills from healthy ports, with clean bills of health, if from foreign ports, except as exempted in section four, may be anchored in the Back River or near St. Simons Mills until released by the Health Officer, such vessels subjecting themselves to a charge of seven dollars additional to the charges at the local Quarantine Station. Pilots anchoring vessels as above specified will immediately communicate the [illegible] to the Health Officer by telegraph.

SEC. 6. Except in case of sickness, pilots will not be required to remain on board, but will, as speedily as possible, communicate the arrival of the vessel either to the Health Officer or Harbor Master. As soon as the vessel is anchored, the pilot will instruct the master of the vessel to hoist a flag, and not to permit any person to board or to leave the vessel until released by the Health Officer. Pilots on board of vessels from infected or suspected ports will keep in the open air, neither going into the cabin, quarters of the seamen, nor into the hold of the vessel.

SEC. 7. Pilots will keep a copy of these regulations, together with a copy of the Quarantine Ordinance, in a conspicuous place on board of every pilot boat, and will keep themselves familiar with each section.—They will, also, place a copy of each on board of every vessel entering the harbor of Brunswick.

JAS. S. BLAIN, M. D.,
Health Officer C. B.

Attest:
JAMES HOUSTON, Clerk of Council.

Reglamento de la Cuarentena de la Ciudad de Brunswick, Ga.

Reglamento para evitar la introduccion de la Fiebre Amarilla, u otra epidemia contagiosa dentro de la Ciudad de Brunswick, y prescripcion de las penas por la violacion del mismo.

ARTICULO 1°. *El Corregidor y Consejo de la Ciudad de Brunswick en consejo celebrado ordenan:* Que desde que se habra la estacion cuarentenaria nacional de Sapelo en cada año, todos los buques destinados al puerto de Brunswick, y viniendo de latitudes infestadas o sospechosas, o de cualquier puerto infestado o sospechoso, de cualquier latitud que sea, y todos los buques que tengan enfermedades a bordo o las hayan tenido durante el viage, pasaran a la cuarentena nacional de Sapelo antes de pasar la barra de San Simon o sea la de este puerto.

ART. 2°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que los practicos pertenecientes a la barra de San Simon y Rio Turtle no se comunicaran con ninguno de los buques mencionados, ordenando a los mismos a que pasen directamente a la mencionada cuarentena de Sapelo.

ART. 3°. *Asi mismo de ordena:* Que sera obligacion del Doctor de Sanidad de retener los referidos practicos que hayan piloteado un buque procedente de cualquier puerto infestado o sospechoso de cualquier latitud que sea en cuanto a que aquellos buques deben pasar a la cuarentena nacional.

ART. 4°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que todos los buques que vengan de Sapelo aun que traigan el certificado de haber hecho cuarentena del Doctor de aquella estacion, anclaran en esta cuarentena y permaneceran alli hasta tanto que reciban la visita del Doctor de este puerto y les de permiso para subir a la ciudad.

ART. 5°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que durante el tiempo que se cierre la cuarentena nacional de Sapelo segun se manifiesta en el Articulo 1° de este reglamento, los buques anclaran en esta cuarentena y permaneceran alli hasta tanto que el Doctor les permita la subida.

ART. 6°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que todos los buques procedentes del estrangero, tanto si es directamente como si han tocado en un puerto de America, con o sin enfermedades a bordo, anclaran en cualquier tiempo en la cuarentena de esta ciudad y alli permaneceran hasta que reciban la visita del Doctor y les de libre platica.

ART. 7°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que todos los buques que lleguen con enfermedades a bordo o las hayan tenido durante el viage, iran en cualquier epoca sin consideracion al puerto de su procedencia, tanto de America como del estrangero, a la cuarentena de esta ciudad y alli anclaran hasta que el Doctor les permita subir a la ciudad.

ART. 8°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que todos los buques costeros o vapores procedentes de un puerto infestado o sospechoso, desde el 1° de Mayo hasta el 1° de Noviembre, o mas si la Sanidad de este puerto lo considera conveniente, anclaran en esta cuarentena y alli permaneceran hasta ser visitados y haberles dado permiso el Doctor para subir a la ciudad, descargando el lastre o carga en la cuarentena, baldeando y limipiando las cuadernas y forro interior del buque, se fumigaran a lo menos dos veces y seran detenidos a lo menos quince dias antes de que el buque proceda a su subida.

ART. 9°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que todos los Capitanes de vapores o buques costeros viniendo por entre islas y no de puertos infestados o sospechosos, desde el primero de Mayo hasta el 1° de Octubre o mas tarde si la Sanidad lo estima conveniente, estaran obligados a prestar juramento de que en caso de tener enfermedades a bordo no desembarcaran en ningun caso ni pasageros ni carga, hasta tanto que la Sanidad les permita proceder al desembarco.

ART. 10°. *Asi mismo se ordena*: Que todos los buques costeros desde el 1° de Mayo hasta el 1° de Noviembre, o mas si asi lo resuelve la Sanidad, anclaran en el rio en frente de la ciudad y alli permaneceran hasta que el Doctor de Sanidad les de entrada.

ART. 11°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que todos los buques procedentes de latitudes infestadas o sospechosas, durante todo el año descargaran el lastre en la cuarentena y seran bien limpiados y fumigados antes de permitirles su subida a la ciudad.

ART. 12°. *Asi mismo se ordena*: Que todo buque procedente de un puerto infestado o sospechoso no podra descargar su carga o fruta en la ciudad ni siquiera por medio de lanchas, desde el 1° de Mayo hasta el 1° de Noviembre de cada año.

ART. 13°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que los practicos en cualquier caso se informaran antes de entrar a bordo de un buque de la condicion sanitaria de este; en el caso de haber enfermedad de ninguna manera subiran a bordo, aun cuando tan solo la hayan tenido durante el viage, en cualquiera de cuyos casos ordenaran que el buque pase a la cuarentena de Sapelo o bien que permanezcan incomunicados en esta cuarentena.

ART. 14°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que cualquier Capitan de buque procedente de latitudes infestadas o sospechosas, o de un puerto infestado o sospechoso, que pasare la barra de San Simon, violando el primer articulo de estas ordenanzas, o cualquier porcion de las mismas, y particularmente jurando en falso sobre lo que se le preguntase relativo al estado sanitario del buque de su mando, siendo convicto ante el juzgado se le castigara con una multa que no esceda de dos cientos pesos, o a trabajos publicos por un termino que no esceda de noventa dias o a ambos, a discrecion del juzgado.

ART. 15°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que cualquier practico perteneciente a la barra de San Simon y Rio Turtle, u otro practico o persona que pilotee o entre cualquier buque en el puerto de Brunswick procediendo de latitudes infestadas o sospechosas, violando el Art 2° de estas ordenanzas u otra porcion de las mismas, sera castigado por la Comision del Puerto bajo los reglamentos y tarifas de la dicha Comision.

ART. 16°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que cualquier persona que visitare algun buque estando dentro de los limites de la cuarentena o que vagase en los mismos, sea cual fuere el motivo sin tener un permiso por escrito del Doctor y siendo convicto ante el juzgado, se le impondra una multa que no esceda de dos cientos pesos, o a trabajos publicos por un termino que no esceda de noventa dias, o a ambos a la discrecion del juzgado.

ART. 17°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que cualquier persona que salga de un buque estando dentro de los limites de esta cuarentena, por cualquier motivo que sea, sin tener un permiso por escrito del Doctor de Sanidad sera presentado al juzgado y siendo convicto se le impondra una multa que no esceda de dos cientos pesos o a trabajos publicos por un termino que no esceda de noventa dias, o ambos a discrecion del juzgado.

ART. 18°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que el Doctor de Sanidad en consideracion a sus servicios cargara y cobrara por cada vez que pase su visita e inspeccione a un buque en la cuarentena los derechos siguientes: A buques de menos de 200 toneladas, $7 00; a buques de 200 a 400 toneladas, $12 00, a buques de 400 a 800 toneladas, $17 00; y a buques de mas de 800 toneladas, $22 00. Por visitar e inspeccionar buques frente a la ciudad: A buques costeros $6 00; a vapores $10 00 si durante la noche, y $5 00 si durante el dia; vapores pequenos $5 00 si durante la noche, y $3 00 si durante el dia.

ART. 19°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que el Doctor de Sanidad cargara y cobrara de cada buque que necesite fumigarse un derecho de $5 00 por cada buque menor de 200 toneladas; $10 00 por cada buque de 200 a 400 toneladas; $15 00 por cada buque de 400 a 800 toneladas, y $20 00 por cada buque de mas de 800 toneladas. Estas sumas seran entregadas a la Sanidad del Puerto para gastos de desinfeccion y sanidad.

ART. 20°. *Asi mismo se ordena,* Que todo buque que requiera un interprete pagara por sus servicios un derecho de cinco pesos.

ART. 21°. *Asi mismo se ordena:* Que estas ordenanzas o parte de ellas que fueran contradecidas por otras anteriores a estas seran anuladas.

Dado en Consejo a 11 de Enero de 1882.

El Corregidor: M. J. COLSON.

El Secretario: JAMES HOUSTON.

No. 10722 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Macon
Ga
May 24, 1882

Hall R B
Ch protem B.H.

Rel to test paper
color scales to used
in Sanitary ozonic observation

also rel. to reports.

Send cards
Sent May 26.
26

Referred to Adk- P.H. Bul

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 13 f. May 26 1882
f 827

Cross References:

Office of **Roland B. Hall, Druggist.**

17 Cotton Avenue.

All Bills not paid in full by 15th inst., credit is stopped.

Macon Ga. May 24th 1882.

J. J. Turner M. D.
Secty Nat Board of Health
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir.

Permit me to trouble you for two things. First. Can you supply me with test-paper colorscale used in taking observations in investigating "Ozonic" and other atmospheric conditions. If not please inform me where I can obtain them. Second. Why is it that in the reports furnished by your board you ignore this city? We send you monthly statements of the mortality and from letter previously received from Nat Board naturally expected to see our reports in your "Bulletin." If you wish weekly reports and will furnish blanks, they will be filled out and promptly sent you. I mail you this day copy of "Health Regulations" with report for April. Your kind attention to these queries will greatly oblige,

Yours respy
Roland B. Hall
Chm Poolsm
Board Health.

No. 10780 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Macon Ga

Feby ,1882

Hale R B.
Ch pro tem B H.

Rel to reports

1 cc file

RECEIVED
JUN 1 1882
BD. OF HEALTH.

Referred to .....

Acknowledgment in .....

Letter Book No. ..... , 188 .

Cross References: .....

National Board of Health,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Official Business.

Any person using this card to avoid the payment of postage on private matter of any kind will be subject to a fine of $300.

WASHINGTON, D.C. MAY 29 REC'D

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUN 1 1882 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

MACON MAY 29 5PM GA.

T. J. TURNER, M. D.,

Secretary NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1880 CC

REPORT OF DEATHS IN Macon, Ga.

for the ~~week~~ ending Saturday noon, Febry, 1882

[Please note any mortality from unusual causes not specified in this blank. Please report cases of small-pox, and the prevalence, to a great extent, of any disease.]

Causes of Death.	Deaths. White.	Deaths. Colored.
Accidents of all kinds		
Cerebro-spinal meningitis		
Consumption (phthisis pulmonalis)		
Croup		
Diarrhœal diseases		
Diphtheria		
Erysipelas		
Fever—Typhoid		
Fever—Malarial		
Fever—Scarlet		
Acute lung diseases: Pneumonia		
Acute lung diseases: Congestion of lungs		
Acute lung diseases: Bronchitis, acute		
Acute lung diseases: Pleurisy		
Measles		
Puerperal diseases		
Small-pox		
Whooping-cough		
Population		
under 5 years		
Deaths from all causes		
Deaths under 5 years		

Remarks :

Signature,

No. 11067 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga

Jany 21, 1882

Falligant Dr. L.A.

Rel. to sending vessels to Sapelo Station.

T J 24

24

Referred to Ex - Sec -

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 14 p. 215 June 24, 1882

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUN 24 1882

and in my Savannah Ltr. Jany 21. 1882

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JUN Department
OF HEALTH

T. J. Turner. M.D.
Secretary N.B. of Health.
Washington. D.C.

My dear Doctor.

I yesterday sent a letter to Attorney General Brewster asking his legal views as to certain objections presented by me to Section 1 of the Quarantine Regulations of this Port (& Charleston) which section refers to the directing vessels from infected or suspected latitudes, if they have sickness aboard, or have had same during voyage, to proceed at once to Sapelo Quarantine.

It is very true that what has existed during voyage may be concealed or misrepresented; but what exists at time of arrival is altogether within our ability to ascertain.

Now the objections presented by me relate to the broad use of the term sickness, and have for their object the defining of what character of sickness aboard renders it proper that the vessel should be ordered to proceed at once to Sapelo.

[illegible] I think will assist in its solution. Our Sanitary Board treat all vessels coming from Sapelo Quarantine as coming from an infected port - and even though such vessel may have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by Dr Elliott at Sapelo Quarantine, and bring from him a certificate to that effect, they are required to re-enter quarantine at Tybee quarantine and go through the detention and disinfection required by our quarantine in addition. It becomes then a matter of very prolonged detention and expense if such vessel is unnecessarily required to go through the Sapelo quarantine first and ours afterwards when the latter should be all sufficient.

It is worthy of note that this loose direction emanates from the local and not the National Health Authorities;

Savannah Ga. Jany 21. 1882

T. J. Turner. M.D.
Secretary N.B. of Health.
Washington D.C.

My dear Doctor

I yesterday sent a letter to Attorney General Brewster asking his legal views as to certain objections presented by me to Section 1 of the Quarantine Regulations of this Port (& Charleston) which section refers to the directing vessels from infected or suspected latitudes, if they have sickness aboard, or have had same during voyage, to proceed at once to Sapelo Quarantine

It is very true that what has existed during voyage may be concealed or misrepresented; but what exists at time of arrival is altogether within our ability to ascertain.

Now the objections presented by me relate to the broad use of the term sickness, and have for their object the defining of what character of sickness aboard renders it proper that the vessel should be ordered to proceed at once to Sapelo.

Then is one feature in this matter which I think will assist in its solution. Our Sanitary Board treat all vessels coming from Sapelo Quarantine as coming from an infected port - and even though such vessel may have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by Dr Elliott at Sapelo Quarantine, and bring from him a certificate to that effect, they are required to re-enter quarantine at Tybee quarantine and go through the detention and disinfection required by our quarantine in addition. It becomes then a matter of very prolonged detention and expense if such vessel is unnecessarily required to go through the Sapelo quarantine first and ours afterwards when the latter should be all sufficient.

It is worthy of note that this loose direction emanates from the local and not the National Health Authorities;

and in my judgment its rigid enforcement is capa-
-ble of doing serious wrong in some instances.
If we had no local quarantine department
I should not make my objections, because un-
doubtedly a competent Health officer should
decide as to the character of sickness on board
at time of arrival - but when the Health officer
decides, that the sickness is not contagious or
infectious and passes the vessel into harbor, such
vessel does not come to the city -. She simply
comes up to our local quarantine where she
has to undergo the usual cleansings, disinfections,
and not less than fifteen days detention before
being allowed to come to the city - a measure
of protection sufficient in most cases to shield
us from all ordinary sources of exposure.

I would be glad if you could confer with the Attorney General in relation to the matters upon which I have asked his views; and I would also like to have your own.

Very truly Yours

L. A. Falligant M.D

No. 11151 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta, Ga.

June 28, 1882.

Baird Dr Jas B.
Secy B. H.

Rel. to Census.

30

Referred to Census Bureau

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

NATIONAL BD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 30 1882

Office of Secretary,
Board of Health of the City of Atlanta,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, Ga., June 28 1882

Dear Sir:

In reply to your favor asking for an estimate of the present population of Atlanta. I will say that it is set down by competent judges at 48.000 White 27.000 Colored 18.000.

The last city directory estimates it, with Decatur & small suburban villages, at something over 46000. The increase in population has been very rapid in last two years, and I consider the figures given a fair estimate.

I have consulted, in reference to this decision, the Board of Health, the Mayor and a number of real estate and business men. They all concur in the Estimate stated.

Yours truly

Jas. B. Baird M.D.

Secy Bd Health

C. C. Bull

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 30 1880

Dr. O. J. Rushee

Secy Bd. Health

Washington D.C.

1511

No. 11184 "Stat Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta, Ga.

June 30, 1882.

Baird Jas. B.

Rel to Census.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL -3 1882

3

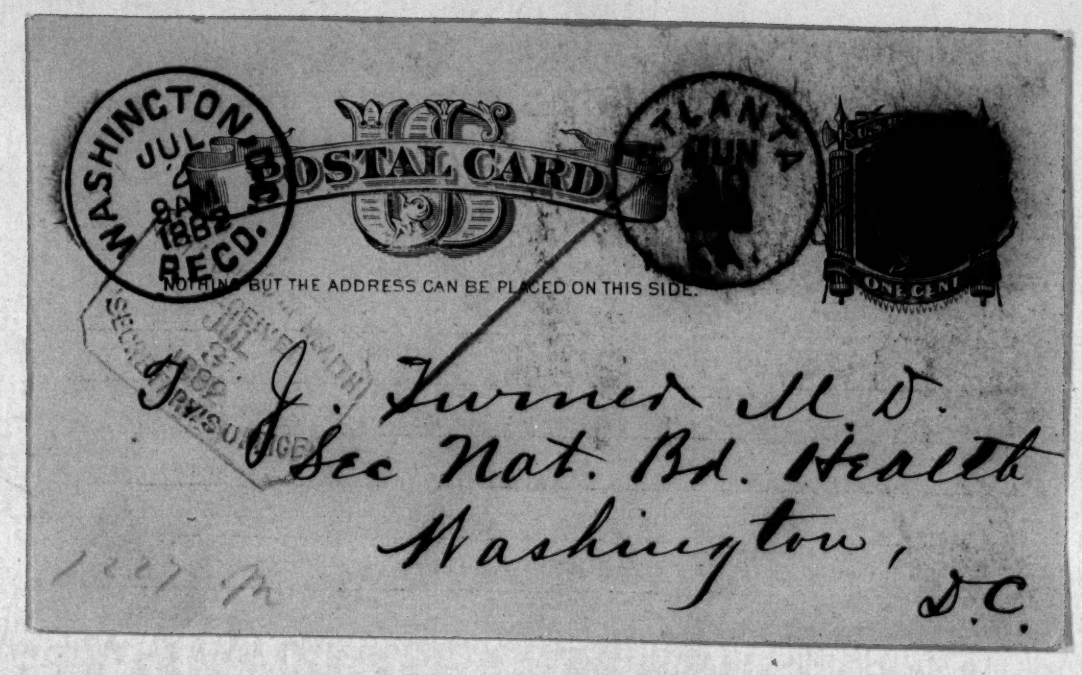
Referred to C C Bill Noted

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No

" " No.


WASHINGTON D.C.
JUL
9
1882
REC'D.
POSTAL CARD
ATLANTA
GA
ONE CENT
NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS SIDE.
J. Turner M. D.
Sec Nat. Bd. Health
Washington,
D.C.

U184

NAT. BOARD
RECEIVED
JUL -3 1882
HEALTH.

Office of Secretary,
Board of Health City of Atlanta,
33 Whitehall Street,
Atlanta, Ga., June 30, 1882

Dear Sir:

Upon mature reflection I conclude that it will be proper to reduce the Estimate of Population sent Yesterday by deducting 1000 from White. Thus White 26.000, Colored 18.000. Total 44.000

Please make this correction. Yours truly

Jas. B. Baird

No. 11251 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta, Ga.

July 4, 1882.

Orme D. F. H.

Rel. to N. B. H. affairs

6

Referred to Secy - Ack

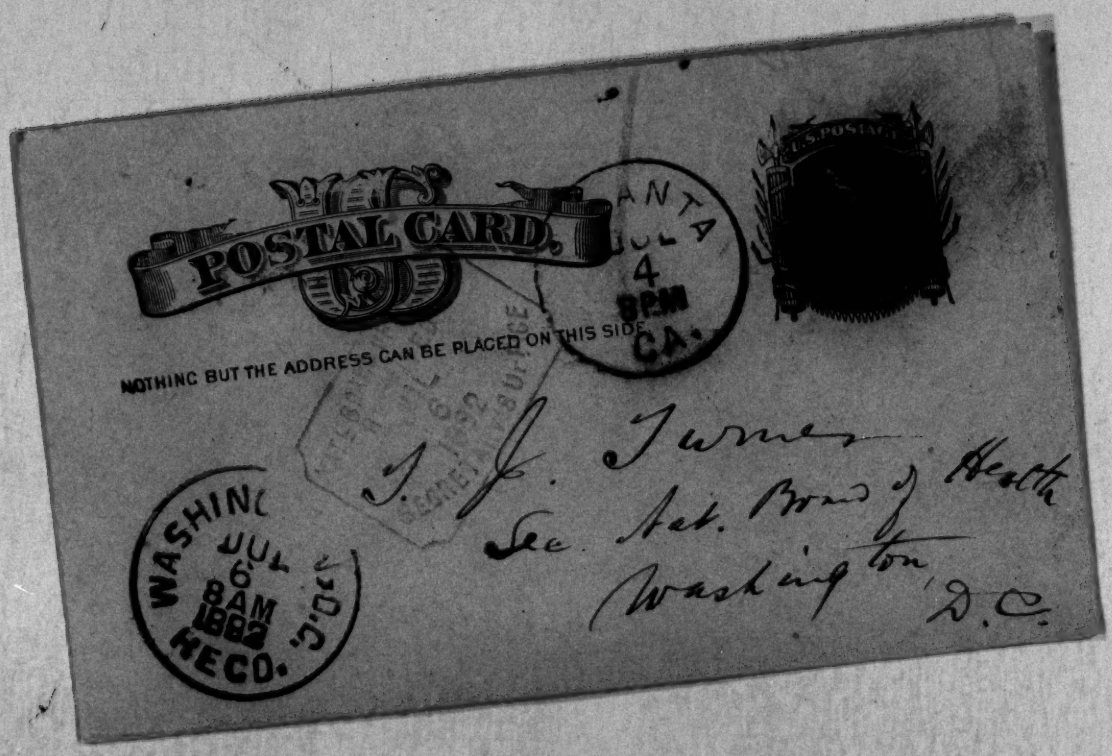
Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 4 p. 331. July 7, 1882.

Cross References:

L

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUL 6 1882


POSTAL CARD

NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS SIDE

ANTA
JUL
4
8PM
CA.

U.S. POSTAGE

WASHINGTON D.C.
JUL
6
8AM
RECD.

J. J. Turner
Sec. Nat. Board of Health
Washington, D.C.

Office of Dr. F. H. ORME, 18 Broad St.
Hours: 8 to 10 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M.

1125

Atlanta, Ga., July 4 188 2

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 6 1882

Dr. J. Jones Secy N. B. of H.

Please attach my name to any petition that will tend to continue the efficiency of the Board and the continuance of the publication of Bulletin. It will be shameful for the Government to curtail in this. The Bulletin contains important information, and keeps up interest and investigation in many Sanitary and Scientific subjects.
Can I do anything?

Very truly
F. H. Orme

No. 11424. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah, Ga.

Del Pd July 15, 1882

Richardson B.H.

Rel to action of San authorities.

17. Ans Jel 1336.

Referred to Secy.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

Form No. 44.

NIGHT MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Night Messages**, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to ten times the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after sending the message.

This is an **UNREPEATED NIGHT MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
50 a	K	q	52 adrsd

1205

Received at 12 am July 15 1882.

Dated, Savannah Ga

To Dr T. J. Turner Secy National board of Health

N. D C.

1492

at meeting of citizens Sanitary association of Savannah held tonight the following Resolution was adopted and the Secretary directed to transmit you a copy. "Resolved, That the citizens Sanitary association of Savannah earnestly request the national board of health to recons

Form No. 44.

NIGHT MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Night Messages**, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to ten times the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after sending the message.

This is an **UNREPEATED NIGHT MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
	/	2 of 50. a.	

Received at their action in abolishing the national 1882.

Dated, quarantine Station at Sapelo Island.

To R. H. Richardson

Secy

No. 11426 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta Ga

July 15, 1882

Baird Dr Jas. B
Secy B.H.

Wants information
rel to creamation of
night soil, garbage etc.

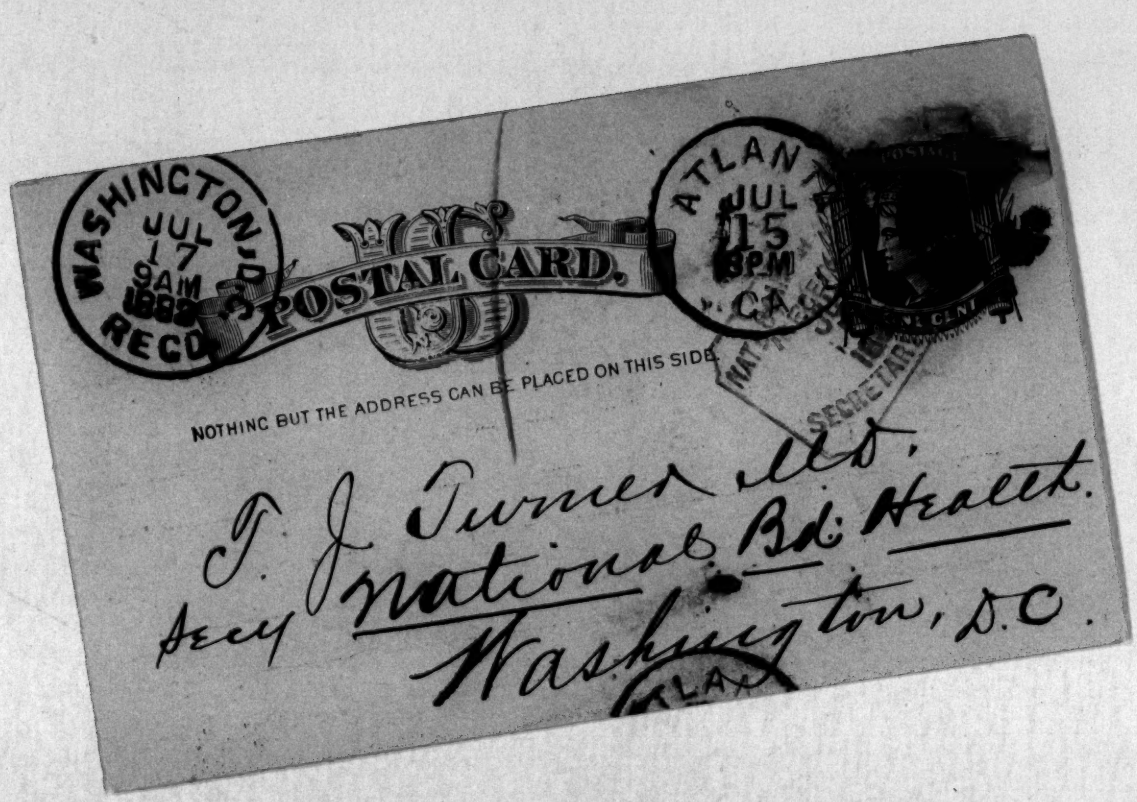
17

Referred to Secy

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 14 p. 422 July 17, 1882

Cross References:



T. J. Turner M.D.
Secy National Bd. Health.
Washington, D.C.

Office of Secretary,
Board of Health & City of Atlanta,
63 Whitehall Street,

Atlanta, July 15 1882

Dear Sir:

Will you be kind enough to inform me where I can obtain information concerning the cremation of garbage & night soil. Cost of furnace, of machinery &c &c. Respfly

Jno B Baird
Sec'y B of H.

No. 11435 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Macon Ga

July 15, 1882

Ch. B. H.

Cannot give reports for Jany & Feby — might give deaths without causes

17.

Referred to 7.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ..... , *188* .

Cross References:

11435

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Macon, Ga.,
July 15- 1882.

J. J. Turner. M. D.
Secy National Board of Health,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir;

When your favor of 24th Ult. came. I was quite sick, and have not yet fully recovered. I intended leaving your letter answer unanswered, however, but it was in some way overlooked. Please excuse the delay, which, I assure you, was unintentional.

I regret that it is impossible to furnish mortality reports for Jan. & July. Might give the number of deaths possible, but the coroners could not be expected to furnish the data.

Very truly &c
[illegible]
Chairman Bd of Health

No. 11463 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga

July 15, 1882

Thomas D J G.

Stats rel. to closing of Safels Stations.

18

Referred to N B H.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

U.S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE

Meetings.

Citizens' Sanitary Association—Special Meeting To-Night.

A special meeting of the Executive Council of the Citizens' Sanitary Association will be held THIS EVENING, at Metropolitan Hall, at 8:15 o'clock.

A full attendance of the members is desired, and business of importance will be presented.

J. G. THOMAS,
President.

B. H. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

The Closing of Sapelo Quarantine Station.

SAVANNAH, July 14.—*Editor Morning News*: I see by the NEWS of this date that the National Health Board has been compelled for want of the necessary appropriation to suspend the Sapelo Quarantine Station off the coast of Georgia.

Our people ought to protest against this action in the most positive manner. I have the utmost confidence in the integrity of our city authorities who have charge of our quarantine, but they need the assistance of this outside protection to make us safe from the introduction of yellow fever. If for no other reason it gives us two lines of picket guards.

I know there is and has been perfect harmony of action between our city and national authorities, and I can readily imagine they feel the necessity and perhaps comfort of this additional safeguard. It is the common opinion of many of the most thoughtful medical men of the country that the establishing of national quarantine stations at Sapelo on the Atlantic, and Ship Island on the Gulf of Mexico, was the highest sanitary measure for the protection of Southern cities against yellow-fever that has ever been inaugurated. There are many medical men who believe that yellow-fever is always of foreign origin. Again, it is well known that there are others equally able who believe that while it may be imported, it may also originate *de novo* in some of the Southern cities. No one doubts, therefore, that it is imported at times, while they may believe that at other times it originates amongst us. Therefore, from either standpoint, the importance of a well regulated quarantine cannot be overestimated. My personal belief is that an effective quarantine does not consist alone in the detention of a vessel, but in making that vessel clean and depriving her of infection. A fully equipped quarantine station should have means for discharging and storing cargoes, in addition to hospital buildings, etc. It would be immensely to the interest of those who trade with Cuba and South America to have a properly fitted up quarantine station, which could discharge the cargoes of ships, cleanse them properly, and then allow them to proceed to the city. I hardly think our city is in a condition to make such a station as is here contemplated; at any rate, the General Government is much more able to do all this, and it should be the duty of us all to advocate the continuance of the Sapelo Station, and the gradual developing of it to the full requirements of the entire South Atlantic coast. But the terrible epidemic of yellow fever which scourged almost the entire Southwest in 1878, and all of its lessons, is fast passing out of mind. The State of Georgia, as well as South Carolina and

Florida, are deeply interested in this matter. The disadvantages of the loss of this station are so apparent as to require no further ar-

J. G. THOMAS, M. D.

President.

Closing of Sapelo Station.

We publish this morning, in our local columns, a communication from Dr. J. G. Thomas, President of the Citizens' Sanitary Association, calling upon our citizens to take action regarding the closing of the United States quarantine station at Sapelo Island, because of Congress having failed to make the necessary appropriation for keeping up the stations of the National Board of Health.

That Congress has failed in its duty in this respect is undeniable. Certainly a portion of the surplus of $150,000,000 in the United States Treasury could be better applied towards maintaining the health of the country, examining immigrants from foreign countries—so as to prevent the importation from abroad of small-pox and other contagious diseases—and the inspection of vessels from yellow-fever ports, than by dissipating it in all kinds of wild cat appropriations for the benefit of personal friends and political favorities. The closing of Sapelo and other stations of the National Board of Health is, for this reason, a serious matter, since, as Dr. Thomas well says, "the importance of a well regulated quarantine cannot be overestimated," and the General Government is much better enabled to fully equip, and make quarantine stations effective, than can any one city or community. It would undoubtedly be better, therefore, for the country at large that Sapelo should be maintained, if for no other reason than on the principle that "in the multitude of counsellors there is safely," and because it would, as Dr. Thomas also says, furnish us with "two lines of picket guards," one provided by the government and the other by the city. Being isolated also, it enjoys facilities for efficient quarantine superior to stations nearer the city, since its distance is a perfect safeguard against the surreptitions visits of sailors and others from infected ships to the city, and, being under the charge of the General Government, "sailor runners" and such like can be effectually prevented from being the possible means of introducing disease from such ships into our midst.

For these reasons it is desirable, for the general welfare, that the Sapelo quarantine station should be maintained, and any influence our citizens may be able to exert to bring about this result should be brought to bear upon the General Government. We, therefore, heartily second Dr. Thomas' suggestion and hope our community may succeed in opening the eyes of Congress to the flagrant neglect of the health of the country of which it is guilty, in not providing for the maintenance and support of health stations throughout the country. If these efforts should fail, however, there is no cause for special alarm. We got along without Sapelo for years, and can do so again if necessary. It would be incumbent on our city authorities, however, as well as on the authorities of other ports protected by Sapelo, to redouble their efforts, and see to it that no suspected vessel be allowed to enter any port until it shall be perfectly safe for her to do so, and that all communication with any such vessel be prevented as far as it may be possible.

No. 11493 State Reports
11495.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga

July 17, 1882

Thomas J. G.

Rel. to closing of Safford Station

No letter enclosed

file

29

Referred to Surg. N. B. H.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

RECEIVED BOARD OF HEALTH. JUL 20 1882

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JUL 20 1882
OF HEALTH.

5M

Dear Doctor,

I sent You a copy of Our local paper a day or two since which contained a communication from me on the subject of the Sabels Quarantine Station, which I hope You received.

On Saturday evening I had a meeting of the Executive Council of the Citizens Sanitary Assn which resulted in the sending of a despatch

to our Representatives in
Congress asking them
to make an effort to have
this ~~Station~~ kept up -
I wrote a letter also to
our city authorities stir=
ring them up to the
importance of the same -
I am just in receipt of
a letter from our mayor
telling me ~~that~~ the matter
would be "looked after" -
I do not yet know what
course the city will pursue

but hope it will be in the right direction - which is to try and influence Congress to make the necessary appropriation - I shall use my best endeavors to [illegible] the matter going, & that all the influence possible brought to bear upon Congress - In the mean time will it be possible for Your Board to arrange - under breaking up the Station? I think I

Can unmagine the embarrassment of the Board, but from my standpoint think it may be better for the interests of the Board to continue it at least for a time. I am at the same time fully aware that I am not in a position to know all the facts. I am so fully persuaded of the great value of these stations that I am ready to do all I can to aid you. Of this I trust you have been long aware.

With great respect I am
Yr faithfully
J G Thomas

To Dr Cabell

Savannah July 17th 1882

No. 11509 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah, Ga

July 20, 1882

McFarland J. J.

Expect to leave for Washington to-morrow regarding Sapelo Quarantine.

21

Referred to J.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

RECEIVED JUL 21 1882 BOARD OF HEALTH.

Form No. 44.

NIGHT MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Night Messages**, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to ten times the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after sending the message.

This is an **UNREPEATED NIGHT MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

1504

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
63 a	7	CO	10 Paid

1046

Received at _____ 7/20 1882.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUL 21 1882

Dated, Savannah Ga

To J J Turner M D Care National -
- Board of Health

Expect to leave for Washington
tomorrow regarding Sapelo quarantine
Station

J J McFarland Dr

1504

4395

No. 11705 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga

Aug 4th, 1882

McFarland J. I.
H. O.

Forwards report & rel. to cost of maintaining Tapeta Station

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
AUG 7 82
H.

7

Referred to Secy

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 14 p 608 *Aug* 7, 1882.

Cross References:

OFFICE HEALTH OFFICER,
SAVANNAH, GA.

~ 11705

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
AUG - 7
OF HEALTH

August 4th 1882

F. J. Turner MD U.S.N
Secty N. B of Health

Dear Sir

I send you the Mortuary reports of the City of Savannah for the weeks of July 8th. I was not careful in sending them as I supposed that the N. B. of H. would close during the month. I wish, if no legislature action has been taken by the time this reaches you that you would do me the favor to draft a line or two giving me your views regarding the chances of the Continuance of the National Board of Health.

Iam Doctor
Yours &c
J. McFarland
Health Officer

If convenient I would be extremely obliged if you will send me a copy (if printed) of the Cost of maintaining the Board of Health yearly, since its Creation.

Yours &c
J. J. McF

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

GA. No. 13.716 State Rpts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Savannah Ga

Jany 26, 1884

Le Hardy J. C.

States that there were 896 deaths from yellow fever in Savannah in 1876, & estimates the number of cases at 13.440.

Also remarks on the work of the Board.

30th

Referred to ack file

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

13.716

Savannah Jany 26th 1884

Geo. E. Waring C. Esq.
Secy N. B. H.
My dear Sir.

Yours of the 22d
was received yesterday, & I take
pleasure in giving you what
ever information I have which
may be of interest to you. —
Total Mortality from Yellow fever in
Savannah 1876. —— 896.
Whites 771. Blacks 125.
The number of cases has never been
computed or ascertained It was
the general impression among the
profession that the Mortality
was between 6 & 7 Per centum
or 1 in every 15 which would bring
the number of cases up to 13.440 which
I believe is rather below than above

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN
30
1884
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

The members,
I enclose a table made a few years ago which may be of service to you in saving time.

I am glad to see they have made Changes in the personel of the N. B of H. & have selected you as Secretary & hope that with this Change will be inaugurated a Change in the policy of the Board. When the Board was first Created I believed that it would be a Scientific body & was prepared to aid it to the best of my ability, it turned out to be a political machine & I fought to the best of my ability, Should my hopes be realized & the Board return to its legitimate purpose you may call upon me at any time for information or aid of any kind & I shall gladly

respond when in our
power as I fully appreciate
the value that the Nat Bo
of Hr conducted on purely
scientific principles would
be to this Country

Very Truly Yours

J. C. L. Hardy

GA.

No. 13722 State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brunswick

Ga

Jany 26, 1884.

Blair Dr. J. S.

H.O.

Report on yellow fever epidemic of 1876 in Brunswick Ga.

Feb 1

Referred to Secy acic

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 167. 183 Feb 1, 1884.

Cross References:

Brunswick, Ga.
Jan. 28th 1884.

Dr. Geo. E. Waring,
Secty C.V.B. of Health

Dear Sir,

I am unable to give you the precise number of cases of Yellow Fever, in Brunswick, in the year 1876. I think there was about twelve or thirteen hundred cases of the white population. Of this number, one hundred and five proved fatal. Of the negro population, about eight hundred or a thousand cases with a fatality of twenty-four. The disease did not attack the negro until late in the Epidemic and was far less fatal than with the white population. I visited the first case about the 20th of August and discharged the last case about the 15th of December.

I shall be pleased to give you any other information you may desire, but shall have to depend pretty upon memory. I made a written Report to the City Council after the close of the Epidemic, but it was not published.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obed't Serv't
James L. Blain, M.D.
Health Officer, C.V.B.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 38

Target 2

State Reports

Idaho

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

No. 2334 "STATE Inspection Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Fort Lapwai, Idaho.

Aug, 1879.

Mr. Sheldan, Ely.

Sir epidemic cholera a disease which is now indigenous to the U.S.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.

DATE.....

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE Oct. 4th

2334

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
SEP 13 1879

Is Epidemic Cholera a disease which is more indigenous to the United States?

In the 12th annual report of the Health Department of the City of Cincinnati (for the year ending Dec. 31. 1878) upon page 20, the following statement is made.

"Cholera. Four deaths from Cholera occurred during the Summer, "full histories of which are on file in this Department. Six deaths from the "same cause were reported during the previous year. The fact that the "disease is more indigenous to the United States - deaths from the same being "reported every season in the principal Cities of the Union - would seem "to indicate the utter futility of quarantine, when the Epidemic tendency "once exhibits itself in any part of the Country. The Cholera Epidemic of "1873, that originated in New Orleans, is proof positive of this fact."

It may be deemed unnecessary to advance any reply, to this statement, but I find myself unable to permit the utterance of what

I am convinced, is a dangerous error, to pass unchallenged; for this statement of a Health Official, will undoubtedly be received by a portion of its readers, as the announcement of a final truth, established by the results of a most exhaustive investigation; whereas it is but the reiteration of an ancient theory, which was planted in the Cincinnati Health Office by the immediate Predecessor of the present Incumbent.

It was certainly an occurrence of vital importance to the nation at large, that four deaths from Cholera should have taken place in the year 1876 at the City of Cincinnati, and that six deaths from the same cause happened in the same city during the year 1877. It is a Concern of vital importance, even if the disease of these two years did not possess the Epidemic tendency, that a full Expose of each of these few fatal Cases should be had; but the Health Officials afford no opportunity of investigating the Evidence upon which this fatal diagnosis rests. But Comparatively few of the readers of that alarming statement can visit the Office of the Cincinnati Health Officer, the majority are expected to receive unquestioningly the dogma as it is spread out before them.

foster the spirit of inquiry", for the most valuable opportunities of investigation have been lost in the vain endeavor to make epidemic visitations prove, rather than to allow them to create, theories. Superficial investigation becomes fruitless. I confess my own guilt.

Must the ten recent cholera (?) cases of the Cincinnati Health Office, be received as undoubted cases of that acute Infectious disease?

I desire to bear my utter want of confidence in the truth of the assertion, that in the years 1877 and 1878, ten cases of cholera occurred in the city of Cincinnati; and to assert my belief that if said ten cases had been critically examined, they would have been found instances of the Algid form of Pernicious Intermittent fever. The assertion of the Cincinnati Health Officer is the only evidence offered as to the Existence of these cases. Argument pro. or con. is inadmissable. The assertion of fact, can only be met by an assertion of doubt.

From a combination of circumstances, I was led to make an Etiological study of the two last Cholera Epidemics which visited the United States. I commenced this study a warm advocate of the theory that Epidemic Cholera was diffused by Atmospheric and Telluric causes alone. My Experience in the Epidemic of 1876 and 1874 confuted all the theories of "local origin" and to my mind

satisfactorily demonstrated the truth of the theory that the diffusion of the disease was influenced by the migrations of individuals and their Effects. As to the Epidemic of 1873, it was our fortune to visit (with but two exceptions) the Entire field of Epidemic diffusion, and to obtain the views of a large number of medical men, every memy of whom I found fully impressed with the belief, that Cholera was indigenous to the United States and that it originates from local causes.

So forcibly were these views maintained, in opposition to what seemed the most startling facts, that I could only account for the Existence of these discordant opinions, by the application of one or other of the following Conclusions.

I. That, in the majority of instances, Epidemics of Cholera are studied by their local demonstrations alone; and that any Connection which a local Epidemic may have with other centers of Epidemic diffusion, are too often persistently overlooked.

II. That, not infrequently the Algid form of Pernicious Intermittent fever was confounded with Cholera; otherwise do many Medical men could not hold that Cholera Epidemics differ from the Cholera (?) of Each year, in the presence of the Epidemic tendency alone.

It is with the hope that I may be able to express with some degree of clearness, my views as to the truth of the hypothesis on which this paper has been prepared.

It is almost impossible to conceive of more baffling and perplexing cases than a fully developed case of Algid pernicious intermittent fever. Occurring during the intense heat of mid-summer. Often instant profound manifestations, the most striking symptoms of Cholera are exhibited. So marked are these appearances, that at times it seems necessary to acknowledge a Choleraic kinship; yet the absence of certain pathological conditions, the absence of certain invariable symptoms, with the absolute isolation of each case, defines the class to which they belong. As an illustration, I present an outline of a case which occurred during the summer of 1874, under my observation at Lebanon, Kentucky.

A most worthy medical man, about 45 years of age, who was much exhausted by the cares of a large County practice and the perplexities of financial embarrassment, after a day spent in the saddle under an intensely hot sun, went to his bed languid and depressed. Towards morning he was taken with diarrhoea, after each defecation the

prostration became more and more pronounced, and after an illness of about two hours I found him in, to all appearance, a state of Choleraic Collapse. The symptoms were identical save, that the dejections were of the Color of thin milk and water, the absence of cramps and in place of the restless vigilence of cholera, there was stupor. Death occured in about twenty hours from the inceptions.

Following to closely upon the Epidemic of 1873, this case occasioned some local Excitement. The reputation of the patient was sufficient to assemble, at an Early hour of his illness, a large concourse of friends, among them all the medical men of the town. The case was pronounced Cholera, by the majority of those who witnessed it.

To avoid the arrival of distant relatives, the body was kept over fifty hours. Decomposition set in soon after death. The night before burial, the escaping gases, rendered the house uninhabitable. The Corpse could not be taken into Church and was only carried through the streets to the grave by the most liberal use of disinfectants. The funeral was largely attended, all present were more or less Exposed to the foetid Exhalations: Every thing favored a rapid diffusion of the Contagium, that the decomposing body contained and

specific principal. The case was absolutely isolate. No other members of the family* was taken sick either before or after this death, and no similar case occurred during that summer in either town or County.

It is by similar cases that the theory of the local origin is kept alive until such time, as an authoritative differentiation is made between Epidemic Cholera and the Algid form of Pernicious Intermittent fever; until such time as it can be established that Epidemic Cholera is a specific disease or not: until such time as it can be established that Epidemic Cholera differs or does not differ from other forms of Malarial disease, the Etiology of the disease will be based upon purely hypothetical utterances.

The local origin theory of acute infectious diseases, dates back to the year 1793 and from its origin in that famous discussion that divided the medical faculties of Philadelphia into two irreconcilable factions. At that time it was fashionable to hold that contagious diseases had their origin in "local causes". The Cholera Epide-

---

* Consisting of five members — three females and two males.

of 1832 was deized upon as furnishing conclusive proof of this theory. The Sharples defined listing of the cholera importations into the Saint Lawrence, by the Ships Constantine, Robert, Elizabeth and Carricks was ignored, and the obscurity which surrounded the occurrence of the disease at the port of New York (said obscurity only resulting from the nefarious suppression of facts by the Board of Health, from prudential motives (?)) was advanced as a conclusive argument.

Since 1832, four great Epidemics of cholera have occurred in the United States. Of forty one years, twelve were years of cholera diffusions. The great interior valley of the U.S. was most severely dealt with by each Epidemic. All classes of infected communities suffered and all became familiar with the characteristic symptoms of the diseases. In this same region, miasmatic diseases claim the undivided attention of public medical attendants. Cases of the alleged form of Pernicious Intermittent fever are met each summer and when a well marked case occurs the sudden reduction of temperature, the violent and persistent vomiting and purging; the profuse sweat; the intense thirst; and the profound collapse

All tend to vividly revive past Cholera experiences. Cholera, such cases, are pronounced by the laity. Cholera, they are disapproved by the profession, and the fatal error as yet unsuccessfully opposed, has grown strong and wide spread.

The truth can only be established after a most careful and exhaustive examination. An authoritative differentiation, once established between Epidemic Cholera and the Algid type of Pernicious Intermittent Fever would awaken a spirit of inquiry among those who now hold the two diseases to be identical.

An investigation which would produce reliable results can only be accomplished by the exercise of National authority.

From the National Board of Health, alone, can come any Creation, properly directed, or suitably maintained investigation; for it is but too true, that Scientific investigations are so costly, that they are beyond the reach of most professional men. Scientific publications are so costly, that they destroy the producer and the Consumer alike.

So strongly impressed am I, of the truth of that which I have herein written, so disastrous, seem to me, to be the results

which have obtained in the past, from what I believe, to be a confounding of two distinct diseases, do persistent are the advocates of the theory that Cholera is now an indigenous disease to these United States, and that therefore all quarantine regulations against that disease are futile, that it becomes an act of Cowardly treason, against the truth, for those who are convinced by the constantly occurring, constantly repeated facts, which indicate that acute infectious diseases are diffused over the surface of the Earth, in accordance with certain fixed and immutable laws, Chief of which is human intercourse, influenced by the necessities, speeds, and lusts of nations as well as individuals - to allow such utterances as this last Cholera statement of the Cincinnati Health officer to pass unchallenged.

The opportunity for solving the problem, has at last arrived. The power of instituting a proper investigation is now in the hands of those who can well and truly administer justice. To that power, the National Board of Health I would most respectfully ask permission to present the necessity which has existed and which now Exists, of a thorough and

And impartial investigation of the query
Is Epidemic cholera, a disease now indigenous to the U.S?

Elwin Goldsbury.

Fort Lapwai. Idaho.
August. 1879.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 38

Target 3

State Reports

Illinois

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

No. 1078. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

La Salle Ill

July 26, 1879

Cleudoneus Silvey d MD.

Reports health of place good.

5 - VJx

Rcpd to Bulletin

Bulletin

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
JUL 28 1879

La. Salle, Ill.
July 26th/79

Y. J. Turner M.D.
Dr Sir

Our city
is now being talked
in the best possible
Sanitary condition.
The health of our city
is very good. No con-
tagious diseases existing.
Next week I shall
communicate regular reports
to you —

Yours
J. Lloyd Clendinen M.D.
Sec Board of Health

NATIONAL BOARD
JUL 28 1879
HEALTH.

No. 1082 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Aurora Ill
July 24, 1879
Robbins M. M.
Board of Health wants
Bulletin.

Sent July 29th

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
JUL 28 1879

OFFICE OF

M. Robbins, M. D.,

15 Broadway,

Aurora, Ill. July 24 1879

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JUL 28 1879
OF HEALTH.

Thos. J. Turner M.D.
Med. Director U.S.N.
Secy National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Doctor!

I write you to ascertain if we cannot have the "Bulletin of Public Health" sent to our Board of Health I mean our City Board

Are there any requirements which it is necessary should be fulfilled before we can receive the "Bulletin"

If so please inform me

Yours respectfully

M. M. Robbins. M.D.
Pres. City Board of Health

No. 1555 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago Ill

Aug 14, 1879.

Wright H. P.
Registrar of Vital Statistics

Corrects mistake rel. to above city requiring burial permit & says it does require one. Incloses blank used.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Aug. 16th

L Book 2/79 pp 479
Answered

REFERRED TO BULLETIN
DATE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 16 1879

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE UNITED STATES

National Board of Health.

....., 18 .

Respectfully referred to .....

.....

Secretary.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

CHICAGO, ... 1879.

Permission is hereby given ..... to remove
the remains of ..... aged .....
Date of Death ..... Occupation .....
Cause of Death .....
Place of Death .....
Medical Attendant .....
To .....
No. 438 ..... for Interment.

H. P. Wright
Registrar of Vital Statistics.

I see you have [illegible] ment among the number that do not require a buried permit. That is wrong, "through mistake" no doubt" as no body is allowed to be buried without such permit from this Department. Please see the one enclosed and make the correction.

Respectfully yr
H. P. Wright
Registrar

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,

~~B. McVICKAR, M. D.,~~
~~Commissioner.~~
H. P. WRIGHT,
Registrar.

Chicago, Aug 14 1879

National Board of Health

Washington

I notice in your classification of Cities and Municipalities, giving such as do and do not require a burial permit. I see you have classed ~~as with~~ this Department among the number that do not require a burial permit. That is wrong, "through mistake no doubt" as no body is allowed to be buried without such permit from this Department. Please see the one enclosed and make the correction. Respectfully yours

H. P. Wright

Registrar

14.

No. 2006. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cairo, Ills (Insp Station)
Augt 22", 1879.

Reilly J. A

Special report of
Reilly to Ranch in
case of tow boat
"Grafton" and inspection
at Quar Island Ks 1.
(Fwd by Dr Ranch to Johnson)
and by him to N B H
Sept 1/79 (9 inclosures)
(See card 1985)

National Board of Health,

Chicago Sept. 1 1879

~~Washington, D.C.~~

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP 1879

T. J. Turner M.D.

Sec. N.B.H.

Dear Doctor

I herewith forward bill & report from Dr. D.H. Rauch for expenses at Island No 1 below Cairo with the recommendation that they be approved

Very Truly Yrs.

H.A. Johnson

Member N.B.H.

2

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, August 22 1879.
NAT'L B of H. SC'. COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. '. B. of H.

Special Report
in the case of the
Tow-boat "Grafton"

J. W. Reilly, M.D.
Sanitary Inspector.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
SEP -4 1879
187

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Aug 22 1879.
NAT'L B of H. S[illegible], COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. [illegible]. B. of H.

John H Rauch, M. D.,
Secretary Ills State Bd of Health:

Doctor:

On yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock I boarded and inspected the tow-boat "Grafton," Capt. L. J. Reese, bound for Paducah, Ky., to lie up for higher water. She came up from Pecan Point, Ark., was in good sanitary condition, her tow of barges clean, and Capt Reese claimed to have made no landing in any infected district. Under these circumstances I gave her a clean Bill of Health.

After allowing her to depart I learned, from what seemed trustworthy authority, that at the outbreak of the yellow fever epidemic of last year the "Grafton" was employed in towing at Port Eads, and brought several cases of yellow fever up from that place to New Orleans; that she was subsequently used as a relief-boat, and finally as a yellow-fever hospital; that her then Captain's wife and (some say two, others say four) children sickened upon her and all died; that so late as February, 1879, she was towed up the Mississippi from New Orleans to Paducah and at that

time

time had on board the mattresses, blankets and other bedding used by the fever patients. One of my informants was employed on the boat which towed the "Grafton" up, and claimed to have received his information from the engineer and pilots of the boat in question.

Upon receiving this information I at once telegraphed the Mayor of Cairo (in your absence) to the following effect:

(Copy) Quarantine Station off Island No 1
Mississippi River, August 21.

John H. Rauch M.D., or
Mayor Thistlewood, Cairo, Ills.,

After inspecting "Grafton" and leaving her, I learned she was used last year for a yellow-fever hospital, and that her bedding was on board so late as February last. If she has not been specially disinfected and cleansed since then she is a dangerous boat and should be properly treated.

Reilly,
Sanitary Inspector.

I also telegraphed the Mayor of Paducah, as follows:

"After inspecting tow-boat Grafton and allowing her to leave it was learned she had been used for a yellow-fever hospital at New Orleans last year.

receipt of a telegram, dated Paducah, Ky., August 21:-

"I am informed on good authority that steamer "Grafton" has never been a yellow-fever hospital boat, and after she was purchased was thoroughly disinfected and refurnished from end to end.

M. Weil, Mayor of Paducah".

All of which is submitted, without comment, for your information.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
J. W. Reilly, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector.

year. Also that so late as February last she had the bedding and blankets on board used at that time. If she has not been thoroughly disinfected and cleansed since then she should be sent back to this station for such treatment."

The information upon which these telegrams were based receiving strong corroboration during the evening from other sources, I despatched a messenger to Mayor Thistlewood with a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"Inspection Station, Miss. River,
below Cairo, August 21, 1879.

His Honor, the Mayor of Cairo, Ills.,
N. B. Thistlewood.

Sir: I telegraphed you this afternoon, concerning the tow-boat "Grafton", but now write you more in detail. I learned after permitting the "Grafton" to pass Quarantine that she had been used as a yellow-fever hospital at New Orleans during the last epidemic; that the disease was very fatal on board, the Captain's wife and four children, among others, dying on her; that as late as February last she was towed up from New Orleans to Paducah, and at that time had in use a quantity of bedding, blankets, &c., which had been used for yellow-fever

patients

patients. I could not learn, however, that any precautions has been taken ~~has~~ to disinfect her before allowing her to resume her trips.

If she has been thoroughly cleansed, fumigated and painted since then, and all bedding &c then in use has been destroyed, there is probably no danger to be apprehended from her. But until I can learn that such is the case it will be my duty to refuse her a [clean] Bill of Health, and to refuse certificates to her officers and crew. If the measures indicated here have not been observed – the facts being as stated – she is, in my judgment, fully capable of spreading yellow fever wherever she goes within the next thirty days at least. I consider her (with the above limitation) a source of real danger, infinitely more to be concerned about than many of those which are now fought with such vigilance. If she is as represented she should be forthwith returned to this Station for such disinfection and purification as may be necessary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. M. Reilly, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector.

This, Friday, morning, August 22, I am in

receipt

5 No. 194 $107.51

9

National Board of Health.

Bill of

L. N. Myers

for

Subsistence Stores

furnished Quarantine Sta. below Cairo, Ill.

Paid September 5, 1879.

After Inv 3422

Appropriation:

National Board of Health.

Subsistence of Employes

BOARD
RECEIVED
SEP 4 1879
HEALTH.

2006

State Repairs
Fell.

The United States

Per National Board of Health

To Louis H. Myers

Dr.

	1879			
	August 9	4 lb Java Coffee, 1/2 Bu Sweet Potatoes, 20 lb Butter, Book & Sugar, 1 Pkt 20 lb Lard	1.00 .75 4.40 2.00 1.75	✓ 9 90
	"	4 doz Lemons, 1 Pcie Dry Beef, 1 Can Pepper, 64 lb "Trade Mark" Hard Bread @ 5, 1 Pkt	1.60 1.30 .10 .20 3.20 .25	✓ 6 65
	"	25 lb Salt, 2 Gal Jar, 2 Gals Pickles, 6 Pots Table Sauce, Nutmegs, 2 Cans Cond Lye	.25 .25 .75 1.50 .20 .20	✓ 3 15
	"	1 Pot Pepper Sauce, 2 Pots Vanilla, 2 Pots Extr Lemon, 3 Pkgs Corn Starch, 3 lb Desic Cocoa	.25 .25 .45 .35 1.00	✓ 2 30
	"	2 " Olive Oil, 3 Pkgs Yeast, Cream Soda, 1/2 lb Cinnamon, 1/2 lb Cloves, 1/2 lb Allspice, 6 lb Starch	.60 .30 .25 .25 .25 .15 .25	✓ 2 05
	"	100 Jars Soap, 3 lb Castile Soap, 1 Pint Glue	6.00 .80 .20	✓ 7 00
	"	5 lb "Arbuckel" Coffee, 10 lb "A" Sugar, 1 lb Eng. Bkfst Tea, 4 doz "Eagle" Cond. Milk	.95 1.00 .90 9.25	✓ 12 10
	"	3 bu Irish Potatoes, 2 1/2 doz Chickens, 1 Bbl Flour, 6 lb Pkg Powder, 1 Sack Table Salt, 2 Cans Mustard	1.55 5.00 6.25 2.80 .10 .70	✓ 16 40
	"	1 Jug, 1 Gal Vinegar, 1 Bu Onions, 1 Box Soda Crackers, 30 lb Rice, 1 Jug 5 Gals N.O. Mols.	.10 .30 1.45 .25 2.00 2.40 .50 2.50	✓ 9 50
	"	6 doz Eggs, 25 lb Ham, 2 Shoulders, 1/2 doz 1 lb Cans Beef	.75 2.75 1.20 1.50	✓ 6 20
	"	2 Pcs Pkgd Bacon, 1 Can Codfish, 1 Peck Beans, 8 lb Oat Meal	1.20 .25 .60 .40	✓ 2 45
10		12 45 lb Ice @ 50, 3 Cans Corn Beef, 1/2 Bu Tomatoes	6.23 1.85 .40	✓ 8 48
12		10 lb Jelly, 2 Soup Bunches, 25 lb Salt, 8 Watermelons	2.25 .20 .25 .90	✓ 3 60
		Mutton Beef, Dray, Freight	2.95 .25 1.40	✓ 4 60
14		21/2 lb Ham @ 12, Sweet Potatoes & Sack, Freight	2.58 .75 1.00	✓ 4 33
18		2 lb "A" Sugar, (Aug 22) 25 lb Mutton @ 10, 1/2 Bu Tomatoes	2.00 2.50 .50	✓ 5 00
22		3 Pecks Irish Potatoes, 10 doz Eggs, Dray, Freight	.75 2.00 .25 .80	✓ 3 80
		Total		✓ $ 107 51

The above account is correct as I verily believe

Louis H Myers

Subscribed & Sworn to before me this 30th day of August A.D. 1879.

M Stanley
Notary Public
Alexander Co Ill.

Office Illinois State Board of Health.
August 30th, 1879

I certify that the above account is correct; that the articles enumerated were furnished and at the prices stated, under orders of this Board hereto attached.

John S. Rauch
Secretary Ills. State Bd of Health.

I certify that the above account is correct, and approve the same.

T. J. Turner
Secretary N. B. of Health.

Certified:

H. A. Johnson
Member N. B. of Health.

Received, Sept. 5th 1879, of U. P. Dunwoody Dr. at Washington, D. C., One hundred & seven dollars and fifty-one cents, in full for the above.
$107.51

Louis H. Myers

Cabin Passengers from

Vicksburg	1
Friars Pt	2
Australia	1
Booths Pt	1
Milton	2
Lake Providence	3
Skipwiths Ldg	1
Pilchers Point	1
New Madrid	1
	13

Deck do from

Vicksburg	2
Villa Vista	1
Carolina	1
Kansas City	1
Passengers	1
	6

No Bill of Health furnished from Vicksburg

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP 4 1879

2006

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 1

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of Cairo Ills

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, John H. Rauch at the Port of Cairo, Ills, do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.

Name of Vessel, John A Scudder

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Cinti O When built 1873

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~)

Tonnage 1747 Apartments for passengers, No. 30

Destination, St Louis fr New Orleans

Name of Captain Glenn Calvert

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 60

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin 42; 2d. " 20 (Deck); ~~Steerage~~

Cargo Sugar, Molasses, Genl Mdse

Ballast —

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. Yellow fever occurred about time of departure of boat from NO July 26

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. No sickness of any Kind on board

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates Good

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers Good

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Good

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is Good, and that No member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for St Louis, State of Mo

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of Cairo, this 1 day of Aug, 1879

SEAL

(Signed) John H Rauch M D
Sanitary Inspector

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 2

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of Cairo

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Frank W. Reilly at the Port of Cairo Ills, do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.

Name of Vessel, Gold Dust

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Jeffersonville Ind When built 1877

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~)

Tonnage 876.20 Apartments for passengers, No. 30

Destination, St Louis fr Vxburg July 28

Name of Captain George Carvell

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 60

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin 25; 2d. " 20 (Deck; ~~Steerage~~

Cargo 900 Sks Wheat - a few hides

Ballast None

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated.

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. No history. Boat cleared fr Vxburg Miss July 28, before inspection was enforced.

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) At present in excellent condition. Holds just whitewashed. Bilge sweet.

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates Wheat taken on between Fulton Tenn and Dry Bayou, Mo.

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers Good

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Cairo & vicinage healthy

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is Good, and that No member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for St Louis, State of Mo

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of Cairo, this 2 day of Aug, 1879

SEAL

F. W. Reilly M D
Sanitary Inspector

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 3

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of Cairo

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, John H Ranch at the Port of Cairo Ills, do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.

Name of Vessel, City of Vicksburg

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Jeffersonville When built 1870

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~) .....

Tonnage 1058 Apartments for passengers, No. 46

Destination, St Louis & Vicksburg

Name of Captain Robert M Riley

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) No

Total number of crew 40

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin 42; 2d. " .....; Steerage or deck 8

Cargo Wheat, Tobacco & Cotton

Ballast —

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. Nothing Special

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. No sickness since leaving Vxburg July 30. No yellow fever

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates Good

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers Good

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation ~~Bass~~ Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Good

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is Good., and that No member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for St Louis., State of Mo.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of Cairo, this 3 day of August 1879

SEAL.

(Signed) John H Ranch
Inspector.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 4

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of .....

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Inspection made by Dr Ranch ~~~~ at the Port of Duplicate not returned to this Office, do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.

Name of Vessel, ...

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? .....

Where built, ... When built .....

Nature—(Steamboat, Ship, Schooner, etc.) .....

Tonnage ..... Apartments for passengers, No. .....

Destination, ...

Name of Captain .....

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) .....

Total number of crew .....

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin .....; 2d. " .....; Steerage .....

Cargo .....

Ballast .....

If recently near quarantine grounds.

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated.

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever.

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date.

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.)

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates .....

Sanitary condition of crew .....

" " passengers .....

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation .....

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country—

a. Prevailing diseases, if any.

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding.

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is ....., and that .....member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have ....complied with, and that the [name of the vessel] leaves this port bound for ....., State of .....

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of ....., this .....day of ...., 18 .....

SEAL.

.....

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 6

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of .....

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Inspection made by Dr Rauch at the Port of Duplicate not returned to, do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances. this Office.

Name of Vessel, ...

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? .....

Where built, ... When built .....

Nature—(Steamboat, Ship, Schooner, etc.) .....

Tonnage ..... Apartments for passengers, No. .....

Destination, ...

Name of Captain .....

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) .....

Total number of crew .....

Total number of passengers { 1st Cabin ..... 2d. " ..... Steerage .....

Cargo .....

Ballast .....

If recently near quarantine grounds.

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated.

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever.

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date.

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.)

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates .....

Sanitary condition of crew .....

" " passengers .....

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation .....

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country—

a. Prevailing diseases, if any.

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding.

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is ....., and that .....member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have .....complied with, and that the [name of the vessel] leaves this port bound for ....., State of .....

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of ....., this .....day of ....., 18 .....

SEAL

.....

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 6

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of Cairo Ills

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Frank W Reilly at the Port of Cairo, do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.

Name of Vessel, City of Helena

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Jeffersonville When built 1871

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~) .....

Tonnage 1058 Apartments for passengers, No. 46

Destination, St Louis & Vicksburg

Name of Captain Isaac H McKee

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 24

Total number of passengers { 1st Cabin 55 2d. " ..... Steerage 10 (Deck)

Cargo Wheat, Hides, Wool

Ballast None

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. Vicksburg reported healthy, Cairo Known to be so.

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. No sickness of any Kind

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates Good

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers Good

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Good

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is Good, and that No. member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for St Louis, State of Mo.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of Cairo, this 8th day of August, 1879

SEAL

F W Reilly M D
Sanitary Inspector

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 7

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Aug. 11 1879.
NAT'L B of H. SA'T. COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. & B. of H.

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Frank W. Reilly at the Port of ____, do *hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel, Silverthorn

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Evansville Ind When built 1873

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~)

Tonnage 209.33 Apartments for passengers, No. 16

Destination, Paducah Ky for Vxburg Miss

Name of Captain M. B. Williams

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 12

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin 2; 2d. " ____; Steerage 1 (deck)

Cargo None

Ballast None

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. Vxburg reported healthy

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. Good. No sickness of any Kind

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates —

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers Good

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country—Cairo healthy

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is true, and that no member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for Paducah, State of Ky.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the ~~port of~~ Insp Stn, this 11 day of August, 1879

SEAL

F. W. Reilly M D
Sanitary Inspector.

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 8

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Aug. 11 1879.
NAT'L B of H. SA'T. COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. & B. of H.

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Frank W Reilly at the Port of ____, do *hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel, Hard Cash

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Pittsburg When built 1876

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner,~~ etc.)

Tonnage 500 Apartments for passengers, No. 20

Destination, St Louis & Helena

Name of Captain E. C. Postal

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 35

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin —; 2d. " —; Steerage —

Cargo None

Ballast None

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. Healthy

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. Good. No fever or other Sickness

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates —

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers ____

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Healthy

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is Good, and that no member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for St. Louis, State of Mo.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the ~~port of~~ Insp Stn, this 11 day of August, 1879

SEAL

F. W. Reilly M D
Sanitary Inspector.

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 9

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Aug. 11 1879.
NAT'L B of H. SC. COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. B. of H.

11½ a.m.

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Frank W. Reilly at the Port of ....., do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.

Name of Vessel, City of Greenville

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Jeffersonville When built 1879

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~)

Tonnage 1438 Apartments for passengers, No. 57

Destination, St Louis for Natchez

Name of Captain A. J. Carter

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 60

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin 97; 2d. " ; Steerage 20 (deck)

Cargo Wheat, empty Kegs & bottles, oil.

Ballast None

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. Healthy as reported

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. Good. No Yellow Fever

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates Good

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers Good (Two cases Int. Fever, conv.

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Good

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. ~~Good~~ None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. ~~Yes~~ None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is Good, and that No member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for St. Louis, State of Mo.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the ~~port of~~ Louisville, this 11 day of August 1879

SEAL

F. W. Reilly M.D.
Sanitary Inspector.

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 10

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Aug. 11 1879.
NAT'L B of H. SC. COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. B. of H.

1 p.m. 11.45

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Frank W. Reilly at the Port of ....., do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.

Name of Vessel, Ouachita Belle

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Louisville When built 1871

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~)

Tonnage 870 Apartments for passengers, No. 40

Destination, Cairo for Mound Landing, Miss.

Name of Captain M. R. Cheek

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 13 (ex of rousters)

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin 4; 2d. " ; Steerage 2

Cargo None

Ballast None

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. Nothing detrimental

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. Good, No yellow fever or other sickness

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates —

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers Good

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Healthy

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is good, and that No member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for Cairo, State of Ills.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the ~~port of~~ Louisville, this 11 day of August, 1879.

SEAL

F. W. Reilly M.D.
Sanitary Inspector.

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 11

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of

INSPECTION STATION,
[illegible] River below Cairo, Aug 12 1879.
NAT'L B of H. SC[illegible], COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. [illegible]. B. of H.

11 a m
1.50

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Frank W Reilly at the Port of _____, do *hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel, E. O. Stannard

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? Hull of "Paragon" rebuilt

Where built, Rebuilt at St Louis When built 1876

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~) ~~Towboat~~

Tonnage 824.51 Apartments for passengers, No. 10

Destination, St Louis fr New Orleans July 30

Name of Captain Charles H Seaman

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 40

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin —; 2d. " —; Steerage 4 (Wreck)

Cargo Salt, Rosin, Bottles (fr NO) Lumber fr Forked Deer (Hale's Pt. Miss)

Ballast —

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. None Yellowfever in New Orleans at date of departure

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. No sickness of any Kind

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Apparently good as freight boats usually are. Hold clean and sweet.

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates Good at date of inspection.

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers Good

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Cairo healthy

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is Good, and that no member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [name of the vessel] leaves this port bound for St. Louis, State of Mo.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the ~~port of~~ Memphis Tenn., this 12 day of August, 1879

SEAL.

F W Reilly M. D.
Sanitary Inspector

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 12

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of

INSPECTION STATION,
[illegible] River below Cairo, Aug 12 1879.
NAT'L B of H. SC[illegible], COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. [illegible]. B. of H.

11 a m

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Frank W Reilly at the Port of _____, do *hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel, John Means

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Ironton O When built 1872

Nature—(Steamboat, Ship, Schooner, etc.) Towboat

Tonnage 220 Apartments for passengers, No. None

Destination, St Louis fr New Orleans

Name of Captain Hiram Davis

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 22

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin —; 2d. " —; Steerage —

Cargo None. Towing seven empty barges

Ballast None

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. Yellowfever in NO at date of departure.

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. No fever or other sickness

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Some decaying wood in all the barges. Otherwise in good sanitary condition

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates —

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers —

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Healthy

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is Good, and that no member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [name of the vessel] leaves this port bound for St. Louis, State of Mo.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the ~~port of~~ Memphis Tenn., this 12 day of August, 1879

SEAL.

F W Reilly M D
Sanitary Inspector

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 13

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of 3.30 p m

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Aug 12 1879.
NAT'L B of H. SC. COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. B. of H.

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Frank W. Reilly at the Port of ....., do *hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel, E. C. Carroll Jr

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Jeffersonville When built 1878

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~)

Tonnage 194 Apartments for passengers, No. 8

Destination, Mound City Ills & Vicksburg

Name of Captain J. T. Bradshaw

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 17

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin —; 2d. " —; Steerage —

Cargo None. Towing 4 empty barges.

Ballast None

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. Healthy

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. Good. No sickness of any Kind

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good. Barges clean and sweet. Holds dry and pure.

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates —

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers —

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Healthy

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None
b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is Good., and that No. member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for Mound City., State of Ills.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the ~~port of~~ Jeffersonville, Ind., this 12 day of August, 1879

SEAL.

F. W. Reilly M.D.
Sanitary Inspector.

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 14

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Aug 13 1879.
NAT'L B of H. SC. COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. B. of H.

2 p m

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Frank W. Reilly at the Port of ....., do *hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel, Leflore

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Louisville When built 1878

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~)

Tonnage 137 Apartments for passengers, No. 14

Destination, Mound City & Vicksburg

Name of Captain T. R. Smith

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 16

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin —; 2d. " —; Steerage —

Cargo —

Ballast —

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. Healthy

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. Good. No yellow fever or other sickness.

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No.

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good. No decaying wood

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates ~~Good~~

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers —

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Healthy

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None
b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is Good., and that No. member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for Mound City., State of Ills.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the ~~port of~~ Jeffersonville, Ind., this 13 day of August, 1879

SEAL.

F. W. Reilly M.D.
Sanitary Inspector.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 15

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Dr Rauch inspected "Ariadne" at Cairo and at the Port of allowed for missing No (15), do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.

Name of Vessel,

Has the name ever been changed, if so how?

Where built, When built

Nature—(Steamboat, Ship, Schooner, etc.)

Tonnage Apartments for passengers, No.

Destination,

Name of Captain

Name of Medical Officer, (if any)

Total number of crew

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin; 2d. "; Steerage

Cargo

Ballast

If recently near quarantine grounds.

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated.

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever.

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date.

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.)

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates

Sanitary condition of crew

" " passengers

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and venation

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country—

a. Prevailing diseases, if any.
b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding.

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is ....., and that .....member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have .....complied with, and that the [name of the vessel] leaves this port bound for ....., State of .....

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of ....., this .....day of ....., 18 .....

SEAL

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 16

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of Cairo

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, John H Rauch at the Port of Cairo, do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.

Name of Vessel, Ariadne

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Cinti O When built 1879

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~) Steamboat

Tonnage 800 Apartments for passengers, No. 27

Destination, St Louis fr Cincinnati

Name of Captain E A Donnally

Name of Medical Officer, (if any)

Total number of crew 46

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin 5; 2d. "; Steerage 4

Cargo Cement, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Furniture

Ballast No

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated.

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. Good. No Yellow fever

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (~~before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.~~) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates Good

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers Good

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and venation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Good

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None
b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is Good, and that No member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for St Louis, State of Mo.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of Cairo, this 13 day of August, 1879

SEAL

(Signed) John H Rauch
Inspector

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 17

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Aug 20 1879.
NAT'L B of H. SO'. COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. '. B. of H.

am 1235

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Frank W Reilly at the Port of ..., do *hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel, City of Vicksburg

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Jeffersonville When built 1870

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~)

Tonnage 1058.28 Apartments for passengers, No. 46

Destination, St Louis & Vxburg

Name of Captain R. K. Riley

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 52

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin 26; 2d. " —; Steerage 10

Cargo Wheat & empty Keys. Towing empty barge Iron Duke

Ballast —

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. Vxburg reported healthy

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. Vessel healthy. Yellow fever never.

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good. No decaying wood. Barge clean.

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates Good

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers Good

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Healthy

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is Good, and that No member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for St Louis, State of Mo.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the ~~port of~~ Dunleith Ills., this 20 day of August, 1879

SEAL.

F. W. Reilly, M. D.
Sanitary Inspector.

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 18

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Aug 20 1879.
NAT'L B of H. SO'. COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. '. B. of H.

4 am

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Frank W Reilly at the Port of ..., do *hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel, Hard Cash

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Pittsburg When built 1876

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~)

Tonnage 500 Apartments for passengers, No. 20

Destination, St Louis & Walnut Bend

Name of Captain E. C. Postal

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 35

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin —; 2d. " —; Steerage —

Cargo None

Ballast None

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. Healthy

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. Good. No fever.

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates —

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Healthy

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is Good, and that No member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for St Louis, State of Mo.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the ~~port of~~ Dunleith Ills., this 20 day of August 1879

SEAL.

F. W. Reilly M.D.
Sanitary Inspector.

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 19

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Aug. 21 1879.
NAT'L B of H. S[illegible] COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. [illegible] B. of H.

2 45 pm

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Francis Reilly at the Port of [illegible], do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.

Name of Vessel, Grafton

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Grafton Ills When built 1872

Nature—(Steamboat, Ship, Schooner, etc.) Towboat

Tonnage 159.18 Apartments for passengers, No. —

Destination, Paducah, Ky & Pecan Pt., Ark.

Name of Captain L. J. Reese

Name of Medical Officer, (if any)

Total number of crew 17

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin; 2d. "; Steerage

Cargo None. Empty barge in tow

Ballast

If recently near quarantine grounds. No

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. Nothing important

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. Good. No fever [See Special Report]

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates — Barge clean

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Healthy

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None
b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is Good, and that No member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for Paducah, State of Ky.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the ~~port of~~ Memphis, Tenn., this 21 day of August, 18 79.

SEAL.

F. W. Reilly MD
Sanitary Inspector

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 20

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, (Represents "W P Halliday's" Bill — at the Port of , do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.

Name of Vessel,

Has the name ever been changed, if so how?

Where built, When built

Nature—(Steamboat, Ship, Schooner, etc.)

Tonnage Apartments for passengers, No.

Destination,

Name of Captain

Name of Medical Officer, (if any)

Total number of crew

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin; 2d. "; Steerage

Cargo

Ballast

If recently near quarantine grounds.

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated.

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever.

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date.

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.)

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates

Sanitary condition of crew

" " passengers

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country—

a. Prevailing diseases, if any.
b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding.

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is ....., and that .....member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have ....complied with, and that the [name of the vessel] leaves this port bound for ....., State of .....

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of ....., this .....day of ....., 18 .....

SEAL.

Duplicate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 21

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of 4 10 p m

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Aug 22 1879.
NAT'L B of H. SC'. COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. '. B. of H.

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Francis Reilly M D at the Port of ..... do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.

Name of Vessel, City of Helena

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Jeffersonville Ind When built 1871

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~) .....

Tonnage 1058.28 Apartments for passengers, No. 55

Destination, St Louis from Vicksburg

Name of Captain Isaac H McKee

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 75

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin 13 (See back of Bill; 2d. " ; Steerage 6 (See back of Bill

Cargo Wheat, Cotton, Dry Hides & Wool

Ballast —

If recently near quarantine grounds. —

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. Vicksburg reported healthy

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. Good — no fever

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. —

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good.

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates Good.

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers Good

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country—Healthy

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is Good, and that no member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for St Louis, State of Mo.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the ~~Port of~~ Insp. Station, this 22 day of August, 1879.

SEAL

F W Reilly M D
Sanitary Inspector.

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Aug. 23 1879.
N'T'L B of H. S^, COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. ^. B. of H.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP -4 1879

Report of Steamboats inspected, forwarding Bills of Health from Ports of Departure. For the period ending August 23, 1879.

August 12. Midnight. Towboat "John Gilmore," towing four empty barges, for St Louis. Clean Bill of Health from New Orleans, dated August 5, numbered "2". Inspected boat, barges and crew. Visèd Bill clean.

August 13. 11 a.m. Steamboat "Paris C. Brown" for Cincinnati from New Orleans. Clean Bill of Health from latter port, dated August 5. Examined passengers, boat and cargo. Visèd Bill clean and endorsed "No reason found for refusing to allow passengers to land at Cairo". (Mem. New Orleans Bill of Health is signed by Master as to answers to questions and sanitary information, and by Health Officer as to personal examination, &c.)

August 13. 11.45 p.m. Inspected Stmboat "Belle of Shreveport", for St. Louis from New Orleans, Aug. 6, with clean Bill of Health. Examined passengers (Cabin 8, deck 12), and crew (45). Visèd Bill and endorsed passengers' certificates for Messrs. Copp and Richards who wanted to take train and Evansville packet at Cairo. (Mem. N.O.

Bill signed by Master and R.W.White M.D "Health Officer".)

August 21. 8 p.m. Inspected "W.P. Halliday" for St Louis from New Orleans, Aug 16, with clean Bill of Health. Had been boarded and inspected at Natchez, and furnished with a certificate to the effect that the "officers and crew were free from any contagious or infectious fevers". Signed "John C. Inge, M.D., Health Officer City of Natchez"

Found four (4) deck passengers from New Orleans not accounted for on Bill of Health. Also one cabin passenger taken on at Gibson's Ldg, and one at Helena. Also two deck ditto taken on at Baton Rouge, two at Bayou Sara and two at Natchez. (Mem. No mention of these in Natchez' certificate)

After inspection and endorsement of Bill with additions, viséd clean.

August 23. 3.45 p.m. Inspected "John A. Scudder", for St. Louis with clean Bill from New Orleans, August 17. Added five cabin passengers from Natchez and one from Sterling. Examined and viséd Bill.

J.W. Reilly, M.D
Sanitary Inspector.

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Aug. 23 ... 1879.
NAT'L B of H. SC'', COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. '. B. of H.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP -4 1879

John M. Rauch, M.D.,
Secy Ills. State Board of Health.

Sir: I beg to submit herewith duplicate copies of original Bills of Health issued to Steamboats after inspection at Cairo and at this Station during the period between August 1 and August 23, inclusive.

Also a report of inspections of boats presenting Bills of Health from other ports.

Also a special report in the case of the towboat "Grafton".

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Francis W. Reilly, M.D.,
Sanitary Inspector.

9 2006

Appointments to
Inspecting Slaters
below Cairn
for appeal to
N. B. H.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.
W. M. CHAMBERS, M. D., Charleston.
J. M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign.
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary*.
HORACE WARDNER, M. D., Anna, *President*.
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

~~Springfield~~, Cairo, August 1879

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP 2 1879 OF HEALTH.

M. A. Johnson, M.D.

Member National Board of Health.

Chicago, Ills.

Doctor: I have the honor to submit through you for the approval of the National Board of Health, in accordance with instructions from its Secretary, the names of the following persons whom I have this day appointed to their respective positions on board the Quarantine Boat, "J W. Vansant":—

Walter 2. Brown, Nurse at $2.00 per day until patients are received - afterwards $3 per day

John Bozley and
James Sampson, boatmen at $50 per month each.
Wm Duncan, cook at $40 per month.

Respectfully,
J. H. Rauch
Secretary Ills State B of H.

I recommend the approval of the appointments made above by J. H. Rauch Sec. Ills State Board of Health
Sept 1st 1879 M. A. Johnson Member National Board of H.

No. 2095 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Anna, Ill

Sept 3 , 1879.

Wardner H. Pres't St Bd H.

ack'g recpt of com'n of Sept 1st & stating he has forwarded to Dr Jno. H. Rauch at Springfield with instructions to comply with request

F

7

SEP -7 1879
OF HEALTH.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin, Secretary.
W. M. CHAMBERS, M. D., Charleston.
J. M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign.
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago.
HORACE WARDNER, M. D., Anna, President.
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Anna Ills Sept 3d 1879

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
SEP - 7 1879
OF HEALTH.

T. J. Turner
Secy N. B. of H.

Dear Sir Yours of Sept 1st
recvd. I have forwarded the same to our
Secy Dr J. H. Rauch at Springfield Ills.
with instructions to comply promptly with
the request.

Very truly H. Wardner
Pres't Ills State Bd H.

No. 2372

State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEAL

Cairo Ill

Sept 6-7, 1879

Reilly & F. W.

Report on Quar. Sta

below Cairo

For'd by Dr H. A. Johnson

No papers selected

for pub. S.S

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE Sept 15

15

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Sept. 20th,

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1879
BOARD
OF HEALTH.

Copied

National Board of Health.

....., 18 .

Respectfully referred to .....

Secretary.

Hotel de Winter,

(Late ARLINGTON HOUSE),

108 & 110 Commercial Avenue,

RATES, $2.00 PER DAY.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 15 1879

Cairo, Ills. Sept 10 1879

Sir

I have the honor hereunto to transmit the usual weekly report

Very truly yours

Dr. H. A. Johnston

Member N. B. H.

Chicago.

Respectfully referred to Chm. Com. of N. B. of Health

N. D. Johnson

Member of Board

low Cairo, 1879.

of original inspection September 5, 37, 38 and accompanying ports to give the tion. It is ion is con= reference tal, Master. vicinity of ving made r city. Having rip, I deemed Health, and

merely endorsed the condition of the boat, officers and crew upon the certificate given at the North Mississippi Inspection Station on trip down. On

Inspection Station,
Mississippi River below Cairo,
September 7, 1879.

Sir:

I beg to submit herewith duplicates of original Bills of Health issued to steamboats after inspection at this Station, during the week ended September 6, 1879, such Bills being numbered 34, 35, 37, 38 and 40. Nos 32, 33, 36 and 39 — also accompanying — are duplicates of Bills issued at other ports to steamboats inspected at this station, and give the endorsements made here after inspection. It is believed that all necessary information is contained in these duplicates, except with reference to the steamer "Hard Cash", Edwd Postal, Master.

This boat is plying in the immediate vicinity of Memphis, and the Captain admitted having made a landing at Beaulais, 16 miles from that city. Having no manifest, nor other evidence of his trip, I deemed it proper to withhold the usual Bill of Health, and merely endorsed the condition of the boat, officers and crew upon the certificate given at the North Mississippi Inspection Station on trip down. On

going ashore to train inspection I telegraphed the fact to river towns between this point and her destination (see copy of telegram accompanying); and also advised the Health Commissioner of St Louis in writing (see copy of letter accompanying.) My action in the premises was based upon your general instructions.

Inspections of trains on the C., St.L., & N. O. R.R. have been made daily, those of Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 by yourself. From Sept. 2 to Sept. 5 there were no through trains owing to a break in the road and "wash-out" near Canton, Miss. Passengers from New Orleans, however, reached the line of the road at Jackson and at Milan (Tenn.) Being advised of the renewed measures, concerning New Orleans, felt at St. Louis and other points and which had led to an additional quarantine proclamation from the former place, dated Sept. 1 and directed against railroad travel and traffic, the road has been even more sedulously super-

vised than before, and no train has passed without inspection.

The first through train after Sept. 1 arrived at Ft. Jefferson at 9.10 p.m., Sept 5, and was inspected en route between Arlington and Ft. Jefferson.

Some additional labor has been involved in all this, and which occurred very inopportunely by reason of the rise in the river and quantity of drift running which made passage from Quarantine Boat to shore both dangerous and toilsome.

At 5 o'clock p.m., Sept. 5, reports were received, while on shore for inspection of No. 1, indicating considerable excitement along the line of railroad, extending as far north as Cairo and south to Jackson (Tenn.) – the alarm being caused by reports of deaths and cases of yellow fever at Arlington, 12 miles south of Fort Jefferson on the line of railroad. The telegraph operator at the latter place stated that dispatches had passed through his

office alleging three deaths to have occurred and the existence of a number of other cases.

Instead of returning to Quarantine Boat I went down to Arlington on the 5.30 train and made an investigation, the report of which accompanies this communication.

The rise in the river and amount of heavy drift running in the very rapid current, allusion to which has already been made, endangered the safety of the boat so seriously that, on Saturday (Sept. 6) at 4.30 a.m., I sent a messenger by skiff to Cairo for a tug and men to remove the establishment.

After ten hours' hard work, during which two anchor chains were parted by the heavy drift, the boat was finally freed and towed to the shore, about 7.30 p.m., at a point about one mile north of her former position.

The hostility to the Quarantine Establishment has been entirely overcome in this neighborhood, and the men who threatened a month ago to fill the water "full of buckshot"

if he attempted to land in their vicinity have, for the past two weeks, been friendly even to the extent of proffering service on board.

The boat now lies in good water, against a bold bank, and in fully as accessible position for steamboats to land against or to be boarded from. Fort Jefferson telegraph office and railroad station are within a short walk of the boat. A suitable site has been selected for the erection of hospital tents (when necessary) on dry, rolling, well-drained ground — much more desirable in a sanitary aspect than the former site on Island No. 1, and even more remote from occupied dwellings. Two fishing boats, with their families, lie about 200 yards below, but these river nomads are already preparing to move in preparation for the fishing season.

All things considered the change of location is in every respect, in my judgment, an improvement upon the former one, the selection of which was largely dictated by necessity.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Very respectfully.

Your obed't Servt.

F. W. Reilly M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector.

J. H. Rauch, M. D.,

Secy Ills. State B. of Health,

Springfield, Ills.

Inspection Station Miss. river
off Island No 1. Sept 2, 1879.

Mayor Thistlewood
Cairo, Ills.

The steamer Hard Case having recently landed near Memphis will not be permitted to land at any Illinois towns until after passing St Louis quarantine.

(Signed) J. H. Ranch
Secretary Ills State Board of Health

Repeat to
Chas. N. Francis Health Com St Louis and to Mayors of Miss river towns between Cairo and St Louis

Copy

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Sept 2 1878
NAT'L B of H. SOUTH. COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. & Mo. B. of H.

Chas. M. Francis Esq.
Health Commissioner
St Louis, Mo.

Sir:

I beg to report that I have just inspected Steamer Hard Cash and have withheld the usual Bill of Health; but instead have endorsed a certificate issued by Dr. G. A. Rice at North Mississippi Quarantine Station under date August 30, said endorsement being as follows:

INSPECTION STATION
Miss. River below Cairo, Sept 2 1878
NAT'L B of H. SOUTH. COUN. MISS. VALLEY.
Ills. & Mo. B. of H.

Inspected found in good sanitary condition. Landings made within Sixteen miles of Memphis. No passengers on board. Crew all well except one case sprained ankle.

(Signed) F. W. Reilly M. D.
Quarantine Inspector

As the Captain proposes to make no landing this side of St Louis and as your information concerning her cargo on trip down will enable you to judge intelligently of the statements made and thence to take such precautions as may be necessary I think my action sufficient in the premises here.

River towns have been notified by wire not to permit her landing until after having passed your Quarantine.

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obed't Servant
(Signed) F. W. Reilly M. D.
Sanitary Inspector

Arlington, Ky., September 6, 1879.

Sir:

Acting upon your general instructions, given me on assuming charge of the Inspection Station of Island No 1 — namely, To take prompt action on all reported suspicious cases of disease occurring in this vicinity with the double object of instituting proper precautionary and isolative measures when necessary, and of allaying or preventing groundless alarm and excitement to the detriment of travel and traffic — I repaired to this town, on the evening of the 5th. September, for the purpose of investigating reports current along the line of railroad, from Cairo South, of recent deaths from yellow fever and the existence of other cases of that disease in this neighborhood.

On my arrival here I was met by Dr. Singleterry, of the local Board of Health, in whose company I proceeded to a house about half a mile South of the railroad station, and in which a man named Cook had died on the night of the 29th August, ult. This man

is reported to have been seized with chill, head=
ache, pains in the loins and lumbar region, fol=
lowed in a short time by high fever with nausea
which soon culminated in emesis of what is
described as "black vomit". These conditions
are alleged to have continued until his death
on the night of the third day after seizure, de=
lirium having supervened in the interval and
tetanus on the second day. The so=called
"black vomit" continued throughout, death oc=
curring while ejecting a copious stream of it.
Suppression of urine is stated to have occurred
during the first twenty=four hours. No clin=
ical record was kept — the statements being
made from memory by an overworked phys=
ician with a large and laborious country prac=
tice, but the details were corroborated by Dr
Singleterry so far as they came under his notice.
Decomposition rapidly followed Cook's death,
and he was buried on Saturday morning twelve
hours after demise. The cadaver had pre=
viously assumed a deep bronze color which
subsequently became black. The integument

gave away in places and a thick sanious fluid poured out. A very offensive odor was emitted from these discharges and from the body.

It was learned from Dr Herring, the attending Physician (who arrived at the house soon after Dr. S. and myself), that the man had been severely bitten by a dog some time before the accep of the fever.

On the 30th August, Mary Cook, aetat. ten years, daughter of the above was seized with chill, headache, pains in the back, nausea, &c., followed by fever which was continuous for thirty-six hours; suppression of urine on second day coincident with so-called "black vomit".

Treatment: Mercurial alteratives with Quinine, and diuretics during suppression. Fever recurred during evening of second day and continued without intermission up to date of investigation

Ida Cook, aet. 7 years, sister of Mary, was taken ill August 31, but the case is unmistakably intermittent.

The adult Cook case was disposed of as a

case of Septicaemia, probably complicated with Malarial fever.

The ensemble of symptoms in the Mary Cook case caused more uneasiness. She was in a partially comatose condition, broken only by occasional moans and turning of the head and upper part of the body from side to side. It was impossible to rouse her to any act of volition. Pulse, 112, thready and irritable; temperature, 98 3/4°. Skin dry, hot and harsh with marked icteroid hue. As the only light was that from a wood fire in an open fireplace, and as my time was necessarily limited, I declined to give a definitive opinion at that visit; but advised Dr Herring to continue the precautions he had previously been exercising — namely, disinfection of discharges, cleanliness and ventilation of premises and isolation from neighbors and visitors — and promised to return in the morning.

The history of the case seemed sufficiently straightforward, although no clinical record

had been kept nor had the temperature been taken. The one ground for hope was found in the condition of the skin as compared with the temperature. I have never seen the dry, harsh, hot skin in yellow fever co-existent with a temperature under 100°. If the temperature is below that in the cases which have come under my observation the skin is cool and clammy. There was also an entire absence of the Stygian odor of yellow fever both about the patient and premises.

This morning, Sept. 6, at 9 a.m., I returned from the Inspection Station and in company with Dr Herring again visited the child. The coma had passed away; questions were comprehended and attempts at answers made. The pulse had fallen to 96 with marked intermittence; temperature risen to 99½°. Skin not so dry nor harsh. Some tympanitis. Has had several evacuations during the night (not preserved for inspection. Tongue covered with dry, brown sordes, through which a characteristic red glaze could here and there be seen.

Jetzwid hue of skin still very strongly marked

Dr Herring and myself now agree in diagnosing the case as one of typho-malarial fever, and on my return to the village I addressed the appended communication to its Board of Health. (See Appendix "A".)

Arlington, Ballard Co., Ky., on the C., St.L. and N.O. R.R., 20 m south of Cairo, 85 m north of Jackson, Tenn., 7 m west of Miss. river. Pop. (est.) 6-700. — Houses confined almost exclusively to the ground east of railroad track which ground gradually rises to a rolling hilly country. — A "branch" bounds the town on south and southwest into which the natural drainage would flow. This drainage, however, is impeded by the railroad embankment, and the result is seen in stagnant ponds on the southwest of the town. — Water supply mainly from wells, water being found within a very few feet. There are two "drive-wells", one about 75 feet deep; but most of the water is obtained at

depths varying from 10 to 35 feet. Very few cisterns. — Privies are all on the surface- only one vault in the town. Rains necessarily wash fæcal filth over the surface of the ground from N.E. to S.W., and undoubtedly cause water contamination.

Three desirable sanitary measures are obviously wanting: 1) A water-supply other than that from surface wells. 2) A proper privy system. 3) The restoration of the natural drainage, by piercing the railroad embankment with suitable culverts

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obed't servant,
F.W. Reilly, M.D.,
Sanitary Inspector.

Dr John H. Rauch,
Secy Ills State Bd of Health,
Springfield, Ills.

6 of 4

Appendix A.

Arlington Sept 6, 1879.

To the Prest Board of Health

I have examined the Mary book case now under Dr Herring's care in the town of Arlington and have no hesitation in saying that it is not a case of yellow fever. Certain symptoms were suspicious, and warranted the precautions and reticence which Dr Herring exercised. There is no ground for alarm or uneasiness.

(Signed) H. W. Reill, M.D.
Sanitary Insp.

8.30 P.M.

6 & 6

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 40

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

INSPECTION STATION,
Port of S. L. 1879
NAT'L B of H. SC., C UN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. [illegible] B. of H.

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, T. M. Reilly M.D. Sanitary Inspector at the Port of ....., *do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel, John J. Mauds

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Metropolis When built 1872

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~) .....

Tonnage 1000 50 Apartments for passengers, No. 37

Destination, St Louis from Vicksburg Miss

Name of Captain W. H. Blake

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 67

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin 32; 2d. " —; Steerage 8

Cargo Cotton, Wheat, Baxter, Loaned

Ballast .....

If recently near quarantine grounds. North Miss. Quar. Sta.

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated.

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. Good

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates ..... Good

Sanitary condition of crew ..... Good

" " passengers Good one case intermittent fever, Mr. Slaughter.

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and vention ..... Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Good

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

See back

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is good, and that no member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [name of the vessel] leaves this port bound for St Louis, State of Mo.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of Vicksburg this 6 day of August, 1879

SEAL

(Signed) T. M. Reilly M.D.
Sanitary Inspector.

11.45 P.M.

6 & 6

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 39

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of .....

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Wm Martin M.D. Sanitary Inspector at the Port of New Orleans La, *do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel, Grand Lake No 2

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? .....

Where built, Pittsburg Pa When built 1869

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~) Towboat

Tonnage 371 49 Apartments for passengers, No. —

Destination, St Louis Mo.

Name of Captain G. F. Kendall

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 28

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin —; 2d. " —; Steerage —

Cargo None. Towing Barges empty

Ballast .....

If recently near quarantine grounds.

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated.

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. None

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date.

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates .....

Sanitary condition of crew ..... Good

" " passengers ..... None

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and vention .....

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— Good

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. One. No new case yellow fever since Aug 25

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is good, and that no member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [name of the vessel] leaves this port bound for St Louis, State of Mo.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of New Orleans this 26 day of August, 1879

SEAL

(Signed) Wm Martin M.D.
Sanitary Inspector

11.45 P.M.

boby
Sea Lark

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 38

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of .....

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, ... *at the Port of* ....., *do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel, [illegible]

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? .....

Where built, ... When built .....

Nature—(Steamboat, Ship, Schooner, etc.) .....

Tonnage ..... Apartments for passengers, No. .....

Destination, ...

Name of Captain .....

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) .....

Total number of crew .....

Total number of passengers { 1st Cabin ..... 2d. " ..... Steerage .....

Cargo .....

Ballast .....

If recently near quarantine grounds.

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated.

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever.

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date.

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.)

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates .....

Sanitary condition of crew .....

" " passengers .....

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation .....

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country—

a. Prevailing diseases, if any.

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding.

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is ....., and that .....member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have .....complied with, and that the [name of the vessel] leaves this port bound for ....., State of .....

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of ....., this .....day of ....., 18 .....

SEAL.

.....

---

boat

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

INSPECTION STATION, Cairo, Ill. Jan 5 1879
NAT'L B of H. SC. C. IN. MISS. VALL.
Mis. P.B. of H.

No. 37

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of 6.30 A.M.

See back of Bill

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, F. M. Reilly M.D. Sanitary Inspector *at the Port of* .....*, do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel, Port Eads

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Madison Ind. When built 1879

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~) Tow boat

Tonnage 365 Apartments for passengers, No. None

Destination, St Louis Mo.

Name of Captain Nelson Davis

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 30

Total number of passengers { 1st Cabin ..... 2d. " ..... Steerage None

Cargo None. Towing 3 empty barges - part of fleet

~~Ballast~~ Lake Pepin tow - boat up from above Hale St.

If recently near quarantine grounds.

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated.

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever.

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date.

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates —

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers —

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country— ✕

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. ✕

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. ✕

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew ~~and passengers~~ is ..good.., and that ..no..member of the ~~passengers~~, offices or crew have fever; that the ~~Rules and Regulations~~ prescribed by the National Board of Health have ..been....complied with, and that the [~~name of the vessel~~] leaves this port bound for ..St. Louis...., State of ..Mo....

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the ~~port of~~ ..Mem. Tenn, this ..5...day of ..Jan....., 18 79

SEAL.

(Signed) F. M. Reilly M.D.

Sanitary Inspector

12.30 P.M.

6 of 7

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 36 (N.O. No 17) **NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.** *Port of*

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Wm Martin M.D Sanitary Inspector at the Port of New Orleans La., *do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel Annie P. Silver

Has the name ever been changed, if so how?

Where built, Cincinnati O. When built 1878

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc.~~)

Tonnage 943 Apartments for passengers, No. 30

Destination, St Louis Mo from New Orleans Aug 28

Name of Captain

Name of Medical Officer, (if any)

Total number of crew 60

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin 14 5.30 P.M. 2d. " — New Orleans La. Steerage —

Sea Sick

Cargo General merchandise

Ballast —

If recently near quarantine grounds. Last Ship at St Louis

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated.

Two new cases yellow fever 27 Aug. 1879

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever.

Never

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date.

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.)

Good - no decaying wood

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates Good - none reshipped from foreign port but most of it from New York. that from this city from a non infected locality.

Sanitary condition of crew good

" " passengers good

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country—

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. Three

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is good, and that none member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the ~~[name of the vessel]~~ Annie P. Silver leaves this port bound for St. Louis, State of Mo.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of New Orleans, this 28 day of August, 1879

SEAL.

(Signed) Wm Martin M.D.

Sanitary Inspector

2.30 P.M.

Duplicate

See back

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 35 **NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.** *Port of*

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, ... *at the Port of* ....., *do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel, Hard Coal

Has the name ever been changed, if so how?

Where built, ... When built .....

Nature—(Steamboat, Ship, Schooner, etc.)

Tonnage ..... Apartments for passengers, No. .....

Destination, ...

Name of Captain .....

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) .....

Total number of crew .....

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin ..... 2d. " ..... Steerage .....

Cargo .....

Ballast .....

If recently near quarantine grounds.

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated.

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever.

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date.

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.)

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates .....

Sanitary condition of crew .....

" " passengers .....

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation .....

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country—

a. Prevailing diseases, if any.

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding.

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is ....., and that .....member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have .....complied with, and that the [name of the vessel] leaves this port bound for ....., State of .....

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of ....., this .....day of ....., 18 .....

SEAL.

.....

6.20 A.M. Sept 5. Examined Willis Burns (colored) fireman on board Port Eads. Probable fracture left temporal bone. Issued certificate on statement of Captain, so as to allow him to land at Cairo for admission to Marine Hospital.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
REPORT TO THE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

6 & V

Quarantine Station Polk's Landing
near Commerce, Mississippi.

August 30, 1879.

This is to certify that the "Hard Shell" has been duly inspected, that she has passengers 1, Officers 11, Men and crew 28 and that they are all in good health and the sanitary condition of the Boat is good.

(Signed) B. A. Rice M. D.
Quarantine Officer

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Sept. 2 1879
NAT'L B of H. SC'. COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. B. of H.
Inspected - found in good sanitary condition - Landing made within sixteen miles of Memphis (Memphis) - No passengers on board - crew all well - except one case sprained ankle.

(Signed) T. W. Reilly M. D.
Sanitary Inspector.

Cabin passengers

2 from Natchez

2 " Grand Gulf

1 " Water Proof

5

INSPECTION STATION,

Miss. River below Cairo, S. & S. 1879

NAT'L B of H. S[illegible], COUN. MISS. VALLEY,

Ills. [illegible]. B. of H.

Inspected and found in good sanitary condition. Officers, Passengers and Crew all well including Five additional passengers taken on at way landings outside infected district.

(Signed) F. M. Reilly, M. D.

Sanitary Inspector.

1.10 P.M.
Duplicate

INSPECTION STATION,
Mississippi River, Cairo, Sept. 2 1879.
U. S. M. H. S., COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. B. of H.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 34

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, H. M. Reilly M. D. Sanitary Inspector at the Port of ....., do *hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel, City of Vicksburg

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? No

Where built, Jeffersonville When built 1870

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship~~, ~~Schooner~~, ~~etc.~~) .....

Tonnage 1058 28 Apartments for passengers, No. 56

Destination, St Louis from Vicksburg Aug 29

Name of Captain J. K. Riley

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) —

Total number of crew 50

Total number of passengers { 1st Cabin ..... 2d. " ..... Steerage .....

See book

Cargo Cotton Beans, Wheat, Dry Hides Cottonseed

Ballast —

If recently near quarantine grounds. Miss. Quarantine

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated.

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. Good

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. No

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates ..... Good

Sanitary condition of crew ..... Good

" " passengers ..... Good

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation ..... Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country—

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is good, and that no member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for St Louis, State of Mo.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of Vicksburg this 2 day of Sept, 1879

SEAL

(Signed) H. M. Reilly M. D.
Sanitary Inspector.

11.30 P.M.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. (N. O. No. 11) 33

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port of New Orleans La.

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Wm Martin M D Sanitary Inspector at the Port of New Orleans La, *do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.*

Name of Vessel, Cherokee

Has the name ever been changed, if so how? .....

Where built, Cincinnati O When built 1873

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship~~, ~~Schooner~~, ~~etc.~~) .....

Tonnage 900 Apartments for passengers, No. 50

Destination, Cincinnati Ohio from New Orleans Aug 23

Name of Captain Geo Mold

Name of Medical Officer, (if any) .....

Total number of crew 41

Total number of passengers { 1st Cabin 47 & children 2d. " ..... Steerage 1

See book

Cargo General

Ballast .....

If recently near quarantine grounds.

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated.

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever. None

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date. None

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates .....

Sanitary condition of crew ..... Good

" " passengers ..... Good

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation .....

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country—

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. One (No new case of fever since Aug 21/79

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is good, and that no member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [name of the vessel] leaves this port bound for Cincinnati, State of Ohio.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of New Orleans this 23 day of Aug, 1879

SEAL

(Signed) Wm Martin M. D.
Sanitary Inspector

Cabin Passengers

1 from Vicksburg, Miss.
1 " Point Chicot Ark.
1 " Napoleon "
3 " Helena "
1 " Randolph Tenn.
4 " Hale's Point "
6 " Carrathersville Mo.
2 " Gayoso "

19

Deck passengers

1 from Mooshee's Miss.
1 " Bottomwood Point Mo

2

6 Bbls Molasses Cairo
30 Sales Moss Evansville
Bar Axles + Wheels "
Scrap Iron Cincinnati
Machine "
Soap Stock "
Rosin "
Cotton Seed Oil "
Moss "
Et Cartage "
Kags - Cotton "

(Signed)

3 Sales Paper Louisville
16 " Moss "
Machine "
Hides "
Moss "

9 Cabin passengers since leaving N. Orl.
3 Deck — " —

Nearest point to infected district at Helena.

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, Aug 31 1879.
NAT'L B of H. SQ., C UN, MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. ., B. of H.
Inspected and found in good sanitary condition - Nine Cabin and Three Deck passengers taken on since leaving New Orleans - All well.
F. W. Reilly M. D.
Sanitary Inspector.

2.10 P.M.

6 of 7

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 37 (N.O. No 8) **NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.** Port of

BILL OF HEALTH.

I, Wm Martin M.D. Sanitary Inspector at the Port of New Orleans La, do hereby certify that the vessel hereinafter named clears from this Port under the following circumstances.

Name of Vessel, J. M. Kahlor

Has the name ever been changed, if so how?

Where built, Pittsburg When built 1878

Nature—(Steamboat, ~~Ship, Schooner, etc~~)

Tonnage 277.93/100 Apartments for passengers, No. —

Destination, St Louis Mo.

Name of Captain W. B. Kinter

Name of Medical Officer, (if any)

Total number of crew 47

Total number of passengers: 1st Cabin —; 2d. " —; Steerage —

Cargo General

Ballast

If recently near quarantine grounds.

Any circumstances affecting the public health existing in the port of departure to be here stated. No new case of yellow fever since July 29

Sanitary history of vessel, with statement of number and dates of cases of Yellow Fever.

If recently alongside sea-going ship or a harbor tug, give name of ship or tug and date.

Sanitary condition of every part of the vessel, (before and after reception of cargo, with note of any decaying wood.) Good

Sanitary condition of cargo; if reshipped from other vessels, give names and dates

Sanitary condition of crew Good

" " passengers Good

" " of clothing, food, water, air-space and ventation Good

Sanitary condition of port and adjacent country—

a. Prevailing diseases, if any. None

b. Number of cases of Yellow Fever during the week preceding. None

I certify that I have personally examined the steamboat or vessel named herein and find that the sanitary condition of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers is G.o.o.d., and that no member of the passengers, offices or crew have fever; that the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with, and that the [~~name of the~~ vessel] leaves this port bound for St. Louis, State of Mo.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal, at the port of New Orleans this 19 day of August, 1879

SEAL

(Signed) Wm Martin M.D. Sanitary Inspector

1 - C Gen N.

No. 2398 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cairo, Ills

Sept 10th, 1879.

Reilly Dr J. W.

Sends description of hospital boat "J. H. Vansant," and report of routine duties on board the same

Rec'd by A. A. Johnson.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.

DATE.....

NOTED IN BULLETIN,

DATE. Oct. 4th

National Board of Health,

Washington, D. C., Sept 12th 1879 18

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH SEP 13 1879

Dear Doctor

I enclose herewith
three papers from Dr
Ranch I desire to express
my conviction that
the work done at Mam
moth has been effect
ive & freed Nolan & Eliza
bethtown valley from Dr R
has been entirely - Dr
Knows his character -
therefore we have seen to be
satisfied

Yours Truly

D. T. Harris

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
SEP 15
OF

2398

not printed

Inspection Station,
Miss. River below Cairo,
September 10, 1879.

Sir:

I beg to submit the following description of the quarantine boat "J. W. Vansant", in use at this Station for inspection and hospital purposes:

The hull of the "Vansant" was built at Eau Claire, Wis., and is said to be "four or five years old." Timbers sound and in a good state of preservation. With her present draught of water the hull is perfectly tight; but the upper seams would need re-caulking were she loaded.

Measurements of hull: 106 ft. long; 21 ft. beam; and 4 ft depth of hold.

The decks and upper works are evidently older than the hull and are said to have formerly belonged to a wrecked boat before being put upon this hull.

Lower deck measurements: 121 ft. long, including "fantails" (projections beyond the stern on each side the wheel-space); 27 ft wide.

This area is occupied by
a) Ward for male patients, 20 ft. 6 in. wide, 29 ft. long and 8 ft. 6 in. high.
b) Ward for female patients, 20 ft. 6 in. wide, 26 ft. long and 8 ft. 6 in. high.

These wards — the male ward being forward — are separated by a bulk-head and a gangway 4 ft. wide. Light is afforded by glazed windows in front and rear, and ample ventilation by adjustable shutters extending nearly the whole length of the wards on each side, supplemented by a row of hinged windows on the sides of the female wards and by ventilating shafts which pierce the boiler deck.

Opening out of the female ward, and overhanging the stern is a bath-room and water-closet, 5 ft. 7 in. by 8 feet. The male ward is also provided with a water-closet and portable bath-tub.

These wards are calculated to accommodate 12 male and 10 female patients respectively, but in an emergency the number might be doubled with little inconvenience save from

crowding — the provision for ventilation and other essentials being practically unlimited. The female ward is at present used for office purposes and for the Inspector's quarters.

Forward of the wards is a roofed space, open at the sides and in front, and having an area of 25 x 30 feet. If necessary the sides and front of this space might be closed in by tarpaulins and used for ward purposes in an emergency.

This leaves an unoccupied space of about 18 feet on the forward deck which it is necessary to keep clear for lines, hawsers, &c.

Access to the boiler deck is obtained by a stairway forward, and by one aft, from the female ward.

This deck presents a surface of 90 feet in length by 23 ft 4 in. in width, and on which is the cabin structure, 44 feet long, 14 feet wide and 7 ft. 3 in. high. In the forward 26 feet of this structure are situated the laundry, pantry and storeroom, a kitchen and

a dining room. Aft of these the remaining 18 feet is divided into four sleeping rooms and a dispensary.

A roofed space, open at the sides, 23 ft. 4 in. wide and 24 feet long, extends from the rear of the cabin to a structure 4 ft. 6 in. deep and 14 ft. 9 in. wide, which is divided into a store room, linen room and lamp room.

Above the cabin is the hurricane deck, upon which is the pilot-house.

As has been already stated the decks and upper works are much older than the hull and have needed extensive repairs. Roofs have been made tight by new canvas and two heavy coats iron paint and sand. New stanchions, arches, beams, &c., have been put in where necessary, and the boiler and hurricane decks have been thus made secure and habitable.

The lower deck presented so much decaying wood in plank and carline that attempts at replacing these were finally abandoned; and,

under your orders, good new floors, of tongued and grooved inch boards, have been laid upon the old deck in the two wards. These floors are laid transversely to the deck plank - thus materially stiffening the boat - and upon a thick coating of coal tar which fills up all the cracks and interstices of decayed wood. This smooth tight flooring resting upon the antiseptic effectually removes all apprehension of infection from this source.

The bulk-heads, partitions, ceilings &c, from the pilot house down to the lower deck, have been thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed or painted, both internally and externally, and the hold has been fumigated with Sulphurous acid gas, in addition to which the bilge is kept supplied with ferric and cupric sulphates.

The boat is furnished with the necessary lines and hawsers for tying up to the shore, and with anchors and chains for mooring in the river. There is also in the equipment, a skiff, 24 ft long, 5 ft 6 in beam, in

Orleans

[1 paragraph]

[2] The Inspection Station at Arlandale, Miss. Mississippi River. Dr. F. W. Bailey, in charge of this Station, after giving a minute description of the inspecting boat adds the following remarks:—

which two patients on stretchers may be comfortably and safely carried at one time.

In order to make this report measurably complete in itself, as concerns the establishment of this station, I venture to add the following recital of facts which came under my own observation while on duty at Cairo and East Cairo.

The unlooked-for outbreak of yellow fever at Memphis at such an unprecedentedly early date, threw the river towns into a panic which seriously impeded all attempts to establish inspections, or, in fact, any other preventive measures save the enforcement of absolute non-intercourse. Owners of boats and barges either refused outright to charter their craft for inspection and quarantine purposes, or demanded a rate of rental which would, in a short time amount to the actual value of the vessel.

It was under these untoward circumstances that this boat was finally obtained through the

efforts of Capt W. L. Hambleton, a Public-Spirited Citizen of Mound City, Ills., who went to St. Louis and bought the "Vansant" for this Special use. The delay occasioned by the panic and opposition referred to, and the urgent need of surveillance of river traffic at or near Cairo in order to protect the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio from a repetition of the "J. D. Porter" visitation of 1878, and that of the towboat "Bee" in 1873, left no time to complete repairs; but, after such work as was absolutely necessary, the boat was towed down to this station on Sunday forenoon, August 10, — having been previously visited daily at the Marine Ways at Mound City, ~~either by upon or myself~~. Capt. H. had kept as many men at work, night and day, as could be used in order to accomplish this; but it was impossible to induce any of them to accompany the boat to the station to finish the repairs.

A heavy rainstorm on August 15 revealed many unsuspected defects, and soon thereafter

men were found willing to take up their quarters on board. These men - assisted by our own employés - have been continuously engaged ever since, until within a few days, under instructions from Capt. Hambleton to spare no expense nor time in rendering the boat suited for her intended use.

I risk nothing, ~~I think~~, in saying that this has now been accomplished; and I have only to add in conclusion that the practical value of the inspection system has, in my judgment received ample confirmation in the immunity of the Ohio and Upper Mississippi river towns from yellow fever this season. Both railroad and boat inspections at this important point (Cairo), covering the two great rivers and five States, have been made continuously since July 15 - up to July 28 by yourself unaided and frequently under the most adverse circumstances. Before this Station was established I was personally witness to the efforts

of Inspection, J. W. Ranch,

~~Your unremitting~~ made at the expense of comfort and convenience, ~~in~~ boarding steamboats in the rivers from Thy or Skiff and meeting incoming trains along the line of road, and this at all hours day and night and in all weathers.

Altho this establishment is by no means imposing in appearance nor in its expense account, and can hardly yet be said to be complete in its appointments, it is believed no necessary or pertinent work has been left undone, nor has any contingency arisen for which you has not already provided.

As the most dangerous period of the season has passed, I may be allowed to express myself thus freely, and have the honor to subscribe myself, very truly,

Your obedient Servant,

W. Reilly, M. D.,
Quar Insp.

Dr. John M. Ranch,
Secretary Ills State Bd of H.
Springfield, Ills.

Disp Sta Sep 11/79

Dear Sir:

At your request I have made the following memoranda of the daily routine of duties on board this boat:

Brown (nurse, acting as clerk) is on duty from 7 am until 10 p m. During these hours he performs such clerical work as may be required of him. Such work consists of keeping temperature record (hourly) making rough notes for the Log; duplicate and triplicate Bills of Health (the latter for the files of the Station); written reports (weekly or oftener) of the condition of the stores, of which he is expected to keep himself informed; duplicates of vouchers & accounts; and property return and inventory. He is (nominally) not required to do any policing or manual labor nor to stand watch - but until within a few days it has been necessary to call on him

frequently for such service.

One of the watchmen is on duty (day) from 7 a m until 6 p m, and the other from 7 am until 7 p.m. The night watches are divided between them but terminate at 4 a m, at which time the Cook is called, and who performs such watch duty as may be necessary between 4 and 6 o'clk a m. At which latter hour breakfast is served. Dinner is served at 12 m and Supper at 6 p.m. (Cold lunch & hot coffee is also served to the men on watch during the night.)

Among the routine duties of the watchmen during the day are the care of the lamps (signal & other) 14 in number; the hoisting of the boat from the hurricane deck down; providing and cutting firewood; care of the skiff; constant watchfulness for

the safety of the boat against shifting stages of water, driftwood and currents (this has involved an amount of labor - not unattended with danger to life and limb - which has worn out and demoralized the original employés, and necessitated a change in the personnél since the first of the month). They have also painted about 5800 square feet of surface and whitewashed about 30000 square feet. They have cut and made the necessary fenders and are required to keep them in repair and to renew broken ones. A certain amount of painted work and windows is cleaned each day, so that the whole is covered once a week. The ward floors are also scoured with dry sand and "holystoned" twice a week. Until within the past four days they were required to row the inspector ashore each day for train inspection a duty involving about 2 hours' time.

since changing the position of the boat this is no longer necessary. Three times a week (Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays) they row up to Fillmore ferry (about 3 miles) to meet the ferry boat from Cairo with stores, &c. They have been very hardly worked, heretofore, and at one time or another every one on board has been disabled (except the Mate) Quinine has been issued freely and no illness has proved serious - the sick usually returning to duty in a day or two.

With the completion of the repairs on the boat, and the reduced labor, owing to change of position, the work required will not, it is expected, be so severe and exacting as heretofore and the writer hopes to be able to devote more of his time to the preparation of reports &c.

Of course, in addition, to the foregoing

which has been "routine" work, in the sense of its occupying each day regularly and fully. There is the labor involved and time consumed in the inspections of boats. Towboats with barges require to be boarded in the stream; and this service at midnight, in heavy rain and wind, with a current of 6 miles an hour, has sometimes been very exciting, to say the least.

Rx

2398

Quarantine Station,
September 2, 1879.

Sir:

I am instructed by my superior officer, Sanitary Inspector J. H. Rauch, to advise ~~You~~ in writing of the duties of your position on board the Quarantine Boat, and to say to you that a strict compliance with these requirements is imperatively demanded.

Your duties consist of such clerical work as may be required from time to time, and of a general supervision of the boat, and employes.

In the exercise of such supervision you will see that all ordinary policing and routine duties are properly and promptly performed. Your orders in these matters will have the same force and authority as those given directly by myself, and in my absence you will exercise full control and be held responsible for the conduct of affairs upon the boat.

You will keep the Log notes and Weather Record between the hours of 7 a m and 10 p m.

You will keep the run of the condition of supplies and report thereon in writing at least once a week.

You are not expected to do any policing or manual labor in the care of the boat or equipment except in case of emergency.

You will see that the skiff is properly cared for, and that the men are ready with it in due season each day for Train inspection. 3.45

You will report in writing any failure or neglect of duty or of refusal to obey orders on the part of the hands; and you will be held personally responsible for such failure, neglect or refusal if you fail to promptly report the same.

You will arrange the watches as you may deem best suited to a proper performance of the work required. Probably the following will answer as well as any:

Brown – on duty from 7 a m until 10 p m

Bozley – on duty from 7 a m until 6 p m
" " " 10 p m " 2 a m

Sampson – on duty from 7 a m until 7 p m
" " " 2 a m " 4 a m

Duncan – on duty from 4 a m until after Supper.

You will see that meals are served promptly at the following hours:

Breakfast at 6 a.m.
Dinner at 12 m.
Supper at 6 p.m.

You will allot to each man in your discretion any special duty to be performed by him when on duty. But you are authorized to call at any time on any one for the performance of such work as, in your judgment, is necessary.

You are instructed to read to the hands so much of the foregoing as is applicable to them, and as may be necessary to enable them to understand thoroughly what is required of them if they wish to remain in this service.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

J. W. Reilly M.D

Sanitary Inspector

in Charge of Station

Mr Walter L. Brown,

Quarantine Station.

No. 2400

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cairo Ill

Sept 12, 1879.

Reitly D. J. W. San. Inspector

Ack'g draft 3428

for $50 in favor of

Walter 2. Brown for

August

V. C. (Inc with vouchers)

16

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 16 1879
OF HEALTH

National Board of Health.

....., 18 .

Respectfully referred to .....

Secretary.

2700

State Report

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

A. L. Clark, M. D., Elgin.
W. M. Chambers, M. D., Charleston.
J. M. Gregory, LL. D., Champaign.
John H. Rauch, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary*.
Horace Wardner, M. D., Anna, *President*.
Newton Bateman, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. Ludlam, M. D., Chicago.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Springfield,

INSPECTION STATION,
Miss. River below Cairo, ... Sept 12 ... 1879.
NAT'L B of H. SOUTH. COUN. MISS. VALLEY,
Ills. State B. of H.

J. J. Turner M.D.

Sec'y National Board of Health

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt, through Dr J. H. Rauch, Sec'y State Board of Health Ills. of Draft No 3428, for Fifty Dollars in favor of Walter D. Brown, for services as Nurse during month of August, 1879, on the Quarantine Boat at this Station and to state that the same has been delivered to Mr Brown.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your obedient servant
F. M. Reilly
Sanitary Inspector

No. 2797 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Peoria Ill.

Sept. 29, 1879.

Rigley, Dr. John N.

States burial permits are required.

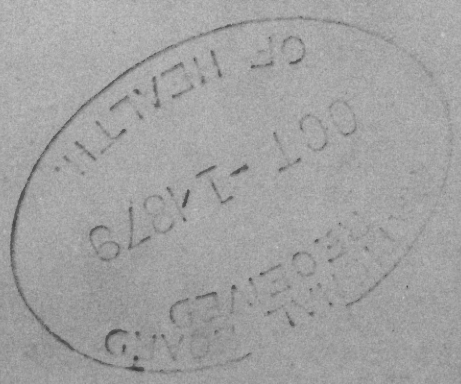
REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.

DATE

Bulletin

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 2d

/



National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

National Board of Health
Washington, Sept. 25, 1879.

Dear Sir:

Your attention is again respectfully called to the fact that your city is not classed with those which require burial permits in the Mortuary tables of the Bulletin.

Please inform me whether or not you require burial permits in all cases of death.

Very respectfully
J. J. Turner
Secy Nat'l Bd of H.

Dr J. N. Neglay
Peoria
Ill

Burial permits are required by the Ordinances of the City
Dr N Forsyth
City Clerk

2797

Peoria Sept 26th 1879

Respectfully returned with the information under the City's Seal that in every case of burial a permit is demanded, and that any person tending to a burial without having obtained the document is liable

Dr John N Nigley
Health Officer

OCT 1 1879
OF HEALTH

No. 3077 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Natl Insp. Station (bd. Cairo)
Oct 8, 1879

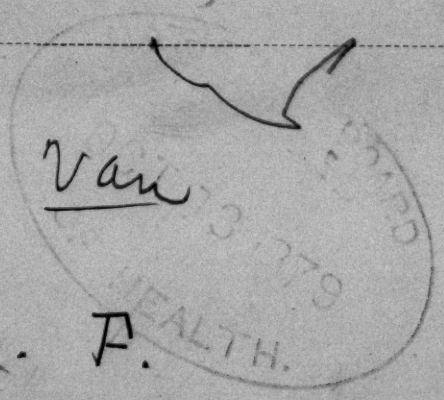
Reilly F.W.

Ack'g receipt of publications of N.B.H.
Has not yet rec'd data promised by S. Billings
Wants mail sent to Ft. Jefferson Ky. instead of Cairo.

Secretary

13

Van



Noted. F.

National Inspection Station (Quarantine)
Miss. River below Cairo, Oct 8, 1879.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt this day of Bulletins Nos 1-13 inclusive, loose sheets of Questions for Sanitary survey, Circulars Nos 1 and 3 of the National Board, copy of the Act, approved June 26, and circular to State and Municipal authorities.

The data promised by Dr Billings are not yet received. May I ask that the Bulletins, and other matter for me, be directed to Ft Jefferson, Ky., instead of to Cairo, with which latter place my communication is very infrequent.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your obedient servant
J. W. Reilly
Sanitary Inspector

J. J. Turner M. D.
Secretary National Board of Health
Washington, D. C.

No. 3096 "Illinois" State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

La Salle, Ill.

July 20th, 1880.

Clendenen, Floyd.

Rel. to burial permits and difficulty in getting material for reports of deaths.

Will endeavor to continue reports.

Rule VII

28.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE July 28.

OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT
OF
Board of Health.

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POST MASTER GENERAL
JUL 26 1880

La Salle, Ill., July 23 1880

F J Turner Esq
Secty State Board of Health
Lawton

Yours of 15 to W.W. Taylor clerk
is at hand in reply will say that there is no
ordinance in our city compelling the procuring of
burial permits; therefor I find it extremly
different to get the proper information. Last
winter I drafted a suitable ordinance and
sent it to our city council but as I
fell ill a bout that time and remained
confined to my house during the next four
months the ordinance dies not pass infact
was not acted on at all. I shall make
reports again soon as I can perfect
arrangents to get the proper information

Very respectfully &c

Lloyd Clendenen

No. 3145 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Rock Island Ill

July 28, 1880.

Craig Dr. G. G.

States the butchers are conducting their business in a filthy manner.

Wants advice.

Secy-

L.B. 7 - f 490

31

JUL 31 1880
OF HEALTH.

NATIONAL BOARD
JUL 31 1880
OF HEALTH.

Rock Island Ill. July 28, 1880

Sec. Board of Health
Washington City D.C.
Sir:

We have discovered recently that the butchers in this vicinity are slaughtering in little private slaughter houses and are conducting their business in a filthy manner.

We wish to remedy this matter and think of doing so by establishing a general slaughter house to be controled by the city, and we would be much obliged for the benefit of your experience in this line.

Yours respectfully
G. G. Craig M. D.
Mem. Board of Health

No. 3545 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cairo Ill.

Tel Nov 4, 1879.

Reilly 7 25.

Wants to confer with Johnson, Chicago before go to Memphis

ans.

J.

6

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
NOV -6 1879

No. 44. 377 116 3545

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**
This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 42 NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Cairo Ill Nov 4 1879

Received at 1054P

To Dr Jno S. Billings

N.D.C.

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Am just through with Ranch
Can you order me report
Johnson Chicago Thursday to
Memphis after Conference with
him if not will start
for Memphis Wednesday
morning Answer Chicago

Reilly

2 Bd of Trade

No. 4126 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

La Salle Ill

, 1879.

Clendenen D. Floyd
Pres't B. of H.

Health report on
above place

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE Dec 23/79

Sent Dec. 23d
and Note-Bulletin

23

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
DEC 23 1879

NOTED IN
BULLETIN,
DATE Jan. 13,

Abstract

4126

OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT
OF
Board of Health.

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
DEC
23
1879
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
DEC 23 1879

La Salle, Ill., Dec 21st 1879

National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Gentlemen

Until my appointment, last July, there has not been a Board of Health in our City. As our population is largely foreign being Irish. Poles, German and English there is a popular lack of appreciation of sanitary work more especially so amongst the German people Our city of 10 000 inhabitants is well situated for draining sloping mainly towards the Illinois river on the south. Since my appointment I have been able to get a large amount of sanitary work done in ditching, street and repairing the sewerage— We have a good Ordinance in regard to privies which with the cooperation of the City authorities I am able to enforce quite generally. I am pleased to be able to say that our sanitary condition has been much improved during the last five months We have had a few

(over)

OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT
OF
Board of Health.

La Salle, Ill., _____ 18____

Cases of Scarlet fever and diptheria during November, which latter disease was confined entirely to German and Polish families in the most poorly drained and filthiest part of our ~~City~~

At the next meeting of the City Council (which will be on the 6th Inst) we expect to be able to pass an ordinance compelling the procuring of burial permits &c &c after this & shall be able to report regularly to your Board the death and cause of the same in our city

Respectfully &c
Floyd Clendenen M D
Physician Board of Health

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 4160 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Jacksonville, Ill.

Dec. 22, 1879.

Freeman, J. W. Chairman

Wants vital statistics in regard to scarlet fever, also wants to know what sanitary laws are usually employed by cities to prevent its spreads; or any directions that would lead to obtaining the information he wishes.

27 Secy to Sec.

Letter Dec. 31/79 p 446.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
DEC 27 9

Jacksonville Ill. Dec 22 77

Dear Sir—

At the last meeting of the Morgan Co. Medical Society a committee was appointed to investigate the cause of Scarlet Fever.

Whether it is contagious and if so how may it be transmitted.

Also its fatality, direct and indirect.

To draw up some form of Law to be presented to the City Council for passage, to prevent if possible its spread in the city and vicinity

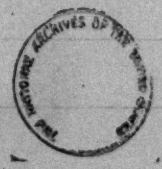
Would you be so kind as to furnish us with some vital statistics on this subject, and also

0014

what sanitary laws are
usually employed by cities;
or give directions that
would lead to getting such

Thos. J. Turner M.D. U.S.N.
Sec National Board Health

Committee { G. F. Black
— Reed
J. W. Freeman



J. W. Freeman, Chairman
Jacksonville
Ill.

No. 118-80 "State Reports" ILLINOIS

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cairo Quar. Sta

Jan, 1880

Duncan Wm

Oath of office and
acct of Wm Duncan

(For Hyd. Tech.)

Oath filed
L.B. Jany 13/80
4/80 Page 594.

CC ✓

9

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
JAN - 9 1880

No. 171 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cook Co. Hospital
Chicago. Ill
Jany 8, 1880.

Mills D.V. warden
will send reports
as requested.

12

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
JAN 12 1880

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL,

D. W. MILLS, Warden.

CHICAGO, Jan 8 1880

1171.

Dr Sir Turner

Your request for weekly reports will be Complied with. Should I neglect please give me notice

Yrs. D. W. Mills Warden

No. 175 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Alexian Brothers Hospital

Chicago Ill

Jan 10, 1880.

Francis, Brothers

Will make reports as requested but desires to know if reports of deaths from other causes than those enumerated on card, are desired — for instance deaths from surgical operations, accidents, rheumatism &c

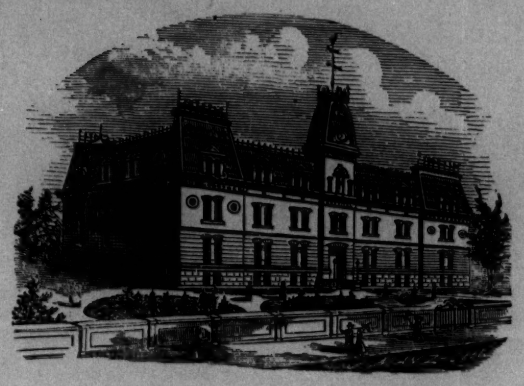
States that none but male patients are treated in that hospital.

LB 4 p 608.

12

ans.d

RECEIVED BOARD OF H
JAN 12 18



Alexian Brothers' Hospital,

339—359 N. Market Street.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 12 1880
OF HEALTH.

Chicago, Jan 10th 1880

To T. J. Turner
Secy. N. Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir—

We are willing to send you the weekly reports but we would be pleased if you would explain a few items. and let us know if you also want surgical cases, and accidents of all kinds, Rheumatism and Syphilis etc.

Yours respectfully
Alexian Brothers
Bro. Francis.

Please bear in mind that our hospital is for Male Patients only.

No. 226/80 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago Ill.
Jany 11th, 1880.

Corrigan Dr. R. W.
St. Luke's Hospital
Will furnish reports.
Asks for further information.

Sent Bul. Jany. 14th

ans 14. LB 4 p. 137

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 14 1880

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN
14
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

St Lukes Hosp. Chicago
Jan 11th 1880

Mr J. J. Turner

Sir

We shall be glad to fill the weekly report card received from you; but before so doing I should like to ask you further with regard to what is desired.
Our hospital is small; but not of a special character - The number of beds are stated. If we give all Surgical &c. and you take a percentage from it with the case of such diseases asked for in your card the percentage of course would mean nothing - Do you wish the whole number of beds in the Hosp. or the number occupied by patients troubled with diseases mentioned in your list? In Uterine cases, do you wish only cases similar to those printed? for inst: would you want me to report Surgical cases Cancerous &c? ——

Yours very respectfully

R.W. Conwell M.D
Resident ——

No. 278 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cairo Ill

Jan 15, 1883.

Duncan Wm

Reports the property of the Board in good condition but states he needs a pump to remove the water from hull of boat

Can get one from Louis H. Meyers if had ordered.

ans. d L B x p 670

17

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JAN 17 1883

Cairo Ills Jan the 15 1880

Mr. T. J. Turner

Dear Sir the Property in my charge is in good condition without the except of a pump to pump the water out of the hull of the Boat for it is harde to borow one I can get one very cheap if I Had a order to get one for I neede one very bad I Could get a pump By applying to Louis L. Myers the store that we delt with while in the Quarentine service

William Duncan.

QUARANTINE BOARD OF HEALTH

No. 286 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Alexian Bros. Hosp.

Chicago Ill

Jan 16, 1880.

Francis Brothers

Asks if all cases admitted are to be reported.

ans.d L B # p. 674.

19

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JAN 19 1880

Alexian Bros. Hospt. Chicago Jan 16.

Sir! your of Jan. 13th. received,
We understand that you want
all deaths reported. what we
wish to know now, is, if you
want all cases admitted into
the hospital reported.

Yours respectfully,
Bro. Francis

286

No. 346 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Byron Ill
Jan 18, 1880.

Helm E.C. M.D.
asks that his address be changed from Mercy Hospital Chicago Ill to Byron Ill.

Changed address
V.H.

21

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
JAN 21 1880

346

Byron. Ill. Jan 18- 1886-

Dear Drs-

The Bulletin has been sent to me at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, for the last five months, & I have just removed to Byron - Ill - Please send the Bulletin to ~~Heal~~ there.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JAN 21 1886

Respy-

E. C. Helm. M.D.

No. 363 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Galesburgh Ill.
Janry 19, 1880

Foote G. W. H. O.

Will report as desired if cards are sent.
Burial permits are required
Will copy & send health laws soon as can.

Sent Jany 22nd
ans. Cards V. H.
LB 4 p 720

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE 1/22/80

22

JAN 22 1880
OF HEALTH.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Jan. 26.

Noted

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN
22
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JAN 22 1880

ILLINOIS
State Rept
1880

Galesburg Jan 19

Yours
Secy No B 14
I shall not fail to
please comply
with your request
& Cards on Permits
for burial. The
City has just been
fixed to publish all
the Health Ordinances
& rules. Shall do
& send you when
time will permit.

Resp &
G W Foote
Health Officer

No. 384 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Jacksonville, Ill.
Jan 19, 1880.

Brown Dr Chas G.

Sends his last Annual Report & copy of ordinance requiring burial permits also copy of Ill St Bd Law will report weekly by card, and be glad to receive pubs of Bd.

ans'd (~~Pubs. sent~~ Bull) Hoard's
LB 4 1/2 732
DATE 1/23/80.
20

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN
DATE
RECEIVED BD. OF HEALTH
JAN 23 1880

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Jan. 26.

Noted

C. G. Brown, M.D.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

NATL. BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN
23
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Same-Jany 23

Jacksonville Ill
Jan. 19th 1880

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JAN 23 1880
OF HEALTH

T. J. Turner M D
Sec. Nat. Bd of Health,
Dear Sir:

Yours of Jan. 15th asking for weekly returns of deaths etc. is received, I send you by this mail my last annual report, also copy of ordinance requiring burial permits. and copy of Ill. St Bd Health law. We are now endeavoring to pass an ordinance to control as far as possible the spread of contagious diseases. Our "City Fathers" however are afraid to expend much money (I do my work without a salary) and I don't know how we will succeed - Any thing you may have for distribution that will encourage sanitation will be thankfully received by me. I will forward the postals as you request or any other matter that may come in my possession of national interest.

I am yours truly Chs. G. Brown

No. 391 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Freeport Ill

Jan 20, 18 80.

Stearns D^r O. E.
Town Physician

Reports no board of health
will send report from
county or city which
ever is preferred

L B # 738.
(Bul. sent Jan 23/80)
ans. d

23

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JAN 23 1880

NOTED IN BULLETIN,
DATE Jan. 26.

Noted

State Reg 591

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN
23
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
JAN 23 1880

Fergus Falls Jan 20 1880

Mr J D Thurston
Sec of Board of Health

Sir

Your circular was handed
to me a few days since
in reply would say that
in our city we have no
Board of Health But we have
a State Board of Health and
a law requiring every thirty
days reports to the county
clerk of every death & the cause
also the births We have no
city reports they all go in
With the county reports
now I can send you
every week the number of deaths
reported from this county and
their causes off of you: Would
rather Will send you the city
seperate. Pleas inform me

by return mail and
I will act accordingly
Respectfully yours
O. E. Stearns
Town Physician
appointed by the Supervisors

We have no Ist Physician
Nor does the Supervisors
has charge of the Town
Poor and he appoints
a Physician the town
compensates all of this
bills

O E S

Saml Jamy 73

No. 1443 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

"United Hebrew Relief Assn"

Chicago Ill

Jany 23, 1880.

Newmann Jacob
Secy & Atty at Law

ackg rect of circulars calling for hospital reports & states that their hospital was destroyed by the fire of 1871 but are going to rebuild & will when things are put in shape make the reports asked for.

ackd File LB 4 p 781

26

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 26 1880
OF HEALTH.

JACOB NEWMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR,
ROOMS 29 and 30,
122 LA SALLE STREET.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JAN 26 188
OF HEALTH.

Chicago, July 23 1880

J. J. Turner Esq
Secty National Board
of Health, Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter and enclosed postals at hand. We would be pleased to comply with your request, but can not at present.

Our Hospital was destroyed by the Great Fire of '71 and never rebuilt.

We are about to Erect a new structure will Commence work in the Spring & Complete it as speedily as possible. When ready for use, we will make the weekly returns you request.

Yours truly

Jacob Newman
Secty of the United Hebrew
Relief Association.
Jewish Hospital
at Chicago

No. 686 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Rock Island Ill
Feby 6, 18 80

Galt Thos. M.D.
1208 & 1214 2nd ave.
Will make reports
if cards are sent.
will also send copies of
health laws

Sent. Feb 11/80

10

FEB 7
BOARD OF HEALTH

Thos. Galt, M. D.

Office and Residence:

1208 and 1214 2nd Ave.,

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

NAT... BOARD
FEB 10
OF HEAL...

Rock Island, Ill. Feby 6th 1880

Sec. Nat. Bd. of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

Your circular requesting weekly reports of the deaths occurring in this city, has been given to me by the Postmaster of this place. If blank postal cards are furnished me I will comply with your request. I will also furnish you with duplicate copies of our health ordinance, and such other information as you desire

Resp respectfully

Thos Galt M. D.

1880

No. 698 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Northern Hos. for Insane

Elgin Ill

Feby 8, 1880

Kilbourne E. A. Supt

Returns cards stating that reports from his institution do not appear to be what the Board desires

11 F.

BOARD OF HEALTH
FEB 11 1880
RECEIVED

Northern Hospital for the Insane

Superintendents Office.

Elgin, Ills Feb 8th 1880.

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
FEB 11 1880
NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB
11
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Mr. V. J. Turner
Sec. Nat. Bd. of Health,

Dear Sir.

Agreeably to your request I return the card sent me some time since — It seemed to me that reports as referred to on the card, could be of but little or no use, coming from an institution of this kind where we seldom have any other diseases to deal with than insanity, except as the case may be complicated with other diseases, which is a more rare occurrence than one out side the institutions of this kind, would imagine — we

Sometimes have a case of malarial fever - one case of pneumonia occurring in a year could be counted upon the fingers of one hand. Consumption is perhaps more common, being the cause of death in say three or four cases during the year - from the reason that an acute disease would be so much ~~[illegible]~~ we have failed to respond to your circular -

Very Respectfully
E. A. Kilbourne
Supt
&c.

No. 109 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Galesburg, Ill.
Feby 9, 1880.

Foote G. W.
~~Health officer~~

In regard to making weekly reports. States the physicians refuse to report to him and he has no means of compelling them to do so. Encloses blank forms.

LB 5 p 410.

12. Seay.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
FEB 12 1880
RECEIVED

BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB
12
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

FEB 12
OF HEALTH

Galesburg Ill
Feby 9 1880

— Jurors
Feby — A B & N —
according to agreement
I sent the enclosed
notice to all the Drs
but they all refuse or
will not make a step
to prevent — and
know no means to
compel them to do
so, I do not know if
I can get the Council
to pass an ordinance
to that effect

Yours &c
Geo W Frost
M — D

REPORT OF DEATHS AND CASES

OF THE FOLLOWING DISEASES.

CITY OF GALESBURG,.....

(DATE,) WEEK ENDING ..... , 188 .

	DISEASES.	CASES.	DEATHS
	Consumption, (Phthisis Pulmonalis)		
	Croup.....		
	Diarrhœal Diseases.....		
	Diptheria.....		
	Fever—Enteric.....		
	Fever—Malarial.....		
	Fever—Scarlet.....		
	Fever—Yellow.....		
	Lung Diseases, acute.....		
	Measles.....		
	Pueperal Diseases.....		
	Small Pox.....		
	Whooping Cough.....		
	.....		
	.....		
	.....		
	.....		
	Total.....		

		WHITE.	COL'D.
	Population.....		
	Deaths from all causes.....		
	Deaths under five years.....		
	Deaths from accidents of all kinds...		
	Deaths from zymotic diseases.....		
	.....		

REPORTED BY .....M. D.

FEB 12
OF HEALTH.
NATL. BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB 12 1881
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Office of the Board of Health,

Galesburg, Ills., 188

M. D.

Dear Sir:

The National Board of Health, State and City Boards of Health of Illinois, for the purpose of making Mortuary Reports, have ordered the filling of the enclosed blanks by you. Said blanks to be sent to this office on every Saturday, that duplicates of the same may be forwarded the same day to the National Board of Health.

W. A. RYAN, Clerk.

No. 114 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Hospital for the Insane,
Jacksonville, Ills.
July, 1880.

Garriel, M. F.
Supt.

States neither circulars nor postal cards have been received at the hospital.

Send Cards July 15th

12

V. 36, H...
FEB 12 1880
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
FEB 12 1880
OF HEALTH

National Board of Health
Washington, D.C. 1880

To

In charge of

Sir:-

About the 6th inst a supply of postal cards for weekly mortuary reports from hospitals, sufficient for the current year was forwarded to your address with a circular requesting you to make such reports. No response to this circular having been received from you we infer that it is impossible for you to favor this Board with the reports Desired therefore respectfully ask the return of the cards, as requested by said circular.

Very respectfully
T. J. Turner.
Secy Nat'l Bd of Health.

No Circulars & postal cards have been received at the hospital for the insane at Jacksonville Fla as mentioned above N. H. Carnel Supt

No. 760 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

~~Orphans Retreat~~

Jacksonville Ill

Feby 13, 1880.

Mc Farland D. T. A.

States that he sent the postal cards sent to the P.M. of above place to be sent by him to the office of the N.B.H.

boards rec'd. July. 16th

V.H.

16

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
FEB 16 1880

National Board of Health
Washington, D.C. 1880

To
In charge of
Sir:-

About the 6th inst a supply of postal cards for weekly mortuary reports from hospitals, sufficient for the current year was forwarded to your address with a circular requesting you to make such reports. No response to this circular having been received from you we infer that it is impossible for you to favor this Board with the reports I would therefore respectfully ask the return of the cards, as requested by said circular.

Very respectfully
T. J. Turner.
Secy Nat'l Bd of Health.

Over

760

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB 16 1880

Oak ann Retreat Jacksonville Ill
Feb 13th 1880

Dear Sir.

The Cards I referred to in this circular were by me returned to the Post Master of this City Jacksonville Ill. To be returned to You

very respectfully Yours.

T. F. McFarland. M. D.
Jacksonville
Ill.

No. 889 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Rock Island, Ill.

Feby 24, 1880.

Galt, Thos.

Sends an ordinance providing for the election of a board of health &c. in the city of Rock Island, Ill.

17.

S 71. 1881

27.

Bul.

NOTED IN BULLETIN, DATE... March 6.

AN ORDINANCE to amend an ordinance entitled "An ordinance defining the Lamp District and providing for the levying of a special tax therein."

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Rock Island*, That the sides of the adjacent blocks in view of the light at the extreme gas limits shall be deemed within the lamp district.

PASSED August 12, 1872.

AN ORDINANCE providing for the election of a Board of Health; defining the powers and duties thereof, and prescribing general sanitary regulations.

889

ARTICLE I.

§ 1. Board of health, when appointed; of whom to consist.
2. Mayor to preside at meetings of board.
3. Board to regulate time of their meetings, and the rules of their own proceedings; may compel the attendance of members.
4. General powers and duties of the board of health prescribed.
5. Powers and duties of members of the board, individually.
6. Each commissioner to provide for cleaning the streets in his own district.
7. Each commissioner to keep account of money expended by him.
§ 8. Board of health to have control of the city hospital; may establish other temporary hospitals.
9. Board of health to audit and keep account of all expenditures made under any order of same.
10. Expenses of abating nuisances upon private property, to be a lien upon same
11. All persons required to obey the precepts of the board of health.
12. Compensation of commissioners of the board of health.
13. Clerk to keep account of the attendance of members,

ARTICLE II.

§ 1. Persons affected with any infectious disease, not be brought or landed within city limits or one mile therefrom.
2. Carrion or paupers not to be left upon river bank within the city limits.
3. Penalty for violating the preceding sections.
4. Persons knowing of any person affected with small pox or other infectious disease to notify the mayor or some member of the board of health.
§ 5. Persons affected with small pox or other contagious disease to be removed to some secure place; board to take measures to prevent spread of the contagion.
6. Any person being abroad after the small pox shall have made its appearance upon him or her, liable to a penalty

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Rock Island*, That as soon after the passage of this ordinance as the city council may deem necessary, and upon the second Tuesday in March in each year thereafter, there shall be elected four commissioners who, together

with the mayor and the clerk, shall constitute a board of health, with the powers and duties hereinafter prescribed.

§ 2. The mayor shall be the presiding officer of the board of health, and the city clerk shall act as clerk of their meetings, and shall keep a full and correct record of the proceedings of the same.

§ 3. The said board shall hold stated meetings on the second Monday in each month, and special meetings at such times and as frequently as in their opinion the public welfare may require; they may make and determine the rules of their own proceedings and compel the attendance of members; a majority of the said board shall constitute a quorum to do business.

§ 4. Said board shall exercise a general supervision over the health of the city; and shall have full power to use all measures necessary to promote the salubrity of the same; to order the abatement of nuisances public or private, tending in their opinion to promote disease; to employ scavengers and provide for the cleaning of streets, avenues, alleys and all public places within the city limits; to prevent the introduction of contagious, malignant or pestilential diseases; to remove all persons attacked by any such disease to some place of security, and to adopt and enforce any and all restrictive measures deemed advisable as to such persons; and in general to make and publish all rules, regulations and orders necessary or proper to carry into effect the powers committed to them by this or any subsequent ordinance of the city council, or to promote the objects of said organization.

§ 5. Each of the aforesaid commissioners shall act as inspector of streets within such district as may be assigned to him by the board, and shall exercise and discharge the following powers and duties, to-wit: To serve all precepts and notices issued by the board, signed by the mayor or presiding officer thereof, and attested by the clerk; to execute all orders of the board directed to him; to attend

to the abatement and removal of nuisances within said district upon order by the board; to examine at such reasonable, frequent and stated periods as the board shall direct, all streets, avenues, alleys and other public places; to enter with force if necessary and examine all cellars, privies, out-houses, slaughter houses, yards, enclosures, and tenements within their respective districts, and report the condition of the same, and all nuisances, filth, or obnoxious matter found therein, as speedily as may be to the board; to notify all persons upon whose premises any nuisance may exist to remove the same, and if not removed forthwith to report the same to the board; to visit at least once a week, and oftener whenever required by the board, all places within their respective districts; to arrest as any police officer might do, any person found violating any regulation or order of the board of health; or any ordinance relating to the sanitary regulations of the city; to watch for and arrest any persons throwing any filth or other matter prohibited by ordinance into the street, alleys or gutters of the city, and in other respects to exercise the utmost diligence in enforcing all ordinances, rules, orders and regulations concerning their special department.

§ 6. Upon order by the board each commissioner shall procure laborers and teams, carts, scrapers and other utensils sufficient for the proper cleaning of the streets, avenues, alleys and other public places within his district; and shall oversee and direct such cleaning.

§ 7. Each of said commissioners shall enter in a suitable book to be kept by him, a full account of all expenses incurred by him, in carrying out any order of the board, specifying each particular amount, the time when and for what the same was incurred, and at every stated meeting shall report the same to the board for approval.

§ 8. The board of health shall have the general management of the city hospital, and shall control and direct all persons employed therein; they may also, whenever it

shall be deemed necessary, establish other temporary hospitals and dispensaries, and shall provide the necessary food, lodging, medicine, and medical attendance for such sick persons as may properly come within the care of the city.

§ 9. Said board shall examine and adjudge as to the correctness of all accounts and bills of expenses incurred under its authority by virtue of any order thereof. They shall cause to be kept in proper books to be provided by the clerk, a record of all such expenses, specifying each particular amount, the time when and for what the same was incurred; and also designating such items as are to be refunded by the owners of any property as herein provided.

§ 10. All expenses incurred by order of the said board in the abatement of nuisances on private property, shall be a special tax upon the premises on which said nuisance existed, and the same may be collected by an action of debt in the name of the city, or by distress and sale of personal property found upon the premises; or by condemnation and sale of real estate; any or all of the said modes to be pursued in the same manner as in the case of other delinquent taxes.

§ 11. All persons are required to obey the precepts, rules, regulations and orders of the board of health; and whoever shall fail, neglect or refuse so to do shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

§ 12. Each of the commissioners to be elected as provided in this ordinance shall receive two dollars for each day's attendance upon the meetings of the said board; and likewise such reasonable compensation as may be allowed by the board for all extra services rendered pursuant to this ordinance or in furtherance of the provisions thereof.

§ 13. The clerk shall keep a correct account of the attendance of each member thereof, and shall at the end of

every three months certify the amount due each, deducting fines for non-attendance, to the city council for payment.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Hereafter no person shall be brought into said city from any point by any land conveyance, or landed or taken from any steamboat or any water craft of any kind within the limits of the city, or within the distance of one mile therefrom, then having the small pox, cholera, ship fever or any other infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, or any evident symptoms thereof, without the special permit of the mayor, harbor-master or some two of the commissioners of the board of health.

§ 2. Hereafter no land conveyance shall bring into the city, nor shall any steamboat, raft or other craft at any time put off, or leave or cause to be left on the wharf or river bank within the city limits, or within one mile thereof, any diseased person, or the remains of any dead person or animal, nor any pauper, nor any sick, disabled or infirm person not having the necessary means of sustenance for at least ten days, without first having obtained the special permit of the mayor, harbor-master or some two of the commissioners of the board of health.

§ 3. Any person violating either of the preceding sections shall be subject to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every such offense. And any steamboat, barge, raft or other craft violating the same shall be held liable to said penalty as well as the master and owners thereof; and the same may be collected by attachment as provided in the ordinance in relation to the public landing.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of every physician or other person knowing of any sick person subject to the small pox or any other malignant, contagious or pestilential disease, to report the same forthwith, with the street or place

in which such sick person may be, to the mayor or some member of the board of health, under penalty for every failure to do so of ten dollars.

§ 5. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the board of health, that any person within the limits of the city has been attacked with, or is subject to the small pox or to any infectious or contagious disease as aforesaid, said board shall cause such person to be removed immediately to the small pox hospital or to some other secure and retired place; but if any such sick person as aforesaid being a resident of this city shall refuse to be removed, or if in the opinion of the board such removal would be dangerous or unadvisable, they shall then take strict measures to prevent the spread of such contagion; they shall require such person to be kept closely confined within his or her dwelling or place of abode until such time as in the opinion of the board he or she may with safety be removed.

§ 6. Any person who shall leave his or her place of abode after the small pox or varioloid shall have made its appearance upon him or her, or who shall be found going about the city contrary to the provisions of the preceding section, shall forfeit and pay to the city not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

PASSED September 5, 1857.

AN ORDINANCE concerning Licenses.

§ 1. Licenses, condition of; breach of condition to incur forfeiture.
2. Licenses to be granted on order of city council; form of.
§ 3. Not to be granted for longer time than one year; not transferable.
4. Clerk's fee for issuing; mayor's ditto.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Rock Island*, That all licenses which may at any time be issued under any order of the city council, or by the mayor, shall be conditioned upon a faithful observance of all the ordinances and regulations of this city, which may

Thos. Galt, M. D.

Office and Residence:

1208 and 1214 2nd Ave.,

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP 27 1880

Rock Island, Ill. Sept. 24th 1880

Sec. Nat. Bd. Health
Washington DC

288
88

Dr. Sir

Inclosed I send you an Ordinance providing for the election of a Board of Health &c. in the city of Rock Island Ill.

Very Respectfully Yours

Thos Galt

No. 892 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago, Ills
Feb. 25, 1880.

Chapman, J. M.

Wants copy of Bulletins on Food Act. Wants to know what the Board is doing; also copy of bill now before Congress on the subject of food.

Sent March. 1st
V. H.

Send.

27.

Chicago Feb 25/10

Dear Sir

Please send me a copy of your Bulletin of Food Act

Dr J N Niglas Health Comr of Peoria Ills has given me your address & says you sent him one

I would like any particulars of what your Board are doing Also of the bill now said to be before Congress on the subject of Food Resp yours

J Mohrman
10 Stati st

No. 963 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Jacksonville, Ill.
Mch 2, 1880

Brown, L. G.

Burial permits required.
Encloses copy of ordinance.

4.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN
DATE Mch 5

NOTED IN BULLETIN
DATE March 6

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 4 1880
OF HEALTH.

Jacksonville Illinois
March 2nd 1880

T. J. Turner M. D.

Dear Sir:

The reports from this city in the "Bulletin" I see are placed with cities which do not require burial permits — You will please correct the mistake. I enclose copy of the ordinance etc.

Our population is estimated at 15000 including about 500 colored.

I am very truly
C. G. Brown

AN ORDINANCE.

Regulating the Burial of the Dead.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Jacksonville—

SEC. I. That it shall be unlawful for any undertaker, sexton, or any other person, to remove or cause to be removed for the purpose of burial, the body of any recently deceased person, without a burial permit having first been obtained, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. II. It shall be required that every undertaker, sexton, or other person, before removing any corpse for interment, shall present to the health warden a certificate from the attending physician, setting forth the name, age nationality, occupation and cause of death.

SEC. III. It shall be the duty of the health warden to examine all certificates of death presented to him, and if it shall appear that such certificate was duly issued and obtained according to the provisions and the tenor of this ordinance, he shall issue a burial permit, and give the person obtaining the same, full power and authority to remove or burry the body of the deceased named in said permit.

The health warden shall keep a complete record of the mortality statistics of the city, and shall, at least once a month, make a report to the city council.

SEC. IV. In case of death occuring without medical attendance on the decased, the health warden shall, upon application being made, issue a burial permit for such deceased—*provided*, if, upon examination of the case, he should discover circumstances of a criminal nature, he shall refer to the proper officers of the law for further investigation.

SEC. V. Any undertaker, sexton, or other person who shall violate the provisions of section one of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten or more than twenty dollars.

Any physician refusing or neglecting to make such certificate of death as provided in section two, shall forfeit and pay to the city not less than five nor more than ten idollars for each and every offense, to be collected as n other cases of violation of a city ordinance.

SEC. VI. Neither the attending physician nor the health warden shall be entitled to any remuneration by reason of issuing a certificate of death or burial permit.

SEC. VII. The city clerk shall furnish the health warden blank permits of proper form, and shall also furnish a blank book suitably arranged for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. VIII. The health warden shall be a registered physician in good standing and shall be appointed by the mayor and city council in accordance with the general laws relating to appointments.

SEC. IX. All ordinances or parts of ordinancs conflicting with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be and are hereby repealed.

This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its pasage and publication.

Passed April 4th, 1878

Approved: E. S. GREENLEAF, Mayor.

Attest: HENRY W. HUNT, City Clerk.

BURIAL PERMIT.

Jacksonville, Ill. ..... 18.....

Name ..... Occupation .....

Age ..... years ..... months ..... days.

Nationality ..... Date of Death .....

Cause of Death .....

A Certificate of the death of above named person having been filed, as required by law, Permission is hereby given for burial of deceased.

.....

Health Warden.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. MAR -4 1879

No. 1177 "State Reports"

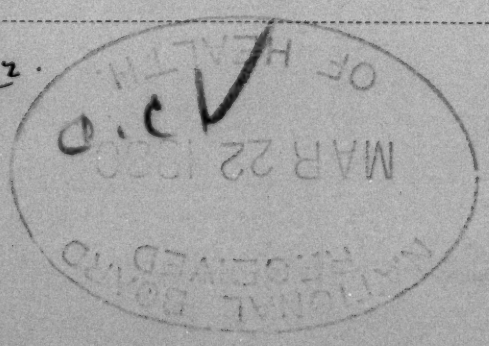
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cairo, Ill.
March 20, 1880.

Duncan, William

Report on condition of quarantine boat at Cairo, Ill.

22.



Cairo Ills March
the 20, 1880

Dr. Turner

Dear Sir the property
is in as good condition as when
you left & the River is very
high it is nearly to the platform
where you stood on nothing lost
since you were here, the sheets &
blankets are all here

Very Respectfuly Yours
Willard Duncan
Cairo Ills.

3-21-80

No. 1642 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago, Ill.,

Ap, 188 d.

McVickar B. L.

Names of officers of B. of H.

Secy

Copied

21

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 21 1880

Schedule.

City or State.... Chicago, Illinois
Name of Board.... City Health Dept.

Number of Members 1 Commissioner of Health
Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... City Limits ~~At at present, July 1876.~~ + one mile beyond.

When organized As at present, July 1876
Is whom is the Board elected Comm'r of Health appointed by Mayor

Names of officers and members

Oscar C. DeWolf, M.D., Com'r of Health
B. L. McVicker, Secretary
Louis Merkle, Clerk.
M. K. Gleason, Registrar

How often does Board meet? Continuously.
Does the Board publish its reports? yes. Annually.
Post office address Chicago, Ill.
City Hall

No. 1643 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Wheeling W. Va.

Ap, 1880.

Edwards T.O.
H.O.

Names of Officers
of B. of H. Copied

Secy

21

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 21 1880

Schedule.

City or State.... Wheeling W. Va

Name of Board... Council Committee on Health

Number of Members Five

Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... Supervision over such matters on health as the Health Officer may present, or may be referred to it by Council. Jurisdiction limited to the city

When organized 1873.

By whom is the Board elected? by City Council

Name of officers and members J.W. Schultz. Chairman A. Caldwell. B.F. Caldwell. J.E. Hughes. J.E. Reese M.D. J.O. Edwards M.D. Health Officer, elected by Council for two years. executive officer of Council & Com^te on Health in sanitary matters, clothed with ample powers by Ordinance

How often does Board meet? One a month regularly, and upon the call of Chairman or Health Officer

Does the Board publish its reports? no

Post office address

Wheeling W. Va.

No. 1644 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Ottawa Ill

Ap. , 1880.

Phelps C. L.
Mem B. of H.

Names of officers
of B. of H.

Sec'y Rapid

21

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 21 1880

Schedule.

City or State... Ottawa Illinois
Name of Board. Ottawa Board of Health

Number of Members Four.
Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... City-limits

When organized, 1870
By whom is the Board, elected? City-Council.

Names of officers and members... Dr J. W. Pettit
D. Hollenbeck, James Keating and
C. L. Phelps.

How often does Board meet? Once a month
Does the Board publish its reports? No.
Post office address. Ottawa Ill.

No. 1656 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Elgin, Ill

Apr 19, 1880.

Clark A.L.

Forms of Registration

Y.S.
Filed with forms

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 22 1880
OF HEALTH

22

Elgin Ill. April 19th 1880

F. J. Turner
Sec. Ill. Board of Health.
Sir

Please find duplicate copies of the return as recommended and authorized by our State Board of Health and used throughout the State substantially - Very Truly - A. L. Cleveland

RETURN OF A BIRTH.—Printed by S. L. Taylor, Elgin, Ill.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
KANE COUNTY. }

The physician, accoucher, or person in attendance, should immediately return this Certificate, accurately filled out, to the COUNTY CLERK. Penalty, $10, if not so certified and returned within thirty days.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

1. *Full name of Child (if any)**_____
2. *Sex*_____ *No. of Child of this Mother,*_____
3. *Race or Color (if not of the white race),*_____
4. *Date and Place of Birth,†*_____
5. *Nationality, Place of Birth, and Age of each Parent,*_____
6. *Full Name of Mother, and Maiden Name,*_____
   *Mother's Residence,*_____
7. *Full name of Father,*_____
8. *Father's Occupation,*_____
9. *Name of Medical or other Attendant, and Address,*_____

*Returned by*_____ *M. D.*

*Dated at*_____ *18* *Residence,*_____

*The given name of Child should be certified, if possible, when this certificate is made, and should, in any case, be certified and registered within a year.
†City, number, street and ward; same in towns that have them; township or precinct.

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE OF DEATH.—Printed by S. L. Taylor, Elgin, Ill.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } KANE COUNTY. } CITY OF ELGIN.

☞ The Physician who attended any person in a last illness should immediately return this Certificate, accurately filled out, to the CITY CLERK, by him to be returned to the COUNTY CLERK. Penalty $10, if not returned within 30 days.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

1. *Name* _____ *Sex* _____ *Color* _____
2. *Age* _____ *years* _____ *months* _____ *days. Occupation* _____
3. *Date of death* _____ *hour* _____ *M. *Single, Married, Widower, Widow.*
4. *Nationality and place where born* _____
5. *How long resident in this State* _____
6. *Full name of Father,* _____
7. *Full name of Mother and Maiden name,* _____
8. *Place of death†* _____ *No.* _____, _____ *Street,* _____ *Ward.*
9. *Cause of death‡* _____ *Complications* _____

Duration of Complication.

10. *Duration of disease* _____
11. *Place and date of burial* _____
12. *Name and place of undertaker* _____ *Street.*

Dated at Elgin, Kane Co., Ill., _____ *18* _____ *M. D.*

Residence _____

*Erase such of these as are not required.
†City—No., Street and Ward; same in towns that have them; township or precinct.
‡State primary and immediate cause of death, and examine the list of diseases printed on cover of this book, and law pertaining to Coroner's inquests.

☞ **This Return is to be carefully filled out and attached to and returned with the Marriage License. This Return does not take the place of the Certificate which comes attached to the License, but is IN ADDITION THERETO.**

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Return of a Marriage to County Clerk.

1. *Full Name of* GROOM, _____
2. *Place of Residence,* _____
3. *Occupation,* _____
4. *Age next Birthday,* _____ *years. Color,* _____ *Race,* _____
5. *Place of Birth,* _____
6. *Father's Name,* _____
7. *Mother's Maiden Name,* _____
8. *Number of Groom's Marriage,* _____
9. *Full Name of* BRIDE, _____

   Maiden Name, if a Widow, _____
10. *Place of Residence,* _____
11. *Age next Birthday,* _____ *years. Color,* _____ *Race,* _____
12. *Place of Birth,* _____
13. *Father's Name,* _____
14. *Mother's Maiden Name,* _____
15. *No. of Bride's Marriage,* _____
16. *Married at* _____ *in the County of* _____ *and State of Illinois, the* _____ *day of* _____ *18*
17. *Witnesses to Marriage,* _____

N. B.—At Nos. 8 and 15 state whether 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, &c., Marriage of each. At 17 give names of subscribing witnesses to the Marriage Certificate. If no subscribing witnesses, give names of two persons who witnessed the ceremony.

_____ *18*

We Hereby Certify that the information above given is correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

_____ *(Groom.)*

_____ *(Bride.)*

I Hereby Certify that the above is a correct return of a Marriage solemnized by me.

Dated at _____
this _____ *day of* _____ *18* } _____

_____

Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., Stationers, Chicago.

No. 1724 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Moline, Ill

a/n , 1880.

Money Dr. J.W.
Secy

Names of officers
of B. of H.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Copied
Secy -

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 23 1880
OF HEALTH.

23

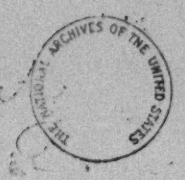
Schedule.

City or State.... Moline Ill

Name of Board.... Board of Health of the city of Moline

Number of Members Five (5)

Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... ~~County~~ limits



When organized May 1877

By whom is the Board elected?... Mayor

Name of officers and members....

President - Dr G Pepe

Sec't - " J. W Morey

Members " L. D Barker

" W F Entriken

" C F Grant

How often does Board meet? Regular Monthly Specials as called by

Does the Board publish its reports? No

Post office address Moline Ill

J. W Morey M.D.

Sec't Board of H

No. 1736 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Aurora, Ill.

Apl , 1880.

Robbins M M.

Pres. & H.O.

Names of officers of B. of H. &c

Copied

Secy

23

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 23 1880
OF HEALTH.

Schedule.

City or State.... city

Name of Board....
Aurora Board of Health

Number of Members Three

Bounds within which its authority is exercised.....City limits

When organized In 1881 Has done but little work until last May

By whom is the Board elected?...
By the Mayor & Aldermen

Names of officers and members.....

M. M. Rabbins, M.D., President and ex-officio Health Officer
Fred. O. White
M. O. Southworth

How often does Board meet? Monthly, and whenever called together by the President

Does the Board publish its reports? Yes - or rather are published by city with the reports of the other officers

Post office address

Aurora, Kane Co., Illinois

No. 1761 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Monmouth Ill

a/s , 1880

Walker Wm
H.O.

Names of officers
of B. of H. &c.

Copied

Secy

24

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 24 1880

Schedule.

City or State.... City of Monmouth, Illinois
Name of Board.... City Board of Health

Number of Members 3
Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... Limits of the City

When organized 23rd Aug. 1858
By whom is the Board elected.....
By the Mayor of the city with consent of City Council.

Names of officers and members.....
William Walker M. D. Health officer
Wm S. Horne
A. V. T. Gilbert M. D.

How often does Board meet? Upon call by members, or complaint of citizen
Does the Board publish its reports? No.
Post office address

Monmouth, Illinois

No. 1791 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

La Salle Ill

Apr , 1880.

Clendenen D^r Floyd
Pres.

Names of officers
of B. of H. &c

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Copied

Seay

26

RECEIVED
APR 26 1880
OF HEALTH

Schedule.

City or State.... La Salle

Name of Board.... Board of Health of La Salle

Number of Members 4

Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... Has general supervision over the health of the city Has full power to enforce all measures to prevent the introduction of all contagious diseases in the city &c.

When organized August 1879

By whom is the Board appointed City council

One Physician in good standing and two citizens one clerk (4 in all)

Names of officers and members.....

Floyd Clendenen MD President of Board

PJ Hanley

WW Taylor clerk

How often does Board meet? Often as the Business thereof necessary

Does the Board publish its reports Reports to city council

Post office address

La Salle Ills

Box 310

Floyd Clendenen

No. 1794 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Rockford Ill

April ,1880.

Sully Thos
H.O.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Names of officers
of B. of H. &c

No Bd. of Health

Copied

Secy

26

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
APR 26 1880

Schedule.

City or State....
Name of Board....

Number of Members
Bounds within which its authority is exercised.....

When organized
By whom is the Board elected?....

Names of officers and members.....

How often does Board meet?
Does the Board publish its reports?
Post office address

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Judicial Municipal Court of Chicago Illinois
No Board of Health
Board of Supervisors Cook County

No. 1860 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield Ill

Apr , 1880.

Wardner H.
Pres. Ill. St. Bd. Health.
(Anna, Ill)

Names of officers
&c.

Copied

Lee Sick.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 28 1880
OF HEALTH.

28

Schedule.

City or State.... Ills
Name of Board.... State Board of Health

Number of Members Seven
Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... State of Illinois

When organized July 12th 1877
By whom is the Board elected?... appointed by Governor

Names of officers and members.....

H. Wardner M.D. President Anna Ills
J H Rauch M D Secy Springfield Ills
Wm M Chambers " Charleston Ills
J M Gregory LL D " Champaign "
Newton Bateman LL D Galesburg "
R. Ludlam M.D. Chicago "
A L Clark " " Elgin "

How often does Board meet? Quarterly & annual calls meetings each year
Does the Board publish its reports? Yes
Post office address Office of Board at Springfield Ills.

Respectfully
H Wardner

No. 1917 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield Ill.
(San. Com. Miss. Val.)
Ap. 29, 1880.
Rauch Dr Jno. H.

Forwards Resolutions adopted by the San. Council of the Miss. Val. rel. to the Bill now before Congress to "Increase the efficiency of the N.B.H.

Ex Com ee
asked ~~Ap~~ Ap 1 0 3.

1 Bull.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAY -1 1880 OF HEALTH.

Sanitary Council of Mississippi Valley
Springfield Illinois April 29 1880

Dear Sir:

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley. It is believed that early action in this matter will materially serve the sanitary interests of the States here represented:

Resolved, That the Bill now before Congress to increase the efficiency of the National Board of Health, and to provide the funds necessary to enable it to aid pecuniarily State and Local Boards of Health is, in all its essential features, wise and judicious.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the States represented by this Council, are respectfully requested to support in all important particulars, this measure.

The Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley is composed of State and Local health organizations, as follows:

The National Board of Health.
The Michigan State Board of Health.
The Minnesota State Board of Health.
The Wisconsin State Board of Health.
The Illinois State Board of Health.
The Kentucky State Board of Health.

The Tennessee State Board of Health.
The Mississippi State Board of Health.
The Louisiana State Board of Health.
The Little Rock Board of Health.
The Memphis Board of Health.
The St Louis Board of Health.
The Louisville Board of Health.
The Evansville Board of Health.
The Milwaukee Board of Health.
The Cincinnati Board of Health.
The Chicago Board of Health.
The Nashville Board of Health.
The New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Assn.

The foregoing resolutions were adopted on the 22 inst. at the Meeting of the Council held at St. Louis.

Yours respectfully
John S. Billings

P. J. Turner M. D.
Secretary National Board of Health.
Washington D. C.

No. 1945 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Bushnell Sec

ab— , 188 0.

Doughty Geo
Secy BH.

Rel. to organization
of B. of H.

✓ Secy List

3

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
MAY -3 1880

Schedule.

City or State.... Bushnell McDonough Co. Illinois
Name of Board.... Board of Health City of Bushnell.

Number of Members 5 —
Bounds within which its authority
is exercised..... City Limits.

When organized April 1879
On whom is the Board elected?.... Appointed by
the Mayor.

Names of officers and members.....

L. Kaiser — President.
Geo. Doughty — Sec.
Dr. J. N. Sparks
" J. R. Kay
" N. S. Beakes

How often does Board meet? Subject to call of Pres.
Does the Board publish its reports? No —
Post office address

Bushnell Illinois

No. 1987 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Peoria Ills

, 1880.

Niglas Jno N. M. D
U.S.

Rel to organization of B of H

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAY -5 1880
OF HEALTH.

Rec'd.

Schedule.

City or State.... Peoria Ills

Name of Board....
Peoria City Board of Health

Number of Members Five

Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... Five miles beyond the city limits

When organized In the year 1845

By whom is the Board selected By the City Council

Names of officers and members.....
President Mayor of the City John Warner
Secretary City Clerk Henry Deroyth
Health Officer Dr John N Niglas U S Exam Surg.
Henry Mansfield
Mark Aitken

How often does Board meet? Once a Month in winter Tri-weekly from May 1st to Oct. 1st or when need may be

Does the Board publish its proceedings? This is left with the Health officer

Post office address

Peoria
Peoria Co
Ills.

Dr John N Niglas
Health Officer

No. 2032 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Illinois State B of Health
Springfield Ills.
May 3, 1880.

Per Dr. Jno. H. Rauch
Secy

Stating the effect upon inter-state commerce of the inspections by the N.B.H. Comparing the commerce of part of '78 with periods in 1879.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY -7 1880

Board
Bull

NOTED IN BULLETIN
DATE May 13

At Printers

Schmalhausen 5-20

Effects of Quarantine on Inter-State Traffic. 23

In No 46 of the Bulletin, (page 351) a brief abstract was given of a report made by Dr J. H. Rauch, Secretary of the Illinois State board of health. In view of the importance of the subject, the report and accompanying table are here presented in full:

Illinois State Board of Health
Springfield Ills.
May 3. 1880.

Dr. J. L. Cabell Pres. &c.
National Board of Health
Washington D. C.

Sir:

Enclosed herewith please find an official report of the tonnage of the Illinois Central Railroad at Cairo for the last six months of the years 1878 and 1879. Insert Table

In this statement will be found an illustration of the effect upon commerce by the different systems in vogue in the management of yellow fever in the respective years. While it is true that the general increase of trade had its influence it is fair to assume that this is not sufficient to account for the difference that obtains in the statement.

In 1878 there was practically a quarantine excluding everything that came from the South, while in 1879 it was one of inspection excluding only dangerous articles.

This result could not have been brought about without the cooperation of the National Board of Health, as our Board without this cooperation could not have permitted the immense amount of material to be brought into the State from the South during the months of July, August, September and October. It required my constant presence at Cairo (especially in July), and my repeated assurances to the local authorities that every precaution was being exercised at New Orleans and along the entire route to prevent the introduction and spread of the fever northward, to allay their fears, as this year

a large number of the citizens of Cairo were favorable to a quarantine of exclusion. Such was the feeling of apprehension, that fully one third of the population of Cairo, from July 15th to September 1st, were ready to leave the moment the first case appeared, no matter whether it was of foreign or local origin.

The Illinois Central Rail Road pays to the State of Illinois 7 per cent. of its net earnings, and it is not presumption to say that the increase of revenue as the result of the course pursued during the months of July, August, September and October 1879, amounted to more than three times the amount appropriated by the State for sanitary purposes. It must also be borne in mind that this does not include a statement of the difference in the receipts from passengers, or the trade of the Cairo & Vincennes, and Cairo and St Louis Rail Roads, and of the river traffic.

Ingalls-20

To the same cause can be attributed the fact that we did not have a single case of yellow fever in our State in 1879.

Very respectfully
John H Rauch
Secretary.

Tonnage Forwarded from and Received at Cairo.

Months	Forwarded 1878	Forwarded 1879	Received 1878	Received 1879
July.	10 071 800	20 914 900	28 550 200	48 574 600
August.	10 510 400	19 050 200	31 124 000	52 575 200
September	10 282 200	17 218 200	23 864 100	60 671 600
October	10 491 600	22 523 600	48 459 500	71 044 000
November	10 004 500	21 050 100	61 854 600	60 066 700
December.	26 940. 100	23 076 800	70 558 800	74 137 700
Total	87 300 600	129 833 800	261 411 200	367 069 800

No. 2053 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Decatur, Ills.

May —, 1880.

Hardy G. P.
Clk.

Organization of
B. of H.

Secy Labled

8

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
MAY -8 1880

Schedule.

City or State.... Decatur Macon Co Illinois
Name of Board.... Decatur Board of Health

Number of Members Five
Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... City Limits

When organized May 1880
On whom is the Board elected?....
The Mayor is Chairman, and City Register is Clerk of said board

Names of officers and members.....

A W Taggoner	Chairman
G P Hardy	Clerk
K Harwood	Alderman
Dr S McBride	
Dr Cass Chenoweth	

How often does Board meet? on call of Chairman
Does the Board publish its reports? It does not
Post office address Decatur Macon Co Ills

No. 2088 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield Ill.

May 3, 1880.

Ranch & Jno H.

Rel to tonnage of Ill. Central R.R. at Cairo for last 6 months of '78 & '79.

Copies sent to Hon J. G. Harris & Casey Young May 10/80

Bul

11

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAY 11 1880

NOTED IN BULLETIN

DATE May 13

To be copied.

Illinois State Board of Health
Springfield May 3. 1880

Sir

Enclosed herewith please find an official report of the tonnage of the Illinois Central Rail Road at Cairo for the last six months of the years 1878 and 1879. In this statement will be found an illustration of the effect upon commerce by the different systems in vogue in the management of yellow fever, in the respective years. While it is true that the general increase of trade had its influence, it is fair to assume that this is not sufficient to account for the difference that obtains in the statement. In 1868, there was practically a quarantine excluding everything that came from the South, while in 1879 it was one of inspection. This result could not have been brought about without the co-operation of the National Board of Health, as our Board could not have been maintained without this co-operation & there permitted the immense amount of material to be brought into the State from the South during the months of July August, September & October. It required many repeated admonitions to the local authorities, and many constant presence at Cairo (especially in July) that precaution was being exercised at New Orleans

and along the entire route to prevent the introduction and spread of the fever among and to allay there fears, as the fear a large majority of the citizens were favorable to a quarantine & exclusion. Such was the ~~existing~~ feeling of apprehension, that fully one third of the population of Cairo, from July 15th to September 1st were ready to leave, the moment the first case appeared no matter whether it was of foreign or local origin.

The Illinois Central Rail Road pays ~~into~~ the State of Illinois 7 per cent of its net earnings, and it is not presumption to say that the increase of revenue as the result of the crops pursued ~~this year~~ during the months of July, August, September and October 1879, amounted to nine times three times the sum appropriated by the State for Sanitary purposes. It must also be borne in mind that this ~~Government~~ includes a statement of the difference in ~~the trade of~~ receipts from passengers, in the hands of the Cairo & Vincennes ~~Rail Road~~, and Cairo & St. Louis Rail Roads, and of the river traffic. ~~It was ca~~ see p. 3

~~Mr. Abbott upon~~

~~Mr. Abbott~~

* J. L. Cabell M.D. Port N. B. N. H. Wadsworth Ills

Vincennes, ~~Ind.~~ Cairo & St. Louis, and the Steamers on the ~~Ohio~~ and Miss. Rivers

from p. 2.

To the same cause ~~it is also due~~ can be attributed the ~~apparent~~ fact that we did not have a single case of yellow fever in the State in 1879.

Tonnage Inwarded from and Received at Cairo.

Months	Inwarded 1878.	Inwarded 1879.	Received 1878.	Received 1879.
July	10 071 800	20 914 900	28 850 200	48 574 600
August	10 510 400	19 050 200	34 124 000	52 575 200
September	10 282 200	17 218 200	23 864 100	60 671 600
October	10 491 600	22 523 600	48 459 500	71 044 000
November	19 004 500	27 050 100	61 854 600	60 066 700
December.	26 940 100	23 076 800	70 538 800	74 137 700
Total	87 300 600	129 833 800	267 411 200	367 069 800

No. 2526 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield Ill
Office Ill. St. Bd Health
June 15, 1880.

Rauch Dr Jno. H.

Ackg comn re rel. to
Investigation of Food
adulteration by Dr Smart.
Will afford him pleas-
ure to co-operate when
his time permits.

LB 7 p 39.

Rec
17 Aug 8.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
JUN 17 1880

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

W. M. CHAMBERS, M. D., Charleston.
J. M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign.
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary*.
HORACE WARDNER, M. D., Anna, *President*.
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Springfield, June 15th 1880

Dear Sir

Your communication with regard to the investigation of food adulteration by Dr. Smart has been duly received. I will afford me pleasure to co-operate when my time permits

Very respectfully Yours,
John H. Rauch

To"
J. J. Turner M. D.
Secty, Nat. Bd. of Health.
Washington
D. C.

No. 2776 "State Reports"
2248, 2870, 2870, 3273, 3454, 3477.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

3770

Springfield Ill

July 1, 1880.

Rauch D.. Jno. H.

Transmits copy of Resolution of State Bd Health Ill recommending the appointment of Dr W.R. Smith of Cairo for Inspector at Station No 3. - below Cairo and the placing of said station in commission on July 1st

6 See 2870.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH JUL 6 1880

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

W. M. CHAMBERS, M. D., Charleston.
J. M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign.
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary.*
HORACE WARDNER, M. D., Anna, *President.*
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Springfield, July 1st 1880,

Sir,

I have the honor herewith to transmit a resolution passed by the Illinois State Board of Health on June 25th 1880,.

Resolved, That in compliance with the request of the National Board of Health, this Board recommend the appointment of Dr. W. R. Smith of Cairo as Inspector at Inspecting Station No 3. below Cairo, and that said National Board of Health be requested to place said Station in Commission on the first of July, also that after said Inspecting Station has been put in Commission, the Secretary of this Board be directed to notify the Authorities of all ports in this State, not to allow boats to land from below Cairo, unless upon presentation of a Clean Certificate of inspection as to Cargo, passengers, Officers and Crew,

Very respectfully Yours,
John H. Rauch

To"
J. J. Turner M. D.
Secty. National Board of Health
Washington. D.C.

No. 2863 "State Reports"
3260

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago Ill
July 5, 1880.

Reed A.C.
Secy Chicago Health Union
(addressed to Ex. Mansion)
Rel. to non-action of N.B.H. on adul. of Food &c

(For'd by J.B. Hamilton
Surg Gen U.S.M.H.
July 12/80)

Ex. Com

13
LB. 7

Ref'd to Dr H.A. Johnson
July 12/80
To file Aug 18/80

HEALTH.

869 Vol. 11. M-H.S. #467. "P"

4/33

Executive Mansion.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
JUL 10 1880

Reed, A. C.

Secy Chicago Health Union,
Chicago, Ills

Relative to the National
Board of Health.

mar. 7863

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

By direction of the President:

July 8 1880.

O. L. Pruden
Secretary.

M H.

Ans Ent

Reed, H.C.

Secy. Chicago Health Union
Chicago, Ill.

July 5, 1880.

Rel. non-action of
Nat. Bd. of Health
on adulteration of food &c.

Treasury Dept.
Office Surgeon-General
U.S.A.
July 12/80.

Respectfully forwarded
to the Secretary of the
National Board of
Health, and the writer
so informed.

By direction of the
Secretary of the Treasury:
John B. Hamilton
Surgeon-General, M.H.S.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 13 1880
HEALTH.

JUL 13 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Chicago July 5th 1880

To President Hayes
Washington DC

Honored Sir

In 1879 Congress established a National Board of Health which Board had 7 Committees Chief of which was that on Epidemics & Contagious Diseases upon which valuable service was rendered

This Board is continued in 1880 Will you oblige by letting me know What the committee on Adulteration of Food etc accomplished in 1879?

Has this Committee been dropped for 1880? If so For What Cause?

T J Turner Sec 1410 G St Northwest has been written to but fails to give the desired information

Some of our people claim that Food is dangerously poisoned in many cases. Lead has been found in Sugar, also Alum If it is worth While to prolick from occasional Epidemics is it not Much More necessary to look after Daily Danger

"All that a man hath will he give for his Life"

Resp Yours

A C Reed Sec, Chicago Health Union
No 100 Dearborn St

No. 2982 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Jacksonville, Fla.

July 19, 1880

Brown Chas G. M.D.
Health Warden

Asks for No 1 of Vol 2
of Bul. which he failed
to receive.
Forwards copy
of health ordinance.

V. H.
Bulletin
L.B. 7 p. 1355.
22

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. JUL 22 1880

NATL. BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 22 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

J. C. Turner M. D.
Sec. Nat. Bd Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir.

I failed to receive the Bulletin for July 3d 1880. No 1 of Vol. No 2. Will you please mail me another? I wish to keep the numbers complete for binding.

I enclose copy of an ordinance recently passed in our city. Which we think of importance. Possibly you may see fit to advocate through the Bulletin the adoption of similar ordinances in other cities.

Very Respectfully Yours
Chas. E. Brown M.D.
Health Warden

Jacksonville Illinois
July 19th 1880

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ORDINANCE PASSED JUNE 3d, 1880.

Jacksonville, Ill., ... 188 .

TO THE HEALTH WARDEN:

Sir:--You are hereby notified that the following described person

2982

has been attacked with .....

Name ....., *age* ....., *color* ....., *sex* .....,

nationality ....., *date* .....

Residence No. .....

..... *Street,*

.....

..... *M. D.*

2982

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to the Treatment of Cases of Cholera, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox and Diphtheria.

SECTION 1ST.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Jacksonville that any physician practicing in said city, who shall be called to any sick person laboring under *cholera, yellow fever, small pox, scarlet fever* or *diphtheria* shall forthwith report the same to the health warden in writing, giving the name, age, sex, color, nationality and describing the street, number, house or place where such sick person may be located, so that it may be easily found; together with such other facts as may be deemed necessary to a complete statistical record; and for neglecting so to do shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

SECTION 2D.

No person shall put out, or remove, or allow to be put out or removed from the premises owned or occupied by him or her into any street, alley or other public place in said city, any person having *cholera, yellow fever, small pox, scarlet fever* or *diphtheria*, or allow such sick person to go out into any street, alley or other public place in said city until such time after recovery as shall be prescribed by the health warden or attending physician, except as prescribed in section 6th of this ordinance. But such owner or occupant shall, in case no physician be called, immediately report such cases to the health warden, and any person who shall violate any clause of, or neglect to perform any duty required in this section shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

SECTION 3D.

The health warden shall keep a book, in which he shall record a complete account of all cases of *cholera, yellow fever, small pox, scarlet fever* and *diphtheria*, including the name, age, sex, color, nationality and such other facts attainable as he shall deem necessary to a complete statistical record of such cases occurring in said city.

SECTION 4TH.

It shall be the duty of the health warden to visit and examine—or cause the same to be done by a competent physician, who may be the attending physician—all persons who may be reported to him as, or whom he may have reason to suppose to be laboring under *cholera, yellow fever, small pox* or *diphtheria*—except that when such report shall be made by a legally practicing physician he shall regard it as conclusive—and upon finding satisfactory evidence of the existence of such disease shall at once report the same to the city marshal.

SECTION 5TH.

It shall be the duty of the city marshal, when notified by the health warden of the existence of *cholera, yellow fever, small pox, scarlet fever* or *diphtheria* to cause a sign of warning to the public to be so placed on said building or premises that it may be seen and read by persons approaching said house or place, and if any person shall tear down, mutilate, destroy or remove any such warning without the permission of the health warden such person shall be liable for each offense to a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars. The occupant of the house or premises upon which such notice or warning shall be placed shall be responsible for the removal of the same, and if it shall be removed without the permission of the health warden such occupant shall be subject to a like fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, unless he shall notify the health warden within twenty-four hours after the removal of said warning.

SECTION 6TH.

It shall be the duty of the health warden, mayor and marshal of the city of Jacksonville, in case of the occurrence of *cholera, yellow fever, small pox, scarlet fever* or *diphtheria* in a person or persons destitute of a home or occupying a hotel or other public place of resort or a private family under circumscances, which in the judgment of said officers shall work especial hardship, to secure a place as secluded as practicable to which such sick person or persons shall be removed. The above named officers shall supply the needed subsistence, nursing, medicines, &c., the necessary length of time, and they shall have the power to make the necessary provisions in advance for the care of persons affected with either of the above named diseases, when in their judgment public safety or economy may require it.

SECTION 7TH.

It shall be the duty of the city marshal and the police force under his direction to see to it that any sign of warning of *cholera, yellow fever, small pox, scarlet fever* or *diphtheria* is not torn down, defaced or otherwise destroyed or removed until such time as its removal shall be ordered by the health warden or attending physician; to replace such warning of removal and to trace, find out and prosecute any person or persons who shall illegally deface, destroy or remove such warning, or shall violate or neglect any of the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 8TH.

The health warden shall receive a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SECTION 9TH.

This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and legal publication.

Passed June 3, 1880.

Attest: J. R. LOAR, Mayor,

J. W. MELTON, City Clerk.

Quelles

34 Pgl

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to the Treatment of Cases of Cholera, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox and Diphtheria.

SECTION 1st.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Jacksonville that any physician practicing in said city, who shall be called to any sick person laboring under *cholera, yellow fever, small pox, scarlet fever* or *diphtheria* shall forthwith report the same to the health warden in writing, giving the name, age, sex, color, nationality and describing the street, number, house or place where such sick person may be located, so that it may be easily found; together with such other facts as may be deemed necessary to a complete statistical record; and for neglecting so to do shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

SECTION 2d.

No person shall put out, or remove, or allow to be put out or removed from the premises owned or occupied by him or her into any street, alley or other public place in said city, any person having *cholera, yellow fever, small pox, scarlet fever* of *diphtheria*, or allow such sick person to go out into any street, alley or other public place in said city until such time after recovery as shall be prescribed by the health warden or attending physician, except as prescribed in section 6th of this ordinance. But such owner or occupant shall, in case no physician be called, immediately report such cases to the health warden, and any person who shall violate any clause of, or neglect to perform any duty required in this section shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

SECTION 3d.

The health warden shall keep a book, in which he shall record a complete account of all cases of *cholera, yellow fever, small pox, scarlet fever* and *diphtheria*, including the name, age, sex, color, nationality and such other facts attainable as he shall deem necessary to a complete statistical record of such cases occurring in said city.

SECTION 4th.

It shall be the duty of the health warden to visit and examine—or cause the same to be done by a competent physician, who may be the attending physician—all persons who may be reported to him as, or whom he may have reason to suppose to be laboring under *cholera, yellow fever, small pox* or *diphtheria*—except that when such report shall be made by a legally practicing physician he shall regard it as conclusive—and upon finding satisfactory evidence of the existence of such disease shall at once report the same to the city marshal.

SECTION 5th.

It shall be the duty of the city marshal, when notified by the health warden of the existence of *cholera, yellow fever, small pox, scarlet fever* or *diphtheria* to cause a sign of warning to the public to be so placed on said building or premises that it may be seen and read by persons approaching said house or place, and if any person shall tear down, mutilate, destroy or remove any such warning without the permission of the health warden such person shall be liable for each offense to a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars. The occupant of the house or premises upon which such notice or warning shall be placed shall be responsible for the removal of the same, and if it shall be removed without the permission of the health warden such occupant shall be subject to a like fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, unless he shall notify the health warden within twenty-four hours after the removal of said warning.

SECTION 6th.

It shall be the duty of the health warden, mayor and marshal of the city of Jacksonville, in case of the occurrence of *cholera, yellow fever, small pox, scarlet fever* or *diphtheria* in a person or persons destitute of a home or occupying a hotel or other public place of resort or a private family under circumstances, which in the judgment of said officers shall work especial hardship, to secure a place as secluded as practicable to which such sick person or persons shall be removed. The above named officers shall supply the needed subsistence, nursing, medicines, &c., the necessary length of time, and they shall have the power to make he necessary provisions in advance for the care of persons affected with either of the above named diseases, when in their judgment public safety or economy may require it.

SECTION 7th.

It shall be the duty of the city marshal and the police force under his direction to see to it that any sign of warning of *cholera, yellow fever, small pox, scarlet fever* or *diphtheria* is not torn down, defaced or otherwise destroyed or removed until such time as its removal shall be ordered by the health warden or attending physician; to replace such warning of removal and to trace, find out and prosecute any person or persons who shall illegally deface, destroy or remove such warning, or shall violate or neglect any of the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 8th.

The health warden shall receive a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

SECTION 9th.

This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and legal publication.

Passed June 3, 1880.

Attest:

J. W. MELTON, City Clerk.

J. R. LOAR, Mayor,

Jacksonville, Ills.

The following is the form of Report for contagious diseases.

In accordance with Ordinance passed June 3, 1880.

Jacksonville, Ill., $\frac{3}{\text{im}}$ # $\frac{1}{\text{im}}$ 188 .

To the Health Warden:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that the following described person has been attacked with × × × × × ×

described person

Name, $\frac{3}{\text{im}}$ $\frac{3}{\text{im}}$; Age, $\frac{2}{\text{im}}$; color $\frac{2}{\text{im}}$; sex, $\frac{2}{\text{im}}$;

color,

nationality, $\frac{2}{\text{im}}$; date $\frac{3}{\text{im}}$ $\frac{1}{\text{im}}$ $\frac{2}{\text{im}}$.

Residence No $\frac{1}{\text{im}}$ $\frac{3}{\text{im}}$ Street

_____ M. D.

No. 3007 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Quincy Ills

July 21, 1879.

Shawgo J.B.
Secy B. H. & H.O.
of Quincy Ills

Reply to Cir of 15th.
addressed to Dr Drude
B. of H. just
organized on 19th.
Will be glad
to receive instructions
and will make
reports when possible

Secy—

23 Sent. July 23d

OF HEALTH

Office of

Grand Trustee of Illinois I.O.M.A.

Quincy, Ill. July 21 1880

Dr. D. J. Turner

Sir. Yours of the 15th inst. to Dr. Trude of this city at hand

In two years past our B of H has been without Money and Ordinance, the Sec. so acting by resolution of Council.

Therefore our Board was necessarily dissolved May the 1st. Since we have secured both Ordinance & Appropriations. We are gladly in want of General information on Health & Sanitary engineering

Our organization as a Board was effected on the 19th inst. When possible we will forward complete reports. We are under obligations for such assistance & instructions you shall see fit to forward

Very Respec. J B Shawgo
Sec B of H and Health Officer City Quincy

No. 3031 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield Ill
Offic Ill St Bd Health
July 21, 1884.

Rauch Dr. Jno. H.

Transmits copy of order issued today to mayors of East St. Louis Chester, & other places rel. to preventing spread of y. f.

Ex. Encl.
v Bulletin
ack. S.B. 7 File

24

RECEIVED BOARD OF HEALTH. JUL 24 1884

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

W. M. CHAMBERS, M. D., Charleston.
J. M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign.
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary*.
HORACE WARDNER, M. D., Anna, *President*.
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Springfield July 21st 1880

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to transmit copy of an Order issued to day to the Mayors of East St. Louis, Chester, Grand Tower, Cairo, Mound City, Metropolis, Golconda, Elizabethtown and Shawneetown.

"For the purpose of preventing the introduction of Yellow Fever into this State, and to promote the sanitation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, you will please hereafter not allow a steamboat to land, coming from below Cairo, at your port, unless upon presentation of a clean Certificate of Inspection as to Cargo, passengers, officers and Crew, signed and endorsed by an Inspector of the National Board of Health".

Very respectfully yours,
John H. Rauch

To
T. J. Turner M.D.
Sec. Nat. Bd. of Health,
Washington D.C

No. 3045 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cairo, Ill.

July 22, 1880.

Smith Dr. W. R.
Insp'r Sta. No 3

Tenders resignation unless he can have an assistant.

Correspondence between Dr Smith and Dr Mitchell rel. to subject, with recommendation of Dr Mitchell

Ex. Com'ee July 29

L.B. #7 to Rauch, Reilly, and H.A. Johnson LB 7 p 428 29, 30, 26.

RECEIVED BOARD JUL 26 1880 OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health,

~~Washington, D. C.,~~ Cairo, Ills July 22d 1880

Dear Doctor.

Not having received any reply to my letter of the 17th inst., or my telegram yesterday, asking whether you would allow me to have a deputy to assist me, I to pay his salary; I now write to say that if not allowed an assistant - I hereby tender my resignation to take effect - as soon as an Inspector comes to take charge of the station

In explanation of so seemingly hasty action, would say that I did not seek the position, but - at the request of Dr. Wardner, president of the Ills. State Board of Health, consented to take it - provided I would be allowed an assistant. Both Dr. Wardner and Dr. Ranch, Sec., who was present - assured me they had no doubt but - that I could have my son, Dr. W. C. Smith, Jr., who has had three years experience,

#2

National Board of Health,

Washington, D. C., ... 18 .....

and was through the fever of '78 to assist me. My age and want of agility, will prevent me from making as thorough inspection of Barges, as one more supple, and therefore I can not do myself or the service full justice

Faithfully Yours

W. H. Smith
Asst. Station No 3

To Dr. J. W. Mitchell,
Director River Instr. Service

S. S. Please Land Boats informed of the location of the "Vansant" at the head of the coal fleet. There is a good pier & wharf on there is no excuse for Boats not stopping

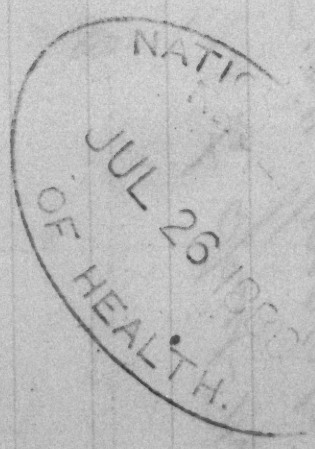
W. H. S.

3045 — Ex Com

Cairo, Ills. July 22/80

Smith, Dr. R.W.
Inspector Sta No 3

Tenders resignation unless he can have a deputy or assistant - he professing to pay salary &c.



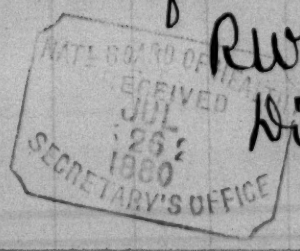
Ans'd July 23, 10.206.

3045

Offic Director River Inspn Service
Memphis, July 23, 1880

Respectfully forwarded to the Secy Nat'l Bd of Health, with the recommendation that the resignation be accepted, and that Dr Reuiss be requested to detail Dr Parham or Dr McCutcheon to report to the Director River Inspn Service for duty in charge of Station No 3, the vacancy created by such detail to be filled in the discretion of Dr R. The attention of the Secy is also respectfully invited to a previous comn (inclosed) with the same subject from Dr Smith, with a mem. of the answer of this offic

R W Mitchell,
Director &c
per Rs



NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
WASHINGTON.

Mem. of reply, dated July 22:

XXX "You are respectfully referred to com'n No 201 (date, "July 13,) from this office as to the question whether you are "'yet a legally appointed inspector'. You became such when "you took the oath of office, and only then, as advised in "that communication. Your oath, by the way, has not yet "been received at this office. 2.- No objection is perceived "to your employing a 'competent assistant' at your own "expense; but such assistant cannot act as your dep= "uty [as intimated in accompanying telegram,] nor can "you delegate your authority to, nor devolve your respon= "sibility upon, him without the express sanction of "the Executive Committee of the N.B.H. Any application for "such sanction should state the name and qualifications of the proposed "deputy; should be accompanied by the approval of the Ills. State Board; and "should be forwarded thro' this office for the endorsement of the Director."

Blank No. 1.

137

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**
This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

479

Dated Cairo Ill 188 July 16th 1885

Received at New York July 4 1885

To Dr R W Mitchell

What do you decide about deputy Can I have one

W R Smith

Repair

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

...to whether my ...e my appoint- ...d of the National ...ived it- I took ...eived the telegrams ...ich did not reach ...is morning I ...nt" below the ...count of the ... in getting her in ...eady for busines. ...ing hours- ... Inspector: 2? ...stant Assistant, ...to compensate him for his services."

Yours faithfully
W. R. Smith

To
Dr. R. W. Mitchell
Detroit River Ins. Service

National Board of Health,

Cairo, Ills
~~Washington~~, D. C., July 16th 1880

Dear Doctor,

Being in doubt as to whether my acts would be legal - as you told me my appointment would have to come from the President of the National Board, and I have not yet received it - I took no steps in the matter until I received the telegrams from you and Dr. Reilly. The blanks did not reach me till last night, and early this morning I attempted to locate the "Vandal" below the coal fleet, but could not on account of the stage of the water. I succeeded in getting her in above the fleet, and am now ready for business. Please enlighten me on the following points:-
1st Am I yet a legally appointed Inspector? 2? If so will you allow me a competent Assistant, & to compensate him for his services?

Yours faithfully
W. R. Smith

To
Dr. R. H. Mitchell
Deputy River Insp. Service

30 4/5

Cairo Ills
July 16th 1880

Smith Dr W. R.
Inspector in chief Dta No 3

Wants to know if he is a "legal" – Also wants a deputy or assistant

Ans'd July 22, 80. 190

No. 3771 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago, Ill.

Sept 8, 1880.

Raster Hermann
Ed. of Ill Staats Zeitung

Rel. to population
of St Louis Mo.

Secy -
Asked L B 7 1/2 895.

10

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
SEP 10 1880

EDITORIAL ROOMS
OF THE
Illinois Staats-Zeitung
HERMANN RASTER, Editor-in-Chief.

Chicago, September 8. 1880

Hon National Board of Health
Washington, D.C.

Upon a former occasion, - about a year ago - I directed your attention to the fact - that, unintentionally, the mortality-tables published by your Hon. Board were being made an instrument for the gratification of the ridiculous conceit of the citizens of St Louis, the calculations being based upon the assumption that the city had 500,000 inhabitants. - Your reply was, that, "whatever private opinions might" you could not go behind the figures, given to you officially by the Mayor of St Louis

Having made use of the substance of this reply in a controversy with the "Anzeiger" of St Louis, supposed to be the mouthpiece of Mayor Overstolz, I was answered by that paper with the curt remark that the Mayor had not,

EDITORIAL ROOMS
OF THE
Illinois Staats-Zeitung
HERMANN RASTER, Editor-in-Chief.

Chicago, _____ 188__

because he could not have given any official statement, but only an estimate of the population of St Louis, which your Hon. Board need not have accepted.

Since then the census has been taken, and, in fact, taken over and over again; its result has been published far and wide; the St. Louis people themselves have — though with a very bad grace — submitted to the inevitable; and it is now known as officially as anything is ever known in this country — that, instead of having half a million of inhabitants, St Louis has only one third of a million.

It follows that all calculations based upon the assumption of "estimate" of a half million population of St Louis, will, henceforth, be a gratuitous deception and must, of necessity, destroy the faith in the value of statistics.

Having written to the German Imperial Board of Health upon this subject, I have just received a reply from the Chief of

EDITORIAL ROOMS
OF THE
Illinois Staats-Zeitung
HERMANN RASTER, Editor-in-Chief.

3

Chicago, ——— 188—

that Board, Dr. Starck, informing me of his regret to be powerless in the premises, inasmuch as his Board, under its rules, could not but accept the "official figures" furnished by the National Board of Health at Washington" as correct. At the same time he intimates that the only remedy against any possible deception of the public by erroneous calculations could be applied by your Hth. Board.

Now, I would respectfully submit that, in my humble opinion, the results of the census as now, already, ascertained, are more reliable than the mere "official" estimate of Messrs Overstolz and that there is no need of waiting for the printing of the census (which may be completed in two or three years) in order to correct the basis of calculation of the mortality statistics. — Because, the object of the publication of these statistics is not the circulation of "puffs" for any city but the promotion of science. No natural philosopher would ignore the discovery of a new

EDITORIAL ROOMS
OF THE
Illinois Staats-Zeitung
HERMANN RASTER, Editor-in-Chief.

4

Chicago, ... *188*...

"element", or of a new planet upon the plea that it was not yet announced "officially."

You will please to observe that, when now 100 persons die in St Louis in a given week the mortality-rate is 15.57, while your calculation, based upon the Mayors "estimate" would make it only 10.4, which is less than the mortality rate has ever been in any community since this world's creation. It is hard to believe that the National Board of Health should, under any consideration, lend its official authority to the circulation of such evident untruth.

Respectfully submitted to your consideration

by

Your obedient servant

Hermann Raster

No. 4044 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Aurora Ill

Sept 24, 1880.

Robbins M. M
Pres. B. of H.

Sends back reports of mortality and remarks on health of place.

LB sp 153

ack – Bulletin –

Reports rec'd.

27

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Sept. 27.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

J. J. McLALLEN, City Clerk.

Aurora, Ill., Sept. 24 1880

D. J. Turner M.D.
Sec'y Nat. Board of Health

Dear Doctor! Received your letter this morning and immediately filled out cards for the dates mentioned & sent them. Are having considerable Sy[illegible] Malarial fever at present A majority of the severer cases are confined to one portion of the town.

Yours truly
W. W. Robbins
Pres Board of Health

No. 4056 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Elgin, Ill.

Sept. 24., 1880.

Sylla Wm F.
City Clerk

Sends part of reports called for in Cir. of 23rd and asks more cards — has used all he has but one which he retains for this weeks regular report.

Calls attention to the fact that the Northern Ill. Hosp for Insane is not reported in Bulletin

E. A. Kilbourne Supt.

ack. LB & p 165.
V.H. Secd-Supt. Insane

City of Elgin.

WM. F. SYLLA, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,

Elgin, Ill. Sept 24 1880.

T. J. Turner Esq.
Secy. N. B. of N.

Dear Sir

Your favor of 23rd inst. is received I will cheerfully send the information and forward you by this mail reports so far as cards I have on hand would allow retaining one for the present week's report.

You do not report the Northern Illinois Hospital for the Insane in this city, E. A. Kilbourne M. D. is Superintendent

Very Respectfully
Wm. F. Sylla
City Clerk.

I return population according to Census 1880

No. 4060 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Moline, Ill.

Sept. 25, 1880.

Morey J.W. M.D.

States there were no deaths during the weeks end'g Jan. 3 April 3 and 26 1880 for which reports are called.

Y.H.

O.K.

28

RECEIVED SEP 28 1880 BOARD OF HEALTH

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
SEP 1 8
OF H

0304

J. W Morey, M. D.

Office in Metropolitan Block.

Moline, Ill. Sept 25 1880

T. J. Thurne
Asst. A. B. of H.
Iowa Ill

There were
no deaths in this City for
the week ending June 3
April 3 + 26 1880

Yours respectfully
J. W Morey

No. 4536 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Ill. State B'd of Health
Springfield Ill
Oct. 28, 1880.

Ranch, Mr. J. H.

States there will be a meeting of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La, Dec. 7, 1880.

LB of p 447.

1 e.c.
1

answd Nov 1/80

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

W. M. CHAMBERS, M. D., Charleston.
J. M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign.
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary*.
HORACE WARDNER, M. D., Anna, *President*.
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Springfield, October 28th 1880

Sir:

A special meeting of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley will be held at the St. Charles Hotel New Orleans La. on the 7th day of December 1880. Important business will be brought before the Council for consideration.

By order of the President

John H Rauch

Secretary

No. 4579 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Jacksonville, Ill.

Oct. 30, 1880.

Brown, C. G.

Encloses mortality reports requested.

4

NOV 24
OF HEALTH

Jacksonville Ill. Oct. 30th 1880

T. J Turner M D

Sec. Stat. Bd Health. Washington

Dear Sir:

I enclose Mortality reports of this city for weeks ending Jan. 3. 10. 17. 24. & May 29. June 19 1880 as per request received by me a month ago.

I was busy at the time and your communication was placed in a "pigeon hole" and overlooked until today. Hoping you will pardon the delay I am yours truly

Chas G Brown

No. 4646 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago, Ill.

Tel. Nov 12, 1880.

Rauch J. H.

"Please send me last years correspondence with Pullman Car, Co."

Ex. Com ee

And. Sent copies LB 8 p 507

12.

Blank No. 1. 44 1106

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**

This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE**, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 45P NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Chicago Nov 12 188

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 1107

To Dr J Turner

Wdc

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Please send my last years correspondence with Pullman Car Company

J H Ranch

10 paid wh

No. 4684 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Elgin, Ill.

Nov 13, 1880

Sylla Wm F.

Wants cards for reports

V.H. sent.

15-

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. NOV 15 1880

POSTAL CARD

ELGIN ILL.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

NOV 15 1880

T. J. Turner Esq
Secy N. B. Hdqrs
Washington D.C.

14684

Elgin Illinois
Nov 13 1880

D. Sir Yours of 10th rec'd, no env. enclosed
I have been awaiting Postal cards from
you I have none on hand now
I send you full reports as requested

Very truly Yours
Mrs. Sylla
Clerk

Send cards
Nov. 15-th

No. 4801 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Freeport Ill.

Nov 29, 1880.

Stearns O. E.

Town Physician

Cannot get city authorities to pass ordinance regulating certificates of death.

Secy LB of p 655.
act. 2, 1880.

1.

RECEIVED
DEC -1
BOARD OF HEALTH.

POSTAL CARD.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

FREEPORT NOV 27 ILL.

U.S. POSTAGE ONE CENT

BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED DEC 1 1880 POST OFFICE

Secretary National Board of Health,

Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF DEATHS.

(Town or City,) _____

(Date,) week ending _____, 188 .

DISEASES.	CASES.	DEATHS.
Consumption, (Phthisis Pulmonalis)		
Croup		
Diarrhœal Diseases		
Diphtheria		
Fever—Enteric		
Fever—Malarial		
Fever—Scarlet		
Fever—Yellow		
Lung Diseases, acute		
Measles		
Puerperal Diseases		
Small Pox		
Whooping Cough		
Total		

	WHITE.	COLORED.
Population		
Deaths from all causes		
Deaths under five years		
Deaths from accidents of all kinds		
Deaths from zymotic diseases		

(Signature,) _____

No. 4804 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago Ill

Nov 29, 1880.

Park Dr Roswell
1558 Wabash Ave
Chicago Med. College

Asks for a file of the Bulletin & his name to be placed on the Bulletin list.

V.H. Back Safe
ack & name LB s/p 6.62.
1

DEC -1 1880
OF HEALTH.

4804

Chicago, Nov. 29/00.

I write to ask that the numbers of the Bulletin & Supplements of the Board may hereafter be sent to me. I also desire to ask that the back numbers of the "Supplements" may be furnished me, as I especially desire one or two of them.

Very Respectfully

Roswell Park, M.D.
155 Wabash Ave
(Demonstrator, Chic. Med. Coll.)

7a

POSTAL CARD.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

National Board of Health.
Washington.
D. C.

No. 4881 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Freeport, Ill.

Dec ,1880.

Stearns O. E.

-Rel. to sending weekly reports

Secy
ack'd L B of 7/0.
11

4881

The Daily Herald.

FREEPORT, ILL., December 7, 1880.

ALDERMANIC.

Being the Regular Monthly Meeting of the City Council Last Evening.

Healthful Hints—Being a Petition From Dr. Stearns.

Firemen's Facts—Being all Abont the Fire Boys.

The city counell met in regular monthly session last evening; Mayor Cronkrite in the chair and present Aldermen Zartman, Taylor, Porter, Wagner and Dorman, Clerk, Warren Clarke.

HEALTH STATISTICS

The following important petition was read:

To the honorable Mayor and aldermen of the city of Freeport:

Gentlemen:—The secretary of the national Board of Health at Washington has written to me asking me to furnish him a weekly statement, showing the number of deaths and causes of the same, in this city. It is impossible to do so: unless burial permits are required in all cases. A large portion of the cities of the United States make this requirement, and the number of cities in this state making this requirement is increasing weekly. The passage of an ordinance prohibiting the removeal or burial of any person dying within the city limits without first obtaining a permit from the City Clerk, based on the certificate of the attending physician giving the age, sex, nationality and primary and immediate cause of the death of the deceased person, under a penalty for the infraction of the ordinance, would give the person reporting to the National Board all necessary data. The government furnishes all blanks and postage. A National Bulletin is published weekly, and all sanitary remidies are published therein from week to week. The National board of health ask your cooperation in this matter, and I have brought it to your attention in order that you might join with them, if you see fit.

Yours very erspectfully,

O. E. STEARNS.

REPORT OF DEATHS.

(Town or City,) ..... 188 .

(Date,) week ending ..... 188 .

DISEASES.	CASES.	DEATHS.
Consumption, (Phthisis Pulmonalis)		
Croup		
Diarrhoeal Diseases		
Diphtheria		
Fever—Enteric		
Fever—Malarial		
Fever—Scarlet		
Fever—Yellow		
Lung Diseases, acute		
Measles		
Puerperal Diseases		
Small Pox		
Whooping Cough		
Total		

	WHITE.	COLORED.
Population		
Deaths from all causes		
Deaths under five years		
Deaths from accidents of all kinds		
Deaths from zymotic diseases		

(Signature,) .....

4881

Dear Sir
You that I have made out with a Failure
Yours of a Sick all Days
Truly O. E. Stearns

4881

The Daily Herald.

FREEPORT, ILL., December 7, 1880.

ALDERMANIC.

Being the Regular Monthly Meeting of the City Council Last Evening.

Healthful Hints—Being a Petition From Dr. Stearns.

Firemen's Facts—Being all Abont the Fire Boys.

The city counell met in regular monthly session last evening; Mayor Cronkrite in the chair and present Aldermen Zartman, Taylor, Porter, Wagner and Dorman, Clerk, Warren Clarke.

HEALTH STATISTICS

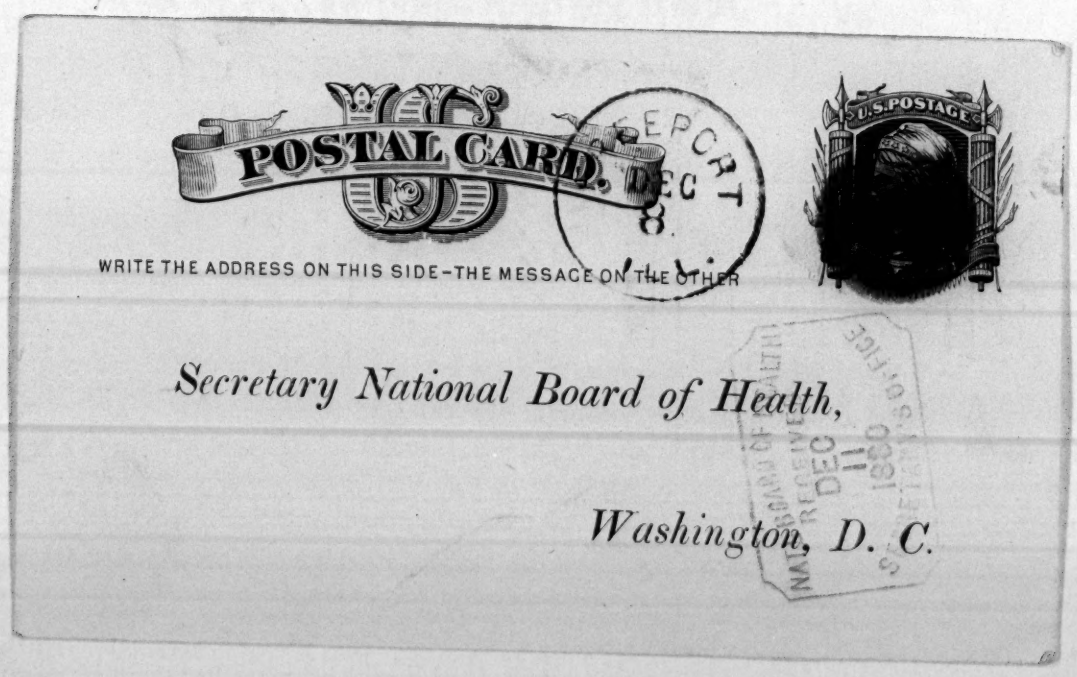
The following important petition was read:

To the honorable Mayor and aldermen of the city of Freeport:

Gentlemen:—The secretary of the national Board of Health at Washington has written to me asking me to furnish him a weekly statement, showing the number of deaths and causes of the same, in this city. It is impossible to do so: unless burial permits are required in all cases. A large portion of the cities of the United States make this requirement, and the number of cities in this state making this requirement is increasing weekly. The passage of an ordinance prohibiting the removeal or burial of any person dying within the city limits without first obtaining a permit from the City Clerk, based on the certificate of the attending physician giving the age, sex, nationality and primary and immediate cause of the death of the deceased person, under a penalty for the infraction of the ordinance, would give the person reporting to the National Board all necessary data. The government furnishes all blanks and postage. A National Bulletin is published weekly, and all sanitary remidies are published therein from week to week. The National board of health ask your cooperation in this matter, and I have brought it to your attention in order that you might join with them, if you see fit.

Yours very erspectfully,

O. E. STEARNS.



No. 4978 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

La Salle, Ill.

Dec. 18, 1880.

Clendenen Floyd

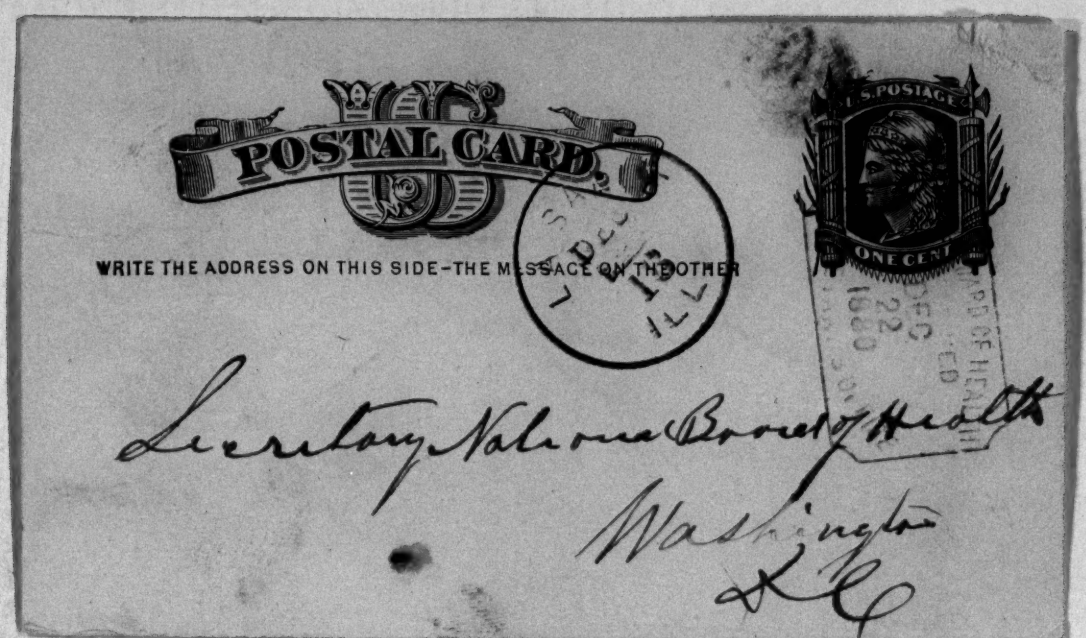
States it is impossible to induce the city authorities to order issue of death certificates.

✓

Ack. LB 8p 771

22

RECEIVED BOARD
DEC 22 1880
OF HEALTH.


POSTAL CARD
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
U.S. POSTAGE
ONE CENT
Secretary National Board of Health
Washington
D.C.

La Salle Ills Dec 18. 1880

4978

Dr Sir Turner MD Pa

Dear Sir

Owing to the lack of a proper city Ordinance; which the Mayor and myself have urged the city council to enact; it is impossible for me to give accurate report Our city is [illegible] population four fifths foreign. Not a negro in the city and we can't make our city legislature see the necessity of such certificates

Yours Respectfully
Lloyd Herendeen

No. 5027 Stat Report

5278

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Anna, Ill

Dec 26, 1880.

Hale Dr Jas. T.
No 3 Union Block

Offers his services
as correspondent of
N. B. H.

LB 9 p 95

Ack — LB 8 p 815

Bul — Note name Corres. List

Cards sent Jan. 27, 81. ✓
name on list.

RECEIVED
DEC 29 1880
BOARD OF HEALTH.

Office of **JAMES I. HALE, M. D.,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

No. 3 Union Block,

Anna, Ill., Dec 26th 1880

Thomas J. Turner, M.D.,
Sect N.B of H.,
Washington, D.C.,

Dear Sir:

If desirable. I will serve as correspondent of the board for this city or county.

I am a graduate of the Chicago Medical College, class of 1874 and have been for some years Physican and Health Officer for this City, and also Surgeon of the 11th Regt. I.N. Guards. Any required reference can be given.

If you desire me to serve in the capacity, send any instruction you deem fulfilled. Yours Truly, J. Hale

No. 5197 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Elgin, Ill.
Marengo Ill.
Jan ,1881.

Lord G. P.
Jefft J.
McGlincy R.P.

Resolutions of Ill. St. Dairymen's Assn and of the Board of Supervisors of Kane Co. Ill. relative to the evils of "Adulterations of Drugs and Food

Ack- by J. Jefft. 1/p 50.
Ex. Com Jan 15/81 - 2x
14 D Belling wants copy of this for Library 14

RECEIVED JAN 14 1881 BOARD OF HEALTH.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Kane county, Ill., January 3, 1881:

WHEREAS, The adulteration of human food is a counterfeiting of the products of the soil, and therefore injurious to the agriculturist; and

WHEREAS, The adulteration of food, instead of adding to, detracts from the intrinsic and nutritive value of such food preparations, and therefore defrauds the consumers; and

WHEREAS, The introduction into the human stomach of large quantities of innutritious and indigestible ingredients is well calculated to damage the digestive organs and undermine the whole physical system, thus rendering those who use such preparations proper subjects for medical treatment; and

WHEREAS, It is asserted by men of standing in the medical profession that drugs are so adulterated that they are likely to prove injurious to the nervous systems of those to whom they are administered; and

WHEREAS, It is claimed by these medical gentlemen that the use of adulerated food and adulterated drugs is probably one cause of the many nervous diseases and the insanity now so prevalent among the people; therefore

Resolved, By the Kane County Board of Supervisors, that the manufacture and sale of adulterated food and drugs designed for human use is not only a fraud, but a crime that should be suppressed by statutory enactment.

Resolved, That the interests of the taxpayers who have to support pauperism and the charitable institutions of the country, demand that the evils resulting from the sale and use of adulterated food and drugs be suppressed by law; therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of our legislators to enact such laws as will effectually protect the people against the frauds and the physical evils resulting from the sale and use of adulterated food and drugs.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our representatives in congress and legislature of this state.

cles designed for human food,
s injurious, alike to the pro-
te industries.

y as a whole, but especially
s ; for all will admit that the
utritious ingredients into the
to the individual.

n of human food throws dis-
nd undermines the reputation
thus works an injury to our
n markets for the sale of the

ntic power in our country—
nhood of the people to over-
movement is made by our
tment.

icate the step that is being
now practiced on the people.

ct before all representative
ther States as well, and so,
overwhelm the giant mon-
ious business,) with such a
ompel them to stand aside
ch laws as will effectually
man food.

our honorable body in this

ours,

G. P. LORD,

Chairman of Legislative Committee of Illinois State Dairymen's Association.

Elgin, Ill., January 4, 1881.

resentatives:

y "The Illinois State Dairy-
go, Illinois, on the 15th, 16th

evil in our country, and is now
ring industries by destroying the
o to endanger the prosperity of
human food, by reason of new
pardizing the lives and health of

drink, or of drugs intended for
this Association.

ar Boards of Trade, and also of
ited and persistent action on the
ent the sale of adulterated food

ents to enact such laws as shall
inks and drugs in all the States
tate to another.

ssociation be requested and in-
on of articles designed for food
by all means in their power
t the sale of adulterated articles
tice of their character.

rompt action to bring this ques-
s, before the Congress of these
he General Government as will

en's Association, passed by the
of Representatives, at the last
y, and that such State recogni-
and the great additions it has
which is entitled to the benefit
hould liberally aid the further

J. TEFFT, President.

the sale of dairy products,
were unanimously adopted:

human food has become a serious
in, will destroy all confidence in
tries.

Resolved, That the action taken by "The Illinois State Dairymen's Association" in reference to the adulteration of human food, meets our hearty approval, and we earnestly petition the Legislature of this State, and the Congress of these United States, to pass such laws during their sessions this present winter as shall effectually rid this country from the evils of adulteration.

Resolved, That the committee heretofore appointed by this Board. and having this matter in charge, be requested to co-operate with the Legislative Committee of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association, in securing such legislation as will prevent the manufacture, and sale, and importation, and exportation of all adulterated articles of human food.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of this State, to each member of the House and the State Senator from this district, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Attest: R. P. McGLINCY, Sec'y. *J. TEFFT, President.*

DEAR SIR :

The adulteration of articles designed for human food, is now carried on to an extent that is injurious, alike to the producer, the consumer, and all legitimate industries.

It not only injures the community as a whole, but especially those who use such food preparations ; for all will admit that the introduction of indigestible and innutritious ingredients into the human stomach must prove injurious to the individual.

Nor is this all, for the adulteration of human food throws discredit upon the products of our soil, and undermines the reputation of those products in foreign lands, and thus works an injury to our agriculturalists who depend on foreign markets for the sale of the surplus production of the soil.

That this evil has become a gigantic power in our country—a power that will tax the persistent manhood of the people to overcome—will be apparent so soon as a movement is made by our legislators to suppress it by legal enactment.

The inclosed resolutions will indicate the step that is being taken for the suppression of the frauds now practiced on the people.

It is intended to bring this subject before all representative bodies, not only in this State, but in other States as well, and so, by the combined action of the people, overwhelm the giant monopolists (that are engaged in this nefarious business,) with such a tide of public remonstrance as will compel them to stand aside and allow our legislators to enact such laws as will effectually stamp out the evil of adulteration of human food.

Soliciting the co-operation of your honorable body in this laudable undertaking,

Very Respectfully Yours,

G. P. LORD,

Chairman of Legislative Committee of Illinois State Dairymen's Association.

Elgin, Ill., January 4, 1881.

resentatives :

y "The Illinois State Dairy-
go, Illinois, on the 15th, 16th

evil in our country, and is now
ring industries by destroying the
o to endanger the prosperity of
human food, by reason of new
pardizing the lives and health of

drink, or of drugs intended for
this Association.

ır Boards of Trade, and also of
ited and persistent action on the
ent the sale of adulterated food

ents to enact such laws as shall
nks and drugs in all the States
tate to another.

ssociation be requested and in-
on of articles designed for food
l by all means in their power
ıt the sale of adulterated articles
tice of their character.

rompt action to bring this ques-
gs, before the Congress of these
he General Government as will

ıen's Association, passed by the
e of Representatives, at the last
y, and that such State recogni-
and the great additions it has
which is entitled to the benefit
hould liberally aid the further

J. TEFFT, President.

the sale of dairy products,

were unanimously adopted:

luman food has become a serious
in, will destroy all confidence in
tries.

Resolved, That the action taken by "The Illinois State Dairymen's Association" in reference to the adulteration of human food, meets our hearty approval, and we earnestly petition the Legislature of this State, and the Congress of these United States, to pass such laws during their sessions this present winter as shall effectually rid this country from the evils of adulteration.

Resolved, That the committee heretofore appointed by this Board. and having this matter in charge, be requested to co-operate with the Legislative Committee of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association, in securing such legislation as will prevent the manufacture, and sale, and importation, and exportation of all adulterated articles of human food.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of this State, to each member of the House and the State Senator from this district, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Attest: R. P. McGLINCY, Sec'y.

J. TEFFT, President.

o the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by "The Illinois State Dairymen's Association," at their annual meeting, held at Marengo, Illinois, on the 15th, 16th and 17th of December, 1880:

WHEREAS, The adulteration of human food has become a great evil in our country, and is now being carried on to an extent not only of endangering our manufacturing industries by destroying the confidence of the community in our manufactured products, but also to endanger the prosperity of those who have been largely engaged in the business of adulterating human food, by reason of new and more dangerous and obnoxious forms of adulteration, thereby jeopardizing the lives and health of our people; therefore,

Resolved, That the adulteration of any article of human food or drink, or of drugs intended for human use, meets with the hearty disapproval and condemnation of this Association.

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Association, and of all of our Boards of Trade, and also of all of our Municipal Boards, and Boards of Health, to take such united and persistent action on the subject of adulteration as will effectually stamp out the evil and prevent the sale of adulterated food and drugs in all our communities.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State and General Governments to enact such laws as shall prevent the adulteration and sale of all articles of human food and drinks and drugs in all the States and communities of our country, and their transportation from one State to another.

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee appointed by this Association be requested and instructed to take prompt action to bring this matter of the adulteration of articles designed for food and drink, and drugs, before our Legislature at an early day, and by all means in their power endeavor to secure the passage of such laws as shall effectually prevent the sale of adulterated articles of food, or drink, or drugs, in this State, otherwise than with full notice of their character.

Resolved, That this Legislative Committee be requested to take prompt action to bring this question of the adulteration of articles of human food, and drink, and drugs, before the Congress of these United States, and endeavor to secure the passage of such laws by the General Government as will free this country from the evils of adulteration.

Resolved, That the bill for the incorporation of the Illinois Dairymen's Association, passed by the Senate and favorably recommended by two Committees of the House of Representatives, at the last session of the Legislature, should become a law without further delay, and that such State recognition of this constantly-growing industry is alike due to its importance and the great additions it has already made to our taxable wealth, as well as to the State at large, which is entitled to the benefit of the investigations and experiences of this Association, while it should liberally aid the further prosecution of its labors.

Attest: R. P. McGLINCY, Sec'y. *J. TEFFT, President.*

At a meeting of the Elgin, Illinois, Board of Trade for the sale of dairy products, held on Tuesday, December 21, 1880, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved by "The Elgin Board of Trade," That the adulteration of human food has become a serious evil, and is not only injurious to the health of the people, but if persisted in, will destroy all confidence in our manufactured products, and prove ruinous to our manufacturing industries.

Resolved, That the action taken by "The Illinois State Dairymen's Association" in reference to the adulteration of human food, meets our hearty approval, and we earnestly petition the Legislature of this State, and the Congress of these United States, to pass such laws during their sessions this present winter as shall effectually rid this country from the evils of adulteration.

Resolved, That the committee heretofore appointed by this Board. and having this matter in charge, be requested to co-operate with the Legislative Committee of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association, in securing such legislation as will prevent the manufacture, and sale, and importation, and exportation of all adulterated articles of human food.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of this State, to each member of the House and the State Senator from this district, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Attest: R. P. McGLINCY, Sec'y. *J. TEFFT, President.*

No. 5256. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Geneva Ill

Jan 3 ,1881.

Jefft Joseph
Pres. Fox River Valley
Med. Assn

Preamble and
Resolutions adopted
by the above Assn

Ack - L B 9 p 68,
Bulletin -
Dile

22

RECEIVED
JAN 22 1881
NATIONAL BOARD
OF HEALTH.

RECEIVED JAN 22 1881 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Boston JAN 22 1881

Senator Wallace's Discovery.

The Democratic party has a mission. We wouldn't have believed it if we were not so assured by Senator William A. Wallace, who has made this remarkable discovery, and announces it through the columns of the *North American Review* at $20 a page.

What does a cruel world fancy the mission of the Democratic party to be? Perhaps a million guesses might be made without hitting it. We can easily imagine how some might guess its mission to be to make the North solidly Republican, to keep the South in an uproar, to defeat the operation of the Constitutional amendments, to keep John Kelly at the head of Tammany, to pass resolutions extolling the virtues of Tilden, to elect Myers, of Indiana, to Congress, to give Carter Harrison something to talk about, to make the yellow fever seem a comparatively trivial infliction, and so on ad infinitum and ad nauseum: but no sane man would ever hit upon the truth, according to Wallace, unless aided by spiritual agency.

The mission of the Democratic party, as we are told by Mr. Wallace, is to save suffrage from being "debased" and "corrupted," and to "restore the Government of the Republic to the rule of the masses of the people."

That's what Wallace says, and, though we may shut one eye and wink at that distinguished gentleman, and, figuratively speaking, poke him in the ribs and say, "Go away, you bad man, you're joking with us," Wallace maintains his serious aspect and looks for all the world as if he didn't know he was absurd.

Why, bless the Senatorial soul of William Wallace! there wouldn't be any Democratic party if suffrage were *not* "debased" and was *not* "corrupted" and tampered with! A dot on the political chart that might often be mistaken for a fly speck would be the body, breeches, and brains of Democracy if suffrage were as free and untrameled as William Wallace would make it. Mr. Wallace occupies the anomalous position of preaching Republicanism and voting Democracy. He is a political exhorter, who cries, "Swear not at all," and then goes out and damns the whole continent.

He is a veterinary surgeon who descants upon the deadly nature of the glanders, and goes about inoculating the whole equine creation with the disease.

"Save those people from going over the rapids," screamed a noble-hearted philanthropist, "and particularly save the man with the red head. He owes me a dollar."

"Save the glorious ship of state," roars Wallace, "and especially the men in the stern of the boat, who are boring holes in the bottom and hurrahing for me."

It is all wrong in Mr. Wallace to write a humorous essay and attempt to palm it off as a kind of modern psalm. With tissue ballots and the "counting out" process in the South, and Phi.p's Chinese letter and Barnum's mules in the North all so fresh in our memories, Mr. Wallace can hardly expect us to accept his essay seriously. We know he must be giggling merrily in front, in spite of the solemnity of that portion of his anatomy exposed to us, and to which he so ungraciously calls public attention in his article.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

His Soul Is Marching On.

The talent of the average Bourbon Democrat for blundering was never more conspicuously illustrated than it was in the open attack made in the Senate by Senator Vest, of Missouri, on the memory of "Old John Brown," the hero of Harper's Ferry. Senator Vest is a Democrat of small stature, but large capacity for hating. He was molded in a small pattern, has revolved in a narrow sphere, and mistakes his malignity for genius. He served in the Confederate Congress for two or three years, and on that bloodless field alone won his title of "Colonel," as well as his right to abuse Old John Brown. But perhaps we should admit that he draws his latter right from a higher source—the indefeasible right of a Bourbon Democrat to make a fool of himself.

The question before the Senate was that of appropriating a sum of money to pay the Clerk of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, in 1855, for compiling the slave code enacted by a Democratic Legislature. The laws never became the law of the State, and were publicly burned after the State was admitted to the Union. Senator Cockrell urged the allowance of the claim. Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, opposed it and explained its true character. Senator Vest jumped into the discussion, and, according to the Associated Press report, said:

"He did not propose to revive the questions wrongs, and as such he attacked it. Attacking it he died, a victim of an accursed system of laws, a hero of all time. John Brown's soul is marching on. His work is done. His name has been echoed in a thousand battle-songs, and will be repeated with reverence when that of Senator Vest shall have been forgotten. In view of the facts, how puerile and contemptible appears the attack of the beetle-eyed little Senator from Missouri upon the memory of the hero of Harper's Ferry.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Parade of Virtue.

In the course of the debate on the resolutions concerning the Electoral count, in the House, the other day, Representative Whitthorne, of Tennessee, declared that he believed Mr. Garfield lawfully chosen President of the United States, and that he (Whitthorne) for one would see to it that he was inaugurated. This is certainly very handsome of Mr. Whitthorne, and we do not doubt that he was surprised and disappointed that the official report of his speech was not duly punctuated with "applause on the Republican side of the Chamber." Mr. Whitthorne's magnanimous attitude, we are glad to say, is that of many other prominent Democrats. Senator Wade Hampton, it is well known, has boldly proclaimed his belief in Garfield's honest and legal election. This declaration, coming from a man who is usually disposed to try the effect of a rifle club before yielding any political point, was greeted by the entire Democratic press with shouts of acclamation. Senator Hill, of Georgia, also took occasion, after much cogitation, to express sentiments similar to those so magnanimously avowed by the two gentlemen just named. And the same concession has been graciously made by a great many leading Democrats in and out of Congress.

Whatever may be true of the rank and file of the Democratic party, the leaders and their newspaper organs are inviting applause for their magnanimity in conceding that Garfield is elected President of the United States. We are called on to admire and reverence the noble disinterestedness with which the Democracy admit an incontrovertible fact. "Look at us," they seem to say, "look at us and behold a party that will not steal anything out of its reach." We are expected to be filled with admiration for the Spartan virtue of a party that has never before had even a semblance of morality to parade before the world. It is as if a burglar, finding that bank locks defied his skill, should attitudinize as an honest fellow who would not break into a bank under any circumstances whatever. The returns from the States to the President of the United States Senate will show that Garfield and Arthur have 214 Electoral votes, and Hancock and English have 155 votes, which is a clear majority of 59 in favor of the two Republican candidates. And contemplating this solemn fact, Mr. Whitthorne and his political associates admit that Garfield is elected; and then they demand that we shall show proper gratitude for their magnanimity, and respect for their heroic virtue.

This affectation of superior political morality is a survival from the late "fraud campaign." Having half-persuaded themselves that Tilden was cheated in the Electoral count of 1876, the Democrats have harped on that single string for four years. It seems impossible for them to give up the old, old cry of "fraud," and when all else has failed they have fallen back upon this issue as if it were a real thing. Not only so, but Democrats who are free talkers have openly said that they would practice on the Republicans the same trick which, as they alleged, was played on the Democrats in Tilden's time. So thoroughly imbued were they with a sense of the wrongs which they pretended had been perpetrated upon them that they argued in the Maine case that Gracelon and his gang were justified in counting out a Republican majority, "because the Republicans had done the same thing in Louisiana." This is precisely the kind of morality which may be expected of a political party that thinks to extort the admiration of the world for its refusal to lay claim to the Presidency with a majority of 59 to overcome in the Electoral College. Having repeatedly threatened to snatch the Presidency as soon as there was the slightest chance to do it, the Democracy makes a virtue of necessity, and looks around for applause.

The insolent assumption of fairness with which some of the Democratic leaders appeal to the country for approval is more intolerable when we consider the gross frauds which have secured Democratic majorities in many of the States counted for Hancock. It is very handsome in Senators from the

me top ied ian was me ck m. nd ed on ler he all nd lue er- lly, all all tu- be- ar- er- us nd s; ot, en- al- he he- ex- en ere to m- the the boy ed, ery by kin as The ion of sys- ma- rks, stus ers, who s." sed as on had o a ura by W. t in ame ease and ease em- and He will will ved ars, ged hest it of of rses f his

tion in his article.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

His Soul Is Marching On.

The talent of the average Bourbon Democrat for blundering was never more conspicuously illustrated than it was in the open attack made in the Senate by Senator Vest, of Missouri, on the memory of "Old John Brown," the hero of Harper's Ferry. Senator Vest is a Democrat of small stature, but large capacity for hating. He was molded in a small pattern, has revolved in a narrow sphere, and mistakes his malignity for genius. He served in the Confederate Congress for two or three years, and on that bloodless field alone won his title of "Colonel," as well as his right to abuse Old John Brown. But perhaps we should admit that he draws his latter right from a higher source—the indefeasible right of a Bourbon Democrat to make a fool of himself.

The question before the Senate was that of appropriating a sum of money to pay the Clerk of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, in 1855, for compiling the slave code enacted by a Democratic Legislature. The laws never became the law of the State, and were publicly burned after the State was admitted to the Union. Senator Cockrell urged the allowance of the claim. Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, opposed it and explained its true character. Senator Vest jumped into the discussion, and, according to the Associated Press report, said:

"He did not propose to revive the questions of that terrible period. Slavery was dead, and he had no wish to bring it to life. But he could not refrain, since the subject had been brought up, from saying that violence begat violence, and outrage provoked outrage. The people sent out by Plymouth Church, and other pillars of God and morality, headed by that old scoundrel, John Brown, who afterwards justly expiated his crimes on the scaffold at Harper's Ferry, were responsible for much of the violence of that unfortunate time."

It is rather late in the day for Senator Vest, of Missouri, to be attacking the memory of John Brown. If the name of Senator Vest has ever been identified or connected with any National, patriotic, humanitarian or philanthropic movement, we are not aware of the fact. Born and bred under slavery influences, he has never been other than a defender of that institution and its logical sequences. It follows, of course, that he took part in the rebellion against the Government. Relieved of his political disabilities, he has, by the grace of the Bourbon Democracy of Missouri, found a seat in the United States Senate, where he makes use of his position to attack John Brown.

Who was John Brown? A man whose shoe-latchets Senator Vest was never worthy to unloose; a man who grasped the problems of a century and the interests of posterity. In the quiet of private life he absorbed the doctrines of a statesman and the ideas of a philanthropist. A born patriot, he became a developed hero. State lines and State laws, fused in the crucible of his great soul, left nothing but human rights, and to this idea he devoted himself and sacri ced his life. Subjected to the blazing light of his rugged intellect, slavery was simply the sum of human villainies, the aggregation of human

suaded themselves that Tilden was cheated in the Electoral count of 1876, the Democrats have harped on that single string for four years. It seems impossible for them to give up the old, old cry of "fraud," and when all else has failed they have fallen back upon this issue as if it were a real thing. Not only so, but Democrats who are free talkers have openly said that they would practice on the Republicans the same trick which, as they alleged, was played on the Democrats in Tilden's time. So thoroughly imbued were they with a sense of the wrongs which they pretended had been perpetrated upon them that they argued in the Maine case that Gracelon and his gang were justified in counting out a Republican majority, "because the Republicans had done the same thing in Louisiana." This is precisely the kind of morality which may be expected of a political party that thinks to extort the admiration of the world for its refusal to lay claim to the Presidency with a majority of 59 to overcome in the Electoral College. Having repeatedly threatened to snatch the Presidency as soon as there was the slightest chance to do it, the Democracy makes a virtue of necessity, and looks around for applause.

The insolent assumption of fairness with which some of the Democratic leaders appeal to the country for approval is more intolerable when we consider the gross frauds which have secured Democratic majorities in many of the States counted for Hancock. It is very handsome in Senators from the Southern States to plume themselves on their magnanimity in conceding the election of a man whose defeat they endeavored to compass by every species of crime against the ballot. Leaving out of the case the Democratic forgery by which Hewitt, Barnum, and their gang of perjurers succeeded in misleading the voters of two or three States which were otherwise sure for the Republicans, the record of the Democratic party in the canvass of 1880 is infamous for the frauds committed in the Southern States in the interest of the Democratic candidates. It was even proposed, in the first pangs of their disappointment, by leading Democrats, that the vote of the great State of New York should be thrown out of the Electoral count, on some flimsy pretext of fraud or intimidation. This madness lasted for a day or two, and then, with prodigious clamor, the baffled conspirators paraded as paragons of virtue, claiming cheers from the people for saying an undisputed thing in such a solemn way. Because they denied the legal election of a Republican President four years since, they seem to think that they really ought to fly in the face of indisputable facts for evermore.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞The cotton belt of the South is anxious to import white laborers from Europe. Let them treat their black ones decently and they will not need to go 3,000 miles for laborers. When they cease to hunt workmen down, they will not need to hunt workmen up.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

☞Politics are dull, but the country is happy. It was ever thus.

5256

Batavia Weekly News.

LEWIS & SCHAFFTER, Publishers.

BATAVIA, ILL., JAN. 7, 1881.

To Our Subscribers.

Many of our subscribers are in arrears on their subscriptions, some for one year, others for a longer time. It costs us heavily to publish THE NEWS, and we trust a simple reminder will induce those who *know* themselves indebted for the paper to call and settle. The amount is small in nearly all cases, but in the aggregate will materially aid us in liquidating our own obligations. See to it, friends, and help us to commence the year with a clear sheet.

LEWIS & SCHAFFTER,
Publishers News.

THE Chester Penitentiary has 346 inmates.

THE election of Gen. Thomas, of Chicago, as speaker of the Illinois house, is one of the best selections that could have been made.

THE Camerons are again successful. Henry S. Oliver will go to the Senate from Pennsylvania, in place of Wallace, whose time expires next March. Mr. Grow was Mr. Oliver's chief competitor.

THE Christiancy divorce case has assumed a new phase. The evidence of Giro, together with the letters of Mrs. Christiancy published, makes plain sailing for an early disposition of the case in favor of the ex-Senator.

CADET WHITAKER is at length to have a fair show. A court martial in his case will convene at West Point on the 18th inst. Gen. Miles is president and only four of the nine members of the court are graduates at West Point.

TEN millions in gold bullion and $5,000,000 in silver is, according to the estimate of the Director of the Mint, annually used up in this country in the mechanic and ornamental arts. This is about one-fourth the yearly product of our mines.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* makes the authorative announcement that Senator Blaine has been offered the Secretaryship of State by Gen. Garfield, and that it has been accepted. A worthy choice and one that will strengthen the incoming administration.

THE death of Hon. W. H. Hawkins leaves a void not easily filled in this county. He has been identified with the interests of this section for over forty years. His friends are legion, who deeply mourn his death and symprthize with his bereaved widow and sons. Peace to his ashes.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The State legislature met at Springfield Wednesday, nearly every member answering to his name.

The senate is composed of thirty-two Republicans; eighteen Democrats and one Socialist, and the house of eighty-two Republicans and seventy-one Democrats. Gov. Shuman called the senate to order and Col. Harlow, Secretary of State, performed a similar duty in the House. Officers were elected as follows:

SENATE.

W. J. Campbell, of Cook, president pro tem.
Jas. H. Paddock, of Kankakee, clerk.
Geo. Terwilliger, of Whiteside, 1st Assistant.
B. Castle. of De Kalb, 2d Assistant.
H. L. Craig, of Bond, bill clerk.
W. R. Gates, of Kane, enrolling and eng'g clerk.
J. R. Vancleave, of Cook, and A. Reed, of Clay, assistants.
Capt. J. L. Wheat, of Will, Sergeant-at-arms.
L. J. Nordoff, of Boone, 1st Assistant.
Jos. Hartwell, of Marion, 2d assistant.
Capt. J. S. Fredericks, of Ford, Postmaster.
Mr. Rhodes, of Cook, assistant.

HOUSE.

Gen. H. H. Thomas, of Cook, speaker.
John M. Pierson, of Madison, temporary speaker.
W. B. Taylor, of Marshall, clerk.
H. J. Reeves, of Alexander, 1st assistant.
H. W. Rowell, of Macon, 2d assistant.
Frank W. Latimer, of Knox, 3d assistant.
J. H. Melville, of Pulaski, Postmaster.
Miss McCabe, of Springfield, assistant.
W. R. Wilcox, of Mendota, sergeant-at-arms.

A GOOD MOVE.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of this Medical Association, be forwarded to the President of these United States, and to each of the Senators from this State, and to the member of Congress from this district, with the request that they bring this matter before Congress during its present session, and also that a copy be sent to the Governor of this State and to the Senator and each one of the members of the Legislature from this district, with the request that they use their influence to secure such amendments to existing laws during the present session of the Legislature as will accomplish the desired object.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the National Board of Health and to the President of the State Board of Health, with the assurance of our co-operation with them in any effort to secure the enactment of such laws as the importance of the subject demands.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the public press, and that they be requested to give such publicity to this subject as will arouse the public to a consciousness of their danger and bring the minds of the whole people into harmonious and united endeavor to suppress this evil.

Dated Geneva, Ill., Jan. 3d, 1880.

JOSEPH TEFFT, President.
C. N. COOPER, Secretary.

Postal Savings Bank.

The following are the strongest reasons in favor of a savings department of our government postal service:

1. It would encourage economy and habits of thrift among the laboring classes, by the certain protection that would be afforded thereby to their surplus earnings, which, for the want of a reliable *cache*, are now entrusted to insecure private banks, or investments, or are secreted beneath floors, in chimney crevices, under stumps in the fields and forests, or in other equally unsafe hiding places, or, worse still, are wasted in extravagance and dissipation.

2. It would accommodate all classes in the many sections where no banks exist, and in all sections its system of cross deposits and withdrawals, which enables the depositor to make use of any post office depository in the country, would commend it to public favor.

3. It would tend to force from weird hiding places, and to add to the circulation of the country, many millions of dollars now worse than idle, especially in the South and Southwest, where few banks exist.

4. It would promote loyalty and patriotism. Each depositor would have a direct and substantial interest in the stability and prosperity of the government intrusted with the safe keeping and safe return of his treasure.

5. It would protect a class unable to protect itself—the toiling millions—against swindlers and robbers, fire and flood, unsafe investments and unsound banks, against improvidence, recklessness and dissipation.

6. It would strengthen the finances of the nation by giving it a first lien upon the accumulated proceeds of the industries of its own citizens.

7. It would go far toward securing the best possible service in postoffices in the persons of postmasters and clerks, whose ability to give bonds for the correct and faithful discharge of their duties would, with few exceptions, depend upon their integrity, intelligence, and standing in community.

8. It would, by absorbing a large portion of the national debt, keep at home and in circulation a large amount of money now sent abroad to pay interest on securities held by the foreign creditors of the government.

9. It would be a bulwark of defense against panics and financial crises. Runs would not be made upon postoffice banks, nor would their doors or their coffers ever be closed against a depositor's draft so long as a dollar remained to his credit on his pass book. Their funds would constitute a reserve upon which the masses could implicitly rely in times of financial disaster and business depression.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Hn immensc audience assembled at City Hall last evening to witness the Boston Ideal Company's rendition of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The perforamance was simply splendid, Miss Blance Slader's Topsy

prthize with his bereaved widow and sons. Peace to his ashes.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The State legislature met at Springfield Wednesday, nearly every member answering to his name.

The senate is composed of thirty-two Republicans; eighteen Democrats and one Socialist, and the house of eighty-two Republicans and seventy-one Democrats. Gov. Shuman called the senate to order and Col. Harlow, Secretary of State, performed a similar duty in the House. Officers were elected as follows:

SENATE.

W. J. Campbell, of Cook, president pro tem.
Jas. H. Paddock, of Kankakee, clerk.
Geo. Terwilliger, of Whiteside, 1st Assistant.
B. Castle. of De Kalb, 2d Assistant.
H. L. Craig, of Bond, bill clerk.
W. R. Gates, of Kane, enrolling and eng'g clerk.
J. R. Vancleave, of Cook, and A. Reed, of Clay, assistants.
Capt. J. L. Wheat, of Will, Sergeant-at-arms.
L. J. Nordoff, of Boone, 1st Assistant.
Jos. Hartwell, of Marion, 2d assistant.
Capt. J. S. Fredericks, of Ford, Postmaster.
Mr. Rhodes, of Cook, assistant.

HOUSE.

Gen. H. H. Thomas, of Cook, speaker.
John M. Pierson, of Madison, temporary speaker.
W. B. Taylor, of Marshall, clerk.
H. J. Reeves, of Alexander, 1st assistant.
H. W. Rowell, of Macon, 2d assistant.
Frank W. Latimer, of Knox, 3d assistant.
J. H. Melville, of Pulaski, Postmaster.
Miss McCabe, of Springfield, assistant.
W. R. Wilcox, of Mendota, sergeant-at-arms.

A GOOD MOVE.

At a meeting of the Fox River Valley Medical Association, held at Geneva, Jan. 3d, 1881, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The adulteration of articles prepared for human food and drinks is now carried on to an extent that must prove injurious to those using such preparations, thereby rendering them subjects for medical treatment; and

WHEREAS, The drugs upon which the medical profession must rely for the restoration of their patients to their wonted health are frequently so adulterated that instead of being beneficial, they are quite likely to prove injurious to those to whom they are administered; and

WHEREAS, The use of adultered food, and drinks, and drugs, is well calculated to produce the nervous and urinary diseases, and the insanity now so largely on the increase in all our communities, thereby necessitating the extension of our charitable institutions; therefore

Resolved, That the manufacture and sale of adulterated articles of food and drinks, and drugs designed for human use is a great moral wrong, and is entailing on our people physical evils greater than they have ever conceived.

Resolved, That the adulteration of articles prepared for food and drinks, and drugs, designed for human use, is an evil which demands prompts action on the part of those who make our laws, if they would protect the people against the physical injuries produced by the use of such adulterations, and relieve our citizens from the tax attendant upon the increase of our hospitals and asylums, and the pauperism which is thereby entailed on the community.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Congress of these United States, and the Legislature of this State, as also of all our municipal boards to enact such laws as shall protect the people against the frauds now practiced of selling adulterated articles of food and drinks, and drugs, prepared for human use.

industries of its own citizens.

7. It would go far toward securing the best possible service in postoffices in the persons of postmasters and clerks, whose ability to give bonds for the correct and faithful discharge of their duties would, with few exceptions, depend upon their integrity, intelligence, and standing in community.

8. It would, by absorbing a large portion of the national debt, keep at home and in circulation a large amount of money now sent abroad to pay interest on securities held by the foreign creditors of the government.

9. It would be a bulwark of defense against panics and financial crises. Runs would not be made upon postoffice banks, nor would their doors or their coffers ever be closed against a depositor's draft so long as a dollar remained to his credit on his pass book. Their funds would constitute a reserve upon which the masses could implicitly rely in times of financial disaster and business depression.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—An immense audience assembled at City Hall last evening to witness the Boston Ideal Company's rendition of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The perforamance was simply splendid, Miss Blance Slader's Topsy and Little Pansy's Eva being pronounced the best ever seen on the stage in this city. The Phineas Fletcher and Gumption Cute of Yankee Knight; Marks, the lawyer, by Frank D. Smith; John D. Harvey's Uncle Tom, the principal characters, were particularly noticeable for their rare excellence, while the minor parts aided in making a finished dramatic picture. The performance concluded with the magnificent tableaux, "Eva in Heaven." The rush to get into the hall was wonderful, standing room was at a premium and numbers were turned away. -*Alton (Ill.) Daily Telegraph, Dec.* 21.

NEW ADVE TISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A SPECIAL EXECUTION issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of Kane county, and State of Illinois, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against the Estate of Anthony Gusler, deceased, in favor of Leoduska M. Austin, out of the lands, and tenements of the said Anthony Gusler, deceased, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: The northwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) and the northeast quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼), and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of Section No. Five (5), in Township No Thirty-nine (39), north range No. Six (6), east of the third principal Meridian, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres, more or less.

THEREFORE, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named estate of Anthony Gusler, deceased, in and to the above described property, on

Tuesday, the Twenty-fifth Day of January, A. D. 1881,

at 10 o'clock a. m., at the north door of the Court House in Geneva, in Kane county, Illinois.

Dated at Geneva this 6th day of January, 1881.

N. S. CARLISLE,
609-w3 Sheriff of Kane County, Ill.

No. 5332 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago Ill.

Feby 2, 1881.

Wilcox J. F.
Agt. Amer. Chem. Mnf'g Co.
94 Washington Street
Rel. to adulteration

Asks for publications on the subject, etc etc

Secy-
Vack-L B 9 p. 440.

4

BOARD OF HEALTH. FEB-4 1881

5332

AMERICAN CHEMICAL MF'G COMPANY

FACTORY AND OFFICE,

Foot of 37th Street and Lake Shore,

Chicago, Feb 2nd 1881

Thos J Turner M.D.
Washington
D.C. Dear Sir.

There is in contemplation the publication of a paper in the interests of the Anti Adulteration move among Chicago Commission men and others now in progress and we desire to put ourselves in communication with the best sources of information in the land so that we may be able intelligently to move in the matter. By suggestion of Dr H A Johnson of this city I write you for papers & other means of information at your command by which we may learn the exact present State of legislation on the subject and what legislation is now contemplated whether National State or Municipal Also anything you may have bearing upon the general subject such as the report of the Committee on Food adulteration of which Dr Johnson was Chairman &c &c. We propose to make an effort to combine all branches of trade whether food or

5332

AMERICAN CHEMICAL MF'G COMPANY

FACTORY AND OFFICE,

Foot of 37th Street and Lake Shore,

Chicago, ... 18

drink or drug in a persistent war upon the rascals who both rob & poison us. and we know of no other way than to keep it before the people — who are the great sufferers — by a regularly issued paper devoted to it.

We believe that we can confidently rely on your coöperation and that of the Medical profession in general in this work, and we look for enthusiastic support from honest dealers in all branches of trade everywhere.

Pl have given us the names of gentlemen having professional position in Congress at Washington or elsewhere — and also those who might be in a position to contribute articles for the paper of general interest and who would be likely to give their aid & sympathy to the movement.

Very Respy Yours &c

J. F. Wilcox

94 Wash St

Room 4

No. 5349 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield, Ills.

Feby 4, 1881.

Rauch Dr Jno H.

Asks for copies of Williams & Ryan's bills on Cattle disease.

L B 9/2 144.

✓ ack & sent

File

5

RECEIVED
FEB -5 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE AMERICAN UNION
TELEGRAPH COMPANY is not to be liable for damages arising from any failure to transmit or deliver, or from any error in the transmission or delivery of, an unrepeated telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same. But to guard against errors, the company will repeat back any telegram, for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case it is not to be liable for damages, beyond fifty times the amount received for sending and repeating the telegram.

THE AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

THE AMERICAN UNION
TELEGRAPH COMPANY is not to be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after the receipt of the telegram for transmission. And this company is not to be liable for the act or omission of any other company, but it will endeavor to forward this telegram over the lines of any other telegraph company, necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor.

LESSEE OF THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH CO. OF CANADA, AND CONNECTING WITH THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.

Wire No. 17 Bx	*Sent by* C	*Check* 15 Rd 65
Delivery No. 371	*Rec'd by* Bx	*Time* 353

This Telegram has been received at Springfield Ills 188

Dated Feb 4 188 *upon the above conditions.*

To J Turner MD

Secy Natl Board of Health

Please send me Copies of Williams and Ryans bills with regard to Cattle disease immediately

John H Rauch

[Form 10.]

No. 5431 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Freeport, Ill.

Feby 10, 1881.

Stearns O.E.

Returns cards and discontinues reports.

V.H.

Read.

14,

FEB 14 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH.

POSTAL CARD

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER.

U.S. POSTAGE

REPORT FEB 11

Sec National B of Health
Washington
D C

5431

Feb 9th Feb 10 1881

I to day sent you the
Post cards on my Josephus
as our city council refuses
to Japan Grain negotiers
Russell Persons at their last
meeting and there is no way
of obtaining any data to furnish
the parts from yours Respectfully
O. L. Stearns

No. 5452 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Lake Forest Ill

Feby 11, 1881.

Rossiter L.

Asks for Bulletin
from Janry. 1881.
Is interested in
Adulterations of
Food.

✓ ack. Feby 15 LB 9 p 239.
V.H.
15. Sent Bull Feby 15th

FEB 15 1881
OF HEALTH.

Lake Forest Ills. Feb 11 1881

National Board of Health

Having given considerable attentions to adulterations of food I would like to see your Bulletin commencing with Pan

Yours Truly

L. Rossiter

No. 5532 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago, Ill.

Feby 21, 1881.

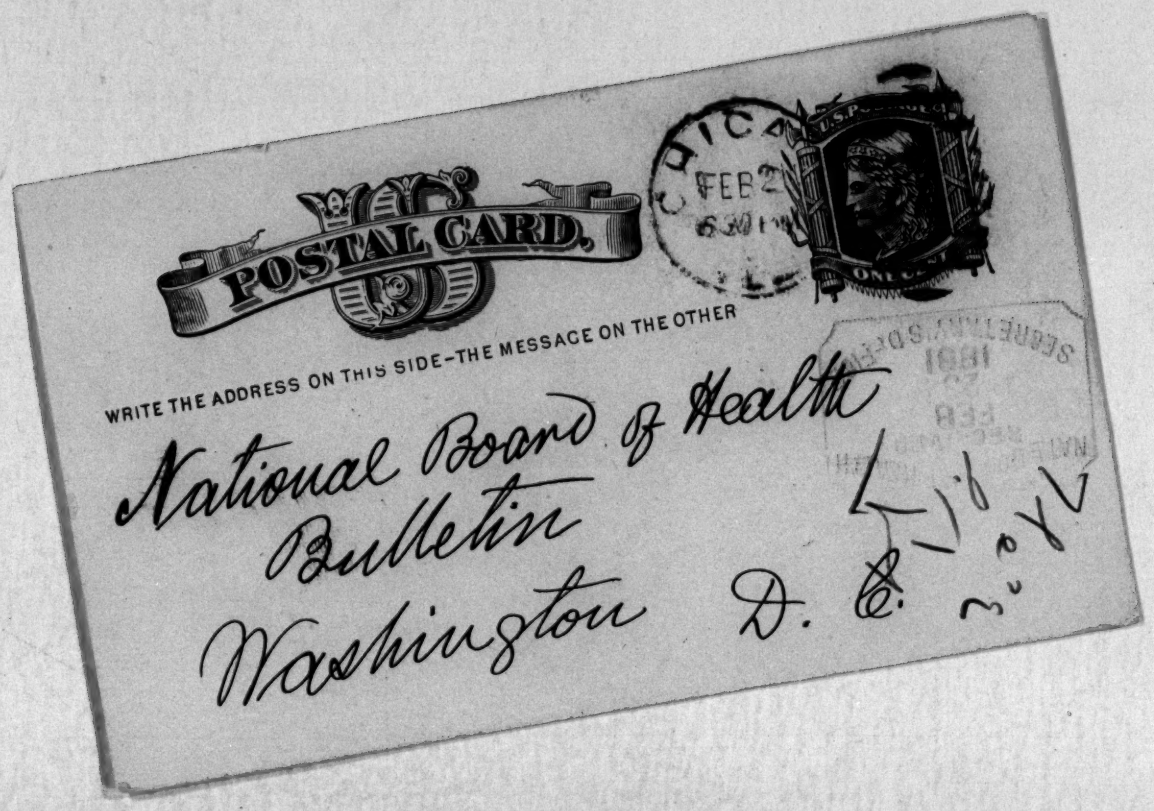
Willett Jas. R.
Architect
94 La Salle St

asks for papers of Col. Geo. E. Waring on Sewers and water seal traps

L B 9 p 319.

Ack- Filed
W-H. Send Bul No 6 Vol 2.
Sent Feby. 24
23.

RECEIVED
FEB 23 1881
DEPT. OF STATE


POSTAL CARD.
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
FEB 2
National Board of Health
Bulletin
Washington D. C.

JAMES R. WILLETT,
ARCHITECT.
94 LA SALLE STREET,
CHICAGO,

5532

Chicago Feb 21st 1881

Dr Sir I have just rec'd 2 nos of the "Bulletin" for which please accept my thanks

I desire to procure the copies containg the investigations by Col. Waring as follows

No IX. Investigation of the flow of sewers in relation to their sizes & gradients

No. XVI On the influence of the Water seal of Traps of different kinds etc.

The nos are those given in the Annual Rept of Nat'l B Health for 1880 Very Respy Yrs

James R. Willett

No. 5534 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield, Ill.

Febry 21, 1881.

Ranch D. Jno H.
Herrick Dr S.S.

Forwards copies of correspondence with La. State Bd Health rel. to admitting an Insp[r] of the N.B.H. to N.O. & at the Miss. Quar. Sta.

Ex. Com[ee] 1 2 / 11
Jack LB 9 pp 336.

24.

FEB 24 1881
OF HEALTH

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

W. M. CHAMBERS, M. D., Charleston.
J. M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign.
JOHN H. RAUCH, Chicago, *Secretary.*
HORACE WARDNER, M. D., Anna, *President.*
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Springfield July 21 1881

My dear Sir

Enclosed please find copy of correspondence with Louisiana State Board of Health.

Very respectfully Yours
Hiram Rauch

T. J. Turner M.D.
National Board of Health
Washington
D.C.

Copy

Office Board of Health,
State House,
State of Louisiana,
New-Orleans Feby, 11th 1881

D. John A Rauch,
Sec. San. Council of Miss. Valley.

Dear Sir:-

Your communication of a late date, together with the resolution adopted by the Sanitary Council of Mississippi Valley, was submitted to this Board at its meeting held last night.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Booth, was adopted:

Whereas, It appears from a paper just received that the writer, Dr. John A Rauch, Secretary of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, communicates a resolution of that organization to the effect that there is a want of confidence in the health authorities of New Orleans with reference to in-

Copy

formation concerning infectious and contagious diseases; but as the Board differs entirely with the above statement, and is of opinion that it has done nothing to forfeit, and continues to enjoy, the public confidence, it cannot concur in the steps recommended, as if they were rendered desirable or necessary, from the causes recited in the resolution sent to the Board —

Resolved: That, upon written application any citizen of reputation may obtain access to the records of the Board for purposes of examination and transcription, and be furnished every facility for obtaining reliable information with regard to all matters deemed to be of public interest.

Respectfully your obt. Servt.

S. S. Herrick

Sec.

RECEIVED
FEB 24 1881
OF HEALTH.

Office of the Secretary of the
Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley
Springfield February 1st 1881.

Copy

Sir:

I have the honor to call the attention of the Louisiana State Board of Health to the resolution unanimously adopted by the Sanitary Council at its recent meeting in New Orleans which was as follows, to wit:

"Whereas, There is unfortunately a want of confi-
"dence with regard to the prompt furnishing of infor-
"mation by the health authorities of New Orleans
"with reference to infectious and contagious diseases;
"therefore,
"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council it
"would undoubtedly lead to a restoration of confidence
"if the State Board of Health would request the
"National Board of Health to place an inspector at
"the Quarantine Station and one in New Orleans, who

(Copy)

"shall have access to the records of the Board of Health,
"and be furnished every facility for obtaining reliable
"information with regard to all cases deemed sus-
"picious and especially with regard to Yellow fever."

Very respectfully yours

To

S. S. S. Herrick,

John D. Kruch.

Secretary Louisiana State Board of Health,

Secretary.

New Orleans, La.

No. 5616 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago, Ill.
Alexian Bros Hospital
Mar. 2, 1881.

Sehyns Bowcher Aloyeins
Chief Warden

Wants Bnl - Vol I Nos.
1. 2. 3. 6. 26. 52 and
Sup. No 2.

Secy - LDB 9 h 088.
ack Nos 6. 28 & 52 sent
Sent March 5. '81.
5

5 18
HEALTH

Alexian Bros. Hospital
Chicago Ills. March 2. 1881.

To the Secretary of the
National Board of Health
Washington, D.C.

Dear sir

We are ready to bind the
Bulletin of the National Board of Health
Vol. I, but are short of the following
Nos: 1. 2. 3, 6, 28, 52. and Supplement no 2.
If you could let us have this numbers
to make the work complete you would
greatly oblige

Your obedient servant
Br. Alogeius Schyns
Chief Warden

No. 5735 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

9421

Peoria Ill

Mch 12, 1881.

Miglas J. N
Health Officer

Forwards weekly report endg Mch 12, and reports additional deaths not previously reported.

V.H.

Report for Mar. 12. filed 16 with cards.

MAR 16 1881
OF HEALTH.

Health Office.

Peoria, Ill., March 12 1881

Secretary National Board of Health

Dear Sir

In compliance with your special request regarding 8 cases, which the Physicians did not return in due time I forward the following:

Case d. d	Jan 10.	Spasms	Colon 5 -
1 "	Jan 16.	Brights dis	over 5 -
1 "	Jan 15	Typhoid Pneum	over 5 -
1 "	Jan 23	Paralysis	over 5 -
2 "	Jan 27	Old Age	70 -
1 "	Jan 25	Heart dis	50 -
1 "	Jan 30	Consumpt	30 -

Respectfully

Dr John N Hoyt

Health Officer

No. 5777 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago
(Town of Lake) Ill
Mar. 19, 1881.

Corey D A L.
Dept. Com^r Health

Wants pop - total
+ under 5 years
white + colored

Secy - L B 9 p 518.
Ack - 3 5 1 x

22

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH.

GEO. MUIRHEAD,
Commissioner.

A. L. CORY, M. D.,
Deputy Com'r.

OFFICE OF

Commissioner of Health,

Over Postoffice, Union Stock Yards,

Town of Lake, Cook Co

Chicago, March 19 1881

T J Turner M.D.

Dear Sir

Can you procure for me the number of Population in this Town total and under five years of age, white and colored.

I have written the department of Census but received no answer. I desire the information for use in making my mortality reports.

Respt yours

A L Cory M.D

Dep. Com Health

No. 5985 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago Ill

Tel- Apr 4 ,1881.

Ranch Dr Jno K.

"at Washington
on Wed. evg via
Harrisburgh"

Filo
5.

APR -5 1881
OF HEALTH.

No. 44. 457 — 12 20

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**
This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Chicago 4/4 188 1

Received at 11 0 am 5

To J J Turner Md

Secty National Board of Health
Washn

At Washington on wednesday
Evening Via Harrisburg-

John H Rauch

7 Pacific

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 6129 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Tel'

Springfield, Ills.
April 16, 1881.

Rauch. Dr J. A.

"Have not yet heard from the papers Smith promised to send"

Ans'd by tel' to 1008.
Files
16.

RECEIVED
APR 16 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH.

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**

This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Springfield Ill Apl 16 1881.

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C.

To J. Jarnet

National Board of
Health W. D.C

Have not yet heard
from the Papers Smith promised
to send.

~~Ralph~~ Ranch

Collect Govt
B. of H.

Send by
tel. 1008

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 6138 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago Ill

ap 15, 1881.

Howard B. F.
Secy
Pork Packers Assoⁿ

Wants statistics—
population, deaths
&c &c

Secy—L B 9 p. 791.
ack— 20th
18—
Sent Bul 34 + 42

RECEIVED
APR 18 1881
OF HEALTH.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

PORK PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

OF CHICAGO,

No. 156 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM 6.

Chicago, April 15 1881

J. J. Turner M.D.
Sec. National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I have been corresponding with Dr. John H. Rauch with reference to some statistics of deaths &c., and he has kindly referred me to you. I desire to obtain the following information: First. The population of the different large cities in this country, as per census returns of 1880. Second. The total number of deaths in each city, as per said Census. Third. The number of deaths reported from trichinosis, in each city, or deaths attributed to the use of Hog flesh for food. Have you like information regarding the larger cities of Europe, - the population, total deaths, and the number of deaths from trichinosis or from the use of Pork for food. I should like this information in tabular form

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

PORK PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

OF CHICAGO,

No. 156 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM 6.

Chicago, Apul 15 1881

T. J. Turner M.D.
Sec. National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I have been corresponding with Dr. John H. Rauch with reference to some Statistics of deaths &c., and he has kindly referred me to you. I desire to obtain the following information: First. The population of the different large cities in this country, as per census returns of 1880. Second. The total number of deaths in each city, as per said Census. Third. The number of deaths reported from trichinosis, in each city, or deaths attributed to the use of Hog flesh for food. Have you like information regarding the larger Cities of Europe, - the population, total deaths, and the number of deaths from trichinosis or from the use of Pork for food. I should like this information in tabular form

6138

if you can give it to me. I desire to compile some statistics of the immensity of the Packing trade, the exports of Provisions, and the uncalled for scare regarding trichinosis, &c. If you can oblige me with these figures, you will confer a great favor on me.

Respectfully

B. Frank Howard

Sec.

APR 18 1891 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED APR 18 1891 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

No. 6249 "State Reports"
~~6222.~~

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield
Ill

Del- Apr 26, 1881.

Rauch Dr Jno. H.

Gives authority for signing his name to letter transmitting com[n]s reports of Council

Wants 500 Bulletins of Classification & Kedzie's address

Mailed Classification today - should be pub. promptly

Ex-Com-

26.

RECEIVED
APR 26 1881
OF HEALTH.

Blank No. 1 131 Govt 1150

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**

This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 17c NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Springfield Ills Apl 26 1881.

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 11 50 Am

To Sumner

Natl Board Health

Washn D C

Sign my name to letter of transmittal Mailed You from Chicago on Saturday Please send five hundred bulletins to me here for distribution Guarantine Classifications & Kedzies address Mailed You today Classification should be published promptly

Rauch

43 Collect GR

Cx d

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 6287 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield Ill

April 26, 1881.

Rec'd D.C. Jno. H.
Secy Council.

Forwards authentic copy of address of Dr Kedzie Pres't San Council

Also states he incloses copy of Quarantine classification of Freight as adopted by Council (not inclosed. S.C.) and asks that the papers be printed in the Bulletin

Ack- L B 9 p. 866

Ex. Com.

29 Inc to Cabell

file

apr 29

ret'd May 2/81

Springfield April 26 1881.

Dear Sumner

If there is anything that the Executive Committee think should not be published in my report. Our action is not intended in any way to embarass the National Board, but on the contrary to strengthen it.

Very truly yours
J. Gibson Randolph

Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley.
Office of the Secretary, April 26, 1881.

The Secretary, National Board of Health,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With this please find authenticated copy of the address of the President of the Sanitary Council, delivered at the recent meeting, and furnished you in accordance with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the address of the President be adopted as fully and correctly expressing the views of this Council concerning the action and present attitude of the Louisiana State Board of Health toward the health interests of the Mississippi Valley, and that the Secretary be furnished with a copy of said address for immediate publication.

I also send you an official copy of the Quarantine Classification of Freight, as adopted by the Council; and have to request, in the interests of the public health of this region, that the Executive Committee of the National Board order the early publication of both papers in the Bulletin.

Very respectfully,
John S. T. Rauch
Secretary of the Council.

Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley.

Address of the President, R. C. Kedzie, M. D., delivered at the annual meeting of the Council, held at Evansville, Ind., April 20-21, 1881.

[Furnished by the Secretary for publication.]

Gentlemen:

Two years ago the sanitarians of the Mississippi Valley were invited to meet in Memphis to take counsel together on certain questions deeply concerning the public health of the States of the valley. The year preceding had witnessed widespread disaster, suspension of business and interruption of travel, because the pestilence in one wide wave had swept the valley from Louisiana to Southern Ohio. The loss in business has been computed at $175,000,000. But what arithmetic shall estimate in pecuniary terms the horror and agony of 1878? What sum of money shall be placed as the equivalent of that visitation of sickness and death?

When the representatives of the health-organizations of the Valley met at Memphis to organize the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, there was in every heart a stern determination that such scenes should never again occur in this valley if human wisdom and energy could prevent—that never again should a steamer like the Emily B. Boudar, or John Porter carry lamentation, mourning and woe from one end of the great Valley to the other—that the safety of our people should be secured at whatever cost—that in any possible conflict between public health and commerce, the benefit of the doubt should always be given to the public health, while commerce must bide its time; but that when the people of the valley were made secure against the pestilence in every form, the rights of business and trade should be fully recognized and protected.

The deliberations and consultations at Memphis developed the conviction, entertained by every one present, that health organization to successfuly solve these questions of public health as related to commerce, must not be limited by State lines, but must have jurisdiction commensurate with the area of danger, and must embrace the whole field, which may be either the starting point of yellow fever or any pestilence, or the wide region into which it may spread. If the action of State authority, limited by State lines, were adjusted for this work, then a plural-State organization was uncalled for, and the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley had no claim to be, but was an impertinence and an intrusion into the affairs of men from the outset. But the sanitary history of the valley in years gone by—the lessons of 1878, in the broken business and shattered health of her people—nay, the thousands upon thousands of fresh heaped graves, uttered a solemn warning not to lean for safety upon the broken reed of State control. When each State acts for itself and by itself in sanitary matters, concert of action with other States becomes impossible. But as in the movements of an army

in an engagement, so in the battle for public safety concerted and harmonious action is essential to victory. In disconcerted action upon any common subject by neighboring States, bickerings and suspicious will arise; each State will surmise that the authorities of the other State will consider the certain advantage of the business prosperity of its own citizens rather than any public danger which may threaten the health of a distant community beyond her borders. In all such contests, so far as the public confidence is concerned, *the fear is as fatal as the fact.* Recriminations ending in reprisals is the history of every such inter-state contest. To avert this, some authority, which, by overleaping State lines, shall harmonize State action, because they demand alike of public safety and of commercial enterprise.

At the very time of organizing the Sanitary Council at Memphis, the Hon. Casey Young, of Tennessee, was urging the passage of his bill conferring enlarged powers and increased means upon the National Board of Health, to enable it to meet such emergencies as the yellow fever epidemic of 1878. To show the desire of the sanitarians representing the principal States of the valley that these questions of national importance should be taken out the hands of individual States and delegated to National authority, I quote the following resolutions unanimously adopted at the first meeting of the Sanitary Council. Among the distinguished sanitarians who voted for these resolutions was Dr. Samuel Choppin, President of the Board of Health of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley heartily endorses the bill now pending before Congress "to increase the efficiency of the National Board of Health, and to prevent the introduction into, or spread within, the United States of contagious and infectious diseases," and would respectfully recommend its speedy passage by Congress, so as to clothe the board with executive, as well as advisory powers.

Resolved, That this Council is in hearty sympathy with the National Board of Health, in its object of securing the restraint of pestilential epidemics in the whole country, and pledges itself to a hearty co-operation with the National Board of Health in this noble work.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the State delegations in Congress, of each of the States represented in this Sanitary Council, respectfully requesting their assistance in securing legislation which shall protect our people from foreign pestilence and domestic danger.

The Sanitary Council drew up a set of rules to govern travel and transportation by steamboats and by railroads and other public carriers, suggestions about the management of quarantine, and an address to the cities, towns and municipalities of the valley on general sanitation, and then adjourned. Soon after Congress passed the Casey Young bill in a modified form, giving the National Board of Health enlarged powers for dealing with pestilential epidemics, and a reasonable sum of money to defray the necessary expense. The States of the Valley welcomed this assistance from the general Government, and felt that in a matter of national importance, and affecting so many States, the friendly intervention of the general Government was fitting and right, and that the Government was only assuming a duty in so doing. So general was the feeling that this work belonged to the general Government, that at the annual meeting of the Sanitary Council in 1880 at St. Louis, but few of the members were in attendance. No business transacted beyond the election of officers, and the remark was made that the Sanitary Council had probably met for the last time. The public confidence had been so completely restored by the wise action of the National Board, and the harmonious action of the State and municipal boards of health, that though there was a dreadful outbreak of yellow fever there was no panic, and the interruption of travel and trade was very small. Sanitarians congratulated themselves that they had found a solution of the vexed problems relating to the public health of the valley. But by an inscrutable Providence Dr. Choppin was removed by death, and by an equally inscrutible Providence his successor in office, instead of working cordially with the National Board of Health to secure the highest well being of the whole valley, has expended his energies in thwarting the efforts of the National Board.

and obstructing every sanitary movement which he did not originate or govern. Soon charges were made against the health authorities of Louisiana, and at last the State Board of Health of that State came to an open rupture with the National Board of Health.

Then came a demand from the necessary number of States for a special meeting of the Sanitary Council in New Orleans in December 1880. The Council met and after discussion and careful consideration of the whole subject passed unanimously the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Experience has shown that measures of quarantine under the sole direction of local and State Boards of Health have not succeeded in protecting this valley from invasion from yellow fever; and,

Whereas, Our people habitually view with distrust all announcements and sanitary acts of local boards where those acts and announcements are of a character to affect the commercial interests of that locality directly concerned;

Resolved, That in our opinion the General Government alone, acting through its sanitary agents, should have the direction and control of national and maritime quarantines.

The Council also addressed a communication to the State Board of Health of Louisiana requesting that Board to invite a representative of the National Board of Health to attend all meetings of the Louisiana Board of Health, and to have free access to all its sources of information concerning the sanitary condition of New Orleans and its vicinity during the season of danger from yellow fever; and another representative to be stationed at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station during the same period and with similar privileges.

When this reasonable request was presented to the Louisiana State Board of Health, our petition was refused, its presentation pronounced to be an insult to that Board, and the statement was made that the people of the Valley had entire confidence in the State Board of Health of Louisiana, as was shown by the fact that no quarantine had been declared against that State for the past two years. The tranquility of the Valley in the presence of danger was decisive proof of public confidence, but this feeling of confidence never rested upon the present State Board of Health of Louisiana. The broad ground of public confidence was the National Board of Health acting in concert with the other Boards of Health in the valley so far as the general sanitary matters of the valley were concerned, and in the Auxiliary Sanitary Association in reference to New Orleans. This latter Association is worthy of more than a passing notice. It modestly calls itself an "Auxiliary," not a principal. Without patronage or revenues, without official position or recognition, with nothing but the clear head and generous heart to do good, it has done more with less means than any voluntary sanitary organization in the history of the world. In a city which has been the sanitary opprobrium of the continent, confronted by problems in sanitary engineering of the most difficult character, without means except the voluntary contibutions of those whom it could enlist in sanitation, it has astonished the nation by the results it has already accomplished, and bids fair to make New Orleans one of the healthiest cities of this continent. No wonder that the people have confidence in such an association, and trust its word and its work without question. But for the State Board of Health of Louisiana to lay claim to the confidence which the people repose in the Auxiliary Sanitary Association, is to shoot wide of the mark. The people of New Orleans themselves seem to have little confidence in their State Board of Health, as I shall demonstrate before I close; still less do the States of the valley.

During the meetings of the American Public Health Association in New Orleans last December, a Quarantine Convention met in New Orleans, under the auspices of the Louisiana State Board of Health. In this Convention a committee from the Chamber of Commerce presented the following report:

REPORT

Presented to the Quarantine Convention at its session in New Orleans, La., December 9, 1880, by the committee representing the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New Orleans.

MR. PRESIDENT—Your committee appointed at the regular meeting, held on the 6th inst, charged with the duty of representing this Chamber at the Quarantine Convention, called at the instance of the State Board of Health of Louisiana for the 7th of December, beg leave to submit the determinations they have arrived at after due deliberation.

The importance of a wise solution of the questions which will be submitted for the consideration of this Quarantine Convention, as affecting the commercial and business interests of this city, induces your committee to submit their views to your honorable body for its authorization.

The duties of this committee are to lay before the Chamber of Commerce the best policy or plan to be pursued to protect our commerce against remorseless quarantine, while we at the same time give to surrounding communities assurance that we are ready to make every effort and sacrifice necessary for their protection against infectious or portable diseases.

1. We believe it to be the duty of this body to proclaim honestly and openly that it looks upon the interests of commerce as subsidiary to those of public health. It is, therefore, the expressed sense of this committee that such quarantine restrictions as may be approved by disinterested and thoroughly competent sanitary bodies should be faithfully acknowledged and carried into effect by this chamber. We further state in this connection that while the fears of surrounding communities in regard to the danger of disease from intercourse with New Orleans are very often not justified by existing facts, we ought, in justice to them, to ascribe these fears to the best sentiments of humanity—a desire to protect their people and families against sickness and death.

2. We recommend that this body express a decided opinion that a candid and unreserved intercommunication of facts connected with infectious direases should be maintained between all official boards of health throughout the country.

3. We recommend that this body shall express itself decidedly in favor of the continuance of all approved sanitary measures, which have the double object of affording protection against the spread of disease, and at the same time protecting commerce in its regular and legitimate channels. In this connection your committee begs leave to state that it does not assume to decide what these measures ought to be; but it has ample information that the system of inspection inaugurated by the National Board of Health, approved by the Academy of Science, the American Public Health Association, and the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, has inspired more confidence in surrounding States than any measure heretofore devised.

4. Your committee is satisfied that no measures such as these can be successfully carried into effect by any local board of health.

5. We are also apprehensive, from information obtained, that the large and increasing population of the Mississippi Valley will not consent to regulate these duties to a board of health located in New Orleans or Louisiana.

6. Your committee further states its belief that, in the event of the repeal of the law establishing the National Board of Health, the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley will be forced by the public sentiment of the West to asssume the functions of the National Board, and their regulations and restrictions might be the more harsh and injurious because of the great numbers and diversified interest and opinion of its members.

7. If in the event of the abolishment of the National Board of Health the Sanitary Conncil of the Mississippi Valley, or the Board of Health of an adjoining State, should demand the establishment of a system of inspection as the condition upon which commercial relations were to depend, it is to be apprehended that they would add stipulations: First, that they should appoint the inspectors; second, that New Orleans should pay all expenses.

8. In view of these facts your committee unanimously agree in the belief that the National Board of Health is an advantage to New Orleans, and, in truth, a necessity for the protection of both health and commerce, until the time comes when the people of the Southern and Western States have arrived at such a state of education in sanitary science, and such a degree of accord in matters of health, that some better system for mutual protection can be agreed upon.

9. In consideration of matters pretaining to life and health your committee waive all political considerations. It has occurred to them, however, that the objection to the exercise of authority by the general government in relation to quarantine regulations on the Mississippi river is inconsistent with the theory that this great highway is an inland sea under the jurisdiction and subject to the care of the national government.

DAVID JACKSON, Chairman,
EDWARD FENNER,
E. C. GIRARDEY,
A. THOMPSON, Committee.

Members of the Louisiana State Board of Health in the Quarantine Convention endeavored to stifle this expression of the Chamber of Commerce by representing that this report was adopted at a very small meeting of the Chamber and did not represent the sentiments and convictions of a majority of the Chamber. In order to remove all uncertainty upon this important subject, the Chamber of Commerce on 23d of February, 1881, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this body, as a result of added experience and upon mature deliberation, hereby indorse and reaffirm the report of the representatives of this Chamber in the Quarantine Convention held in this city December 9, 1880, heretofore adopted by this Chamber at its monthly meeting December 7, 1880, and agree unanimously in the following conclusions of the said report:

"That the National Board of Health is an advantage to New Orleans, and in truth a necessity, for the protection of both health and commerce, until the time when the people of the Southern and Western States have arrived at such state of education in sanitary science and such a degree of accord in matters of health that some better system for mutual protection can be agreed upon."

Resolved, That in testimony of their approval, members of this chamber are respectfully requested to attach their signatures to a copy of these resolutions, and that such merchants, men of business and property holders in New Orleans as approve their purport are also requested to indorse the same.

There would seem to be no ground for misapprehension concerning the views of the Chamber of Commerce, for the report is signed by the officers and eighty-six members of the Chamber of Commerce and by fifty-seven commercial firms doing business in New Orleans.

The Auxiliary Sanitary Association of New Orleans on the 26th, of February, adopted a resolution urging the State Board of Health of Louisiana to reconsider its action in refusing the request of the Sanitary Council with reference to inviting representatives of the National Board of Health to attend the meetings of the Louisiana State Boaad of Health, and have free access to all its sources of information concerning the sanitary condition of New Orleans and vicinity during the season of danger from yellow fever, etc. But that Board did not reconsider their action, and only referred the resolution to counsel for legal advice.

The President of the National Board of Health sent the following letter to the President of the Louisiana State Board of Health:

WASHINGTON, February 1[illegible], 1881.

Dr. Joseph Jones, President of the State Board of Health of Louisiana:

SIR—I am directed by the executive committee of the National Board of Health to address a communication to you relative to the resumption by this Board of the system of sanitary inspection at New Orleans of railroads and river craft, which was put in operation last summer at the request of the State Boards of Health of several of the Mississippi Valley States, including that of the State of Louisiana, as represented by yourself.

The

This board is willing to renew these inspections for the coming season, but before assuming the responsibility involved in such action it desires to know whether it will have adequate facilities for obtaining the information necessary to enable its inspectors to furnish positive and trustworthy certificates. To this end I am instructed to inquire whether the State Board of Health will accede to the following propositions:

1. That an inspector of the National Board be stationed at the Mississippi quarantine for purposes of observation and inquiry, who shall have the privilege of inspecting, in company with the quarantine officer, all vessels arriving at the station, and who, in the event of a difference of opinion between himself and the quarantine officer as to the actual sanitary condition of such vessels, and as to the treatment which they require, shall send to the President of the State Board a copy of his report made to the National Board.

2. That an agent of the National Board, to be stationed in New Orleans, shall have access to the daily reports of deaths received by the State Board, and of sickness when reports of sickness are made, and that whenever the agent of this board or the health authorities of the State receive information of the alleged existence of one or more cases of a disease of a doubtful or suspicious character as to its being infectious, the State Board agrees to send one of its officers who, together with the agent of the National Board shall investigate the case, the two parties reporting the result to their respective boards.

An early answer to these inquiries is respectfully requested.

Respectfully yours,
J. L. CABELL,
President National Board of Health.

Minion upon

This modest and reasonable requsst of the National Board of Health, which did not infringe on any right or privilege of the State Board, cast no reflections upon the dignity of that body, nor offered a slight to any member of that body, and made no demand for any participation in the powers or authority of that Board, but simply asked for information in times of danger, which would command the confidence of the people and prevent alarm and panic, was not granted by the State Board but was referred to counsel for legal advice, thus staving off action for a month at least and probably burying the whole subject in some pigeonhole of the Attorney General's office. If any Board in our land ... and ...

The

Board in our land may be said to hunger and thirst after legal ~~knowledge~~ advice it is the

State Board of Louisiana. Seeing the sore straits into which the State Board of Health was brought from its want of information and general ignorance of its own powers and duties, the Auxiliary Sanitary Association brought these legal questions to the attention of seven of the best lawyers in New Orleans, asking their opinion whether the State Board would violate any law, or in any way exceed its authority by granting the request of the National Board of Health. The reply of all the lawyers was clear and decisive, that the board would not violate the law nor exceed its authority by granting the request of the National Board. But this legal opinion was too prompt—too decisive, and contained too much common sense for the purposes of the State Board.

The business men of New Orleans, perceiving how the commerce and trade of their city were menaced by the obstinacy of their State Board, petitioned the board to reconsider its action and to acquiesce in what had been asked by this Sanitary Council.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange held on April 6th, 1881, the following preamble and resolutions adopted by the New Orleans Auxillary Association on the 2th of February, 1881, were approved and endorsed on behalf of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and the Secretary ordered to transmit copies thereof with said endorsement to the State Board of Health, the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, the National Board of Health and the New Orleans Auxilliary Sanitary Asoctation:

Whereas, The Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, composed of the members of the Boards of Health and of the Sanitary Officers of the States and Municipalities adjacent to and in the closest relations with New Orleans, has requested the Louisiana State Board of Health to invite a representative of the National Board of Health to attend all the meetings of the said Louisiana State Board of Health, and to have free access to all its sources of information concerning the sanitary condition of New Orleans and its vicinity during the season of danger from yellow fever; and another representative to be stationed at the Mississippi river quarantine station during the same period and with similar privileges; and

Whereas, It is evident that only by compliance with this request that unreasonnble apprehensions of danger can be anticipated and premature and unnecessary restrictions upon commercial and personal intercourse with New Orleans be prevented; and

Whereas, Large allowance should be made by New Orleans for the easily excited fears of those communities whose protection against yellow fever is supposed to depend to a considerable extent upon early and accurate information concerning its appearance and progress in this city and neighborhood, and that every rational concession should be made to secure their confidence and good will,

Resolved, That the Louisiana State Board of Health be urgently requested to reconsider its ~~last~~ action in regard to this question and to acquiesce in what has been asked by the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley.

HENRY G. HESTER,
Secretary.

New Orleans, April 12, 1881.

Seven hundred and eighty-five commercial firms and business men, besides the officers and agents of the principal steamboat lines, signed the petition. But this united prayer of the business men of that great city was not granted.

In the language of parliament, could any "vote of want of confidence" be more than that by which the State Board of Health has been ~~defeated,~~ where the press of the entire city, the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Exchange, the principal business firms, the legal and medical fraternities, the owners and officers of the great lines of travel and transportation, and last, but not least, the sanitary organi-

zations of their own metropolis have thus united in a emphatic and unanimous expression of want of confidence in their State Board of Health. If the people of New Orleans will tolerate such a dog-in-the-manger policy in their State Board of Health, with them must rest the consequences. That board may successfully defy the public sentiment of Louisiana, but outside of that State it will be powerless.

I have made this brief historical sketch of sanitary matters in the valley in order that we may grasp the sanitary problems which require solution at this time, and especially that we may know the position the health authorities of Louisiana will occupy respecting the questions of public health which dominate this valley. Holding the mouth of the Mississippi River and many hundred miles of the stream, we all recognize the importance of the geographical position of Louisiana. The nature of its soil, alluvial in character and capable of generating malarial influences of great virulence, its subtropical climate, and the fact that the chief exposure to incursion of foreign pestilence into the valley is found in Louisiana, make the sanitary condition of that State of first importance to the other States of the valley, and full, exact, reliable and early information on these subjects essential to the tranquility of the valley in times of danger, and to save commerce and travel from needless and vexatious restrictions, if not complete destruction in times of excitement.

Neither the National Board of Health nor the Sanitary Council has sought to change, modify or interfere in any way with the public health administration of Louisiana. All we have asked is the facilities and opportunities for full, exact and reliable information by parties whom the people of the valley can trust, and early information on these subjects sent to the proper health officers and organization. We have made no onslaught, open or covert, upon the rights and privilges of that State. We have only asked that we may have trustworthy and prompt information upon subjects where Louisiana may threaten us by her acts or neglects. We have asked as a favor what we might have demanded as a right, but the State Board of Health of Louisiana has persistently and contemptuously refused our prayer, though in so doing it has resisted the public sentiment of the intelligent public. That Board shows a disposition to dictate terms to the other States that line the Mississippi, and by reason of her geographical position to control the sanitary administration of the valley. In attempting to carry out any such programme, that Board will encounter serious obstacles. The Boards of Health in the other States of the valley are as intelligent on questions of public health, and are as zealous in guarding the safety of their people as the Louisiana Board. If the brunt of this strife fell upon the Louisiana Board we could view the strife with perfect equanimity. But in this encounter other and innocent parties will have to bear the blows. Commercial intercourse between New Orleans and the States of the Valley is a matter for New Orleans to determine for herself; but with trade or without trade we demand, first of all, the safety of our people from foreign pestilence. We have been deceived in times past, but will be trifled with no longer; for the future we demand a sentinel at the point of danger whom we can trust, or the highways of commerce will be closed at the first breath of danger.

But if representatives of the National Board of Health are supplied, both at New Orleans and the Quarantine Stations, with facilities and opportunities for early and complete information on all matters relating to contagious or infectious diseases prevailing in the vicinity, so that the National Board, by cipher or otherwise, may give timely warning to the Health Boards of the Valley, so that they may feel reasonably assured against any sudden and

unobstructed incursion of such diseases, then it seems to me that such Boards of Health, both State and municipal, may without impropriety give assurances to the commercial interests of the valley that quarantine will not be declared until it is reasonably certain that such infectious or contagious diseases are really present and threatening the public health of the valley. It seems that under such circumstances they might give assurances to this extent without betraying the solemn trusts given into their hands—to guard the lives and health of their people.

But if this information is to be denied us, if we are to obtain the facts for our guidance only by the sufferance of a Board outside of our organization and out of sympathy with the determination which stirs the heart of this people—to keep the yellow out of the entire valley from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Rockies to the Alleghanies—it still remains your duty to devise such means and obtain such harmony of action among your Boards of Health as will secure this blessed result, though one State may stand aloof or even place itself as an obstruction across your path, and though the commercial interests of the valley may be innocent sufferers from a course of action thus forced upon you. The sanitary maxim of heathen Rome was *salus populi suprema lex:* The safety of the people is the highest law. In this age of Christian civilization we can accept no lower standard. By saving this valley from the ravages of foreign pestilence, and by permitting the material growth of the commerce and development of the resources of this valley, we are building up one of the richest and most powerful empires upon which the sun ever shone. Such will be its history if State pride and mean jealousy shall be prevented from opening the valley to the destroyer.

No. 6296 "
6222 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Springfield
Dec
Apr ,188

Ranch Dr Jno H.

Sends Freight Classification List adopted by Sanitary Council.

LB. 9 855

File

30.

APR 30 1881
OF HEALTH.

QUARANTINE CLASSIFICATION OF FREIGHT.

Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, April 21st, 1881.

At the session of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, held this day in the city of Evansville, Ind., the Secretary of the Council was instructed to have printed for the information of transportation companies, the classification of articles of merchandise for quarantine purposes as adopted by the Council.

The preparation of this classification was undertaken at the request of the river and rail transportation companies, with a view of securing protection alike to shippers and the companies during the existence of a yellow-fever epidemic, by having an authoritative declaration of articles of freight considered dangerous as contagion-carriers, and which declaration may furnish the basis of uniform rules for health boards and quarantine authorities.

As a result of its deliberations, the Council unanimously adopted the following:

Memorandum for a Classification of Articles of Merchandise for Quarantine Purposes.

In the following suggestions for a classification of articles of merchandise for quarantine purposes during the existence of epidemic yellow-fever, it is assumed that this disease is "due to a specific particulate cause which is capable of growth and reproduction," and which is transportable, not only, if at all, by adhesion to surfaces, but *in the air from an infected locality.*

"It is also prudent to assume that the growth and reproduction of this cause (i. e., the yellow-fever poison) is connected with the presence of filth in the sanitary sense of that word, including decaying organic matters and defective ventilation."—*Circular No. 5. National Board of Health, July* 12, 1879.

It follows from the first assumption, that closed vehicles, compartments or receptacles, and articles or masses of material capable of retaining air motionless in meshes, folds, webs or interstices, are dangerous as contagion-carriers in proportion as their character, use or structure prevents or retards aeration; and from the second assumption, in proportion as such articles or materials furnish organic matter liable to decay. Hence, an empty box car or the unventilated hold of a vessel in ballast may be the means of introducing the poison by transporting infected atmosphere, while goods from the same locality might be innocuous if thoroughly exposed to the open air during transit.

Two practical deductions from the foregoing premises are:

First.—Box or close freight cars should not be allowed to leave an infected locality until after special treatment. Such treatment should embrace:

(a). The thorough cleansing and washing of the interior of the car by means of a hose or in some similar drenching manner.

(b). Its immediate disinfection (while still wet) by burning sulphur—eighteen ounces to each 1,000 cubic feet of space—all openings to be closed as perfectly as possible for at least six hours.

(c). Its removal within ten hours after beginning the sulphur combustion, *and before being opened*, to a point at least five miles from the infected locality, at which point it should be opened and thoroughly ventilated by a fire in each end for the space of six hours, or by the forced injection of pure air by means of a fan-blast and flexible hose.*

It would be better, however, to absolutely prohibit the removal of a box car from an infected locality, except in the case of through shipments beyond the region where yellow-fever may become epidemic.

For the same reasons, the transportation from an infected locality, of goods of any description, in the closed hold or unventilated cargo-box of a steamboat, barge, or other water-craft, should be prohibited; and no boat, barge, or other water-craft should be permitted to depart from an infected port without ample and efficient ventilation of all compartments during the voyage or trip.

Second.—Articles not believed capable in themselves of conveying contagion, may be made dangerous by the character of their packing. A chemically clean article, if packed with sawdust, straw, cork-paper, or similar material in an infected atmosphere, may be the means of infecting the individual who opens the package. Not only this, but there is reason to believe that contagion has been carried from an infected locality in boxes, barrels and similar receptacles, simply by means of the contained air. Original packages of goods which have been stored in an infected locality are dangerous in proportion as their packings or envelopes allow access of the infected air to the contents. Thus, bottled liquids in wicker baskets or hampers; canned goods in crates or slat boxes; earthenware, crockery, etc., in loose-jointed barrels, casks or open crates; textile fabrics in bagging or sacking, etc., would be dangerous, when the same goods in tight wooden boxes, barrels or casks, or in metal cans or cases, would not be dangerous, or only remotely so.

* This seems to be the only available method of securing a complete change of air in the ends of box cars as at present constructed. If they were provided with doors at the ends, opening from roof to floor, they could be readily ventilated without fire. Horizontal shutters, one foot deep and extending across the car from side to side—one opening down to the floor, one up to the roof, and one midway between—would probably answer every purpose. If ventilated by heat, the stoves should be placed as near the ends as safety from fire will permit; it is the few feet of dead air in these localities which is dangerous, and which requires to be displaced.

SCHEDULE OF ARTICLES

DECLARED CONTRABAND OF QUARANTINE.

With the foregoing explanation the following list of articles is submitted, with the recommendation of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, that they be declared contraband of quarantine, in the belief that they are dangerous as contagion-carriers, and their removal from a place infected with yellow-fever to any other point where yellow-fever may become epidemic, should be prohibited. This recommendation does not, however, extend to freight packed in close receptacles or vehicles for through shipment to points outside the epidemic region of yellow-fever.

Articles of every description packed in wool, cotton, hemp, flax, jute, straw, sawdust or similar material.
Bellows.
Bran.
Broom Corn.
Boats, barges and other water-craft, unless clean and well ventilated.
Boxes, empty.
Churns.
Cocoa Matting or other Fabrics of Cocoa.
Cotton, loose.
Cotton Fabrics.
Cotton Seed and Waste of any kind.
Excelsior.
Feathers.
Felting.
Fertilizers.
Flax or Flax Fabrics.
Fodder.
Fruits, fresh or dried.
Furniture, upholstered.
Game, dressed.
Grain.
Grass Mats.
Hair and Hair Fabrics.
Hay.
Hemp and Hemp Fabrics.
Hides.
Hops.
Horns.
Hoofs and other Animal Remains.
Jute in any form.
Kraut.
Leather.
Mail Matter, (unless subjected to disinfection.)
Manure, Marl and Earth.
Matting, cotton, hemp, straw or wool.
Mattresses.
Meats, fresh.
Merchandise of any description so packed as to retain air from an infected locality.
Moss.
Oil Cake.
Paper.
Personal Baggage, (unless subjected to disinfection).
Poultry, dressed.
Rags.
Railroad cars, upholstered, box or close freight.
Ramie plant and roots, packed.
Roofing, felt.
Saddles, stuffed.
Seeds of all kinds.
Shorts.
Skins of all kinds.
Soap Stock.
Tarpaulins.
Tents and Fixtures.
Trunks.
Valises.
Vegetables, loose or packed.
Vehicles, upholstered.
Wadding.
Wagons, (children's) upholstered.
Wool and Wool Fabrics.
Yarns, cotton or wool.

Official:

J. H. RAUCH, M. D.

Secretary of the Council.

No. 6298 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield
Ill

Jel- April 30, 1881.

Rauch Dr Jno H.

"Cannot tell yet. Will push the memorial matter as fast as possible."

✓
Ex. Com ee

30

RECEIVED
APR 30 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH.

Blank No. 1. 83 1098 Ex

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**

This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 5 3 13 NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Springfield Ill Apl 30 1881.

Received at **Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C.** 10.78

To Dr Turner

Mail board of health
Washn D C

Cannot tell yet will
push the Memorial Matter
as fast as possible

Ranch

21 Collect LR

am

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 6380 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield, Ill.

May 3, 1881.

Rauch, Dr. Jno. H.
Secy Ill. St. B. H.

Forwards copy of Resolutions passed by Ill. St. B. H. Apl 29 1881. rel. to cooperation betn NB H & Ill St B H.

Tack- LL 10 p 59.
Ex- Printed in Bulletin
Bul- 46. May 14/81
6.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE May 10

RECEIVED MAY -6 1881 BOARD OF HEALTH.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

W. M. CHAMBERS, M. D., Charleston.
J. M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign.
JOHN H. RAUCH, Chicago, *Secretary.*
HORACE WARDNER, M. D., Anna, *President.*
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Springfield May 3rd 1881.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Illinois State Board of Health held on April 29th 1881. the following resolutions offered by Dr. Haskell were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the State Board of Health of Illinois regard it as absolutely essential to the protection of the Valley of the Mississippi from the incursion of epidemic visitations of yellow fever, that there should be cordial coöperation between the National and the State health authorities of the Valley States, and that, to this end, we regard it as vitally important that the State Boards of Health in the Mississippi Valley should invite the National Board to place its Inspectors at such points within their jurisdiction, as, in the judgment of the National Board, the Sanitary interests of the public may require, and that these Inspectors should be encouraged by the various State health authorities to make the

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

W. M. CHAMBERS, M. D., Charleston.
J. M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign.
JOHN H. RAUCH, Chicago, *Secretary*.
HORACE WARDNER, M. D., Anna, *President*.
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

188

most thorough investigation of all matters affecting the public health.

Resolved. That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the President of the National Board of Health, and the Presidents of the State Boards of Health of the Mississippi Valley.

A true Copy.

John H. Rauch
Secretary.

To
J. J. Turner M.D.
Sec. Nat. Bd. of Health
Washington
D.C.

No. 6383 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield Ill
Office San. Council Miss Val.
May 5, 1881.

Ranch Dr Jno H
Secy.

Herewith a copy of
Resolution adopted
by the San Council
rel. to care of sick
on the Miss River in
epidemic season

Ex. Com^e LB 1 p 56
Pack. 1 1/2 + 1/2 x

6.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
MAY 9 1881

Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley
Office of the Secretary May 5-81

J. J. Turner M.D.
Secty National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Sir:

At the recent meeting of the Sanitary Council Apr 20-21 - a communication was read from Henry C Haarstick Vice Prest Miss Valley Transportation Co St. Louis - alleging certain hardships suffered by Hospital tax paying vessels during Epidemic seasons.

As a result of the discussion which ensued the following resolution, to which I have the honor of inviting your attention, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved: That the National Board of Health and the Marine Hospital Service be requested to take such conjoint action in the premises as will protect the health rights and interests of the men engaged in the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, a class of men who are an indispensible

factor in the growth and prosperity of the Valley.

Very respectfully

John D. Rauch M.D.

Secretary of the Council

No. 6429 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield Del

Del – May 11, 1881.

Rauch Dr Jno. H.

"Waiting for bulletin to finish my notices Disappointed in not getting them last week –

Ex –

Secy –

Answ May 12/81
12 Rep'ts. to be published in Bulletin May 14th.
LB 10 p. 129.

RECEIVED BOARD OF HEALTH. MAY 12 1881

Blank No. Govt [illegible]

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**

This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 269 NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Springfield Ills May 11 1881

Received at 445P

To Dr Turner

National Board of Health

Washn D.C.

Waiting for bulletin to fish my notices disappointed in not getting them last week

Ranch

23 Collect Govt Rt

H

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 7086 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

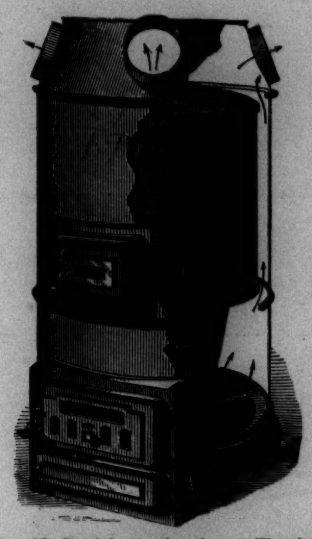
Chicago Ill
July 1, 1881.

Richardson, Boynton & Co
84 Lake St

Wants Remsens Report
on Carbonic Oxide

Ack XXX
V.H.
S. Sent July 12/81

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 5 1881



NEW YORK. CHICAGO. J. R. WALLS, J. H. MANNY, } MANAGERS

Richardson, Boynton & Co.

BOYNTON'S FURNACES,

FOR COAL OR WOOD,

Ranges--for Families, Hotels, &c., &c.

REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, ETC.

84 Lake Street,

☞ Special attention given to Warming and Ventilating Private and Public Buildings by the latest and most approved methods.

Chicago, July 1st 188/

National Board of Health -
Washington D. C.

Will you be kind enough to forward to us the National Board of Health Bulletin in which appears the article, or report upon Carbonic Oxide, &c. and the Porosity of Iron, by Prof. Ira Remsen —

We desire the above mentioned report for future reference —

Yours &c,
Richardson, Boynton & Co
per N.

No. 7246. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Town of Lake Ill
July 13, 1881.

Muirhead Geo.
Com^r of Health

Health Report for
April May & June

Ack. L Bulletin 728.
Bul

BULLETIN.
DATE July 23/81

15. Rec'd

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JUL 15 1881

GEO. MUIRHEAD,
Commissioner.

A. L. CORY, M. D.,
Deputy Com'r.

OFFICE OF

Commissioner of Health,

Over Postoffice, Union Stock Yards,

Town of Lake,

Chicago, July 13 1881

T. J Turner M D
Sec National Bd Health

Dear Sir

we have had during the months of April, May and June an unusual amount of deaths from diseases of the Brain & nervous system in proportion to ~~other~~ deaths from other diseases talking with ~~one of~~ the supt, of one of the largest cemeteries here he remarked that he had noticed the same proportion in cases coming from Hyde Park and Chicago our nearest neighbors enclosed find a tabular statement of the amount

I have not received the bulletin for two weeks A L Cory M D

GEO. MUIRHEAD,
Commissioner.

A. L. CORY, M. D.,
Deputy Com'r.

OFFICE OF

Commissioner of Health,

Over Postoffice, Union Stock Yards,

Town of Lake,

Chicago, 188

	April	March	June	Under 5 years
Congestion of the Brain		3	3	5
Inflamation " "	1	3	4	6
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	4	2	6
Convulsions	6	2	1	9
Hydrocephalous		1		1
Injury of Spine	1			
~~Totals~~	9	13	10	
Death Rate of the Month	23	37	44	

No. 7606 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

7501 7698

Rock Island

Ill

Aug 13, 1881.

Danforth J.B.

Rel. to death rate of Davenport Moline & Rock Island Ill

Geh-L B. 11. p. 97. 25th Leaf

22

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 22 1881

Cross-

THE DEATH RATE.

The National Board of Health Bulletin makes the following report of the death rate in every 1,000 in cities of the United States:

New York	49.4	Portsmouth	46.1
Brooklyn	37.3	Indianapolis	27.3
Philadelphia	27.2	Richmond	6.2
Pittsburg	53.7	Evansville	26.3
Washington, D. C.	33.8	Chicago	48.0
Newark	30.5	Peoria	17.8
Providence	23.7	Aurora	6.8
Boston	18.7	Jacksonville	14.3
Lowell	21.1	Elgin	33.1
Richmond, Va.	50.4	Moline	7.4
Wheeling	34.1	Rock Island	65.3
Charleston	45.8	Lake	43.1
Atlanta	41.3	Quincy	22.8
Savannah	32.2	Milwaukee	21.9
Mobile	40 3	St. Paul	15.0
Selma	55.7	Minneapolis	33.4
New Orleans	34 2	East Saginaw	22.0
Little Rock	35.6	Flint	12.4
Nashville	27.6	Lansing	13.7
Memphis	59 0	Dubuque	21.2
Clarksville	28 4	Keokuk	35.8
Murfreesboro	40.8	Davenport	23.7
Trenton	37.2	St. Louis	31.5
Louisville	24.5	Omaha	23.9
Bowling Green	40.8	Lawrence	18.4
Cleveland	21.8	Salt Lake City	35.2
Dayton	23 8	Los Angeles	27.7

The death rate in foreign cities was as follows:

London	19.1	Vienna	35.2
Liverpool	25.0	Kingston, Canada	71.
Paris	26.5	Montreal	28.6
Havre	34.9	Havana	46.2
Lyons	27.4	Matamoras, Mexico	78.4
Geneva	12.5	Rio de Janeiro	29.0
Amsterdam	25.0	Leith, Scotland	26.2
Frankfort	20.6	Dundee	17.8
Hamburg	25.5	Glasgow	22.0
Brussels	20.0		

Matamoras in Mexico shows the greatest death rate of any foreign city, and Rome, Ga., the largest of any in the United States New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, and Chicago see nothing to boast of in the report. Cincinnati makes no report.

CK ISLANDER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

paper, Devoted to Labor and Business Interests.

OLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

ther Paper in the County, and is the Very Best Advertising Medium in the County.

ORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

land, Ill. Aug 13 1881.

[illegible] Jon for your kind letter
[illegible]en, and for putting me down
[illegible]er.

[illegible]en a dispatch from a
[illegible]rich worried me because
[illegible] the average for the year,
[illegible]how that could be possible
[illegible] really one place and
there ought not to be much difference
taking a year at a time. But
if a calculation is made and published
on a week, the percentage would vary
so much that the publication would
do more harm than good. A fair
average is what the public want
to know, and a calculation of percentages
for a day or a week gives a very
erroneous impression. Please
write me in regard to this, if you can
when time to do so.

Very Resply. W Danforth

K ISLANDER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

per, Devoted to Labor and Business Interests.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Has a Larger Circulation than any other Paper in the County, and is the Very Best Advertising Medium in the County.

J. B. DANFORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

Rock Island, Ill. Aug 13 1881.

Dear Sir.- I thank you for your kind letter and for the Bulletin, and for putting me down for future numbers.

I enclose you a clipping from a Davenport paper which worried me because I thought it might be the average for the year, and I could not see how that could be possible as the three towns are really one place and there ought not to be much difference taking a year at a time. But if a calculation is made and published on a week, the percentage would vary so much that to publication would do more harm than good. A fair average is what the public want to know, and a calculation of percentages for a day or a week gives a very erroneous impression. Please write me in regard to this, if you can when time to do so.

Very Resply. J B Danforth

No. 7698 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

7606 - 7501

Rock Island Ill.

Aug 27, 1881.

Danforth M.D.

Relative to death rate of Rock Island Ill.

Aeh - L.B. 11. p. 142

31

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
AUG 31 1881

THE ROCK ISLANDER

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

A Weekly Family Newspaper, Devoted to Labor and Business Interests.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Has a Larger Circulation than any other Paper in the County, and is the Very Best Advertising Medium in the County.

J. B. DANFORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

Rock Island, Ill. Aug 2) 1881.

My Dear Sir.- Your favor of 25th is rec'd.- but it does not reach the point I would like you to explain. The publication of weekly averages or percentage of deaths I know (as you say,) is based on what the deaths would be in a particular town annually on every 1000, provided the death rate ~~should~~ be the same every week in the year. But what I complain of is that such publications give no sort of idea of the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of the place. Here we have three little cities, all practically one. Well, some weeks there might be a dozen deaths in our place, as there was (somewhat as you say,) three of them being suicides or accidental drownings. That would show a larger percentage of deaths than our neighbor. And the week there might not be a single death within our limits, but might be a dozen in Moline or Davenport. Of course, the publication of such

tables as ~~to~~ ours ~~to~~ give very erroneous impressions as to the average death rate, or as to the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of these or any other towns. Unfriendly newspapers take your mortality rates, which are no real indication of the annual mortality, and publish them, to our disadvantage, when they find a week warranting it, and never publish them when favorable to us. You say the annual death rate per 1000 is so and so, but it is not. It is the weekly death rate for that week only, and is no indication of what it will be any other week. A week is too short a time to give the public a ~~any~~ correct idea of the mortality of any place. The average for the year would not be so misleading. Suppose you publish this note, and arrange your tables so that injustice can not be done to any place?

Very Respectfully
J B Danforth.

T. J. Turner U S A
Secy National Board of Health

No. 7795 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago, Ill.
Sept 7, 1881.

Pusheck D Chas A.

238 N. Clark St.

Rel to transportation of body of person who died from yellow fever in D.C. of Columbia — into U.S.

ack L.B. II p. 198

Secy -
10

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
SEP 10 1881

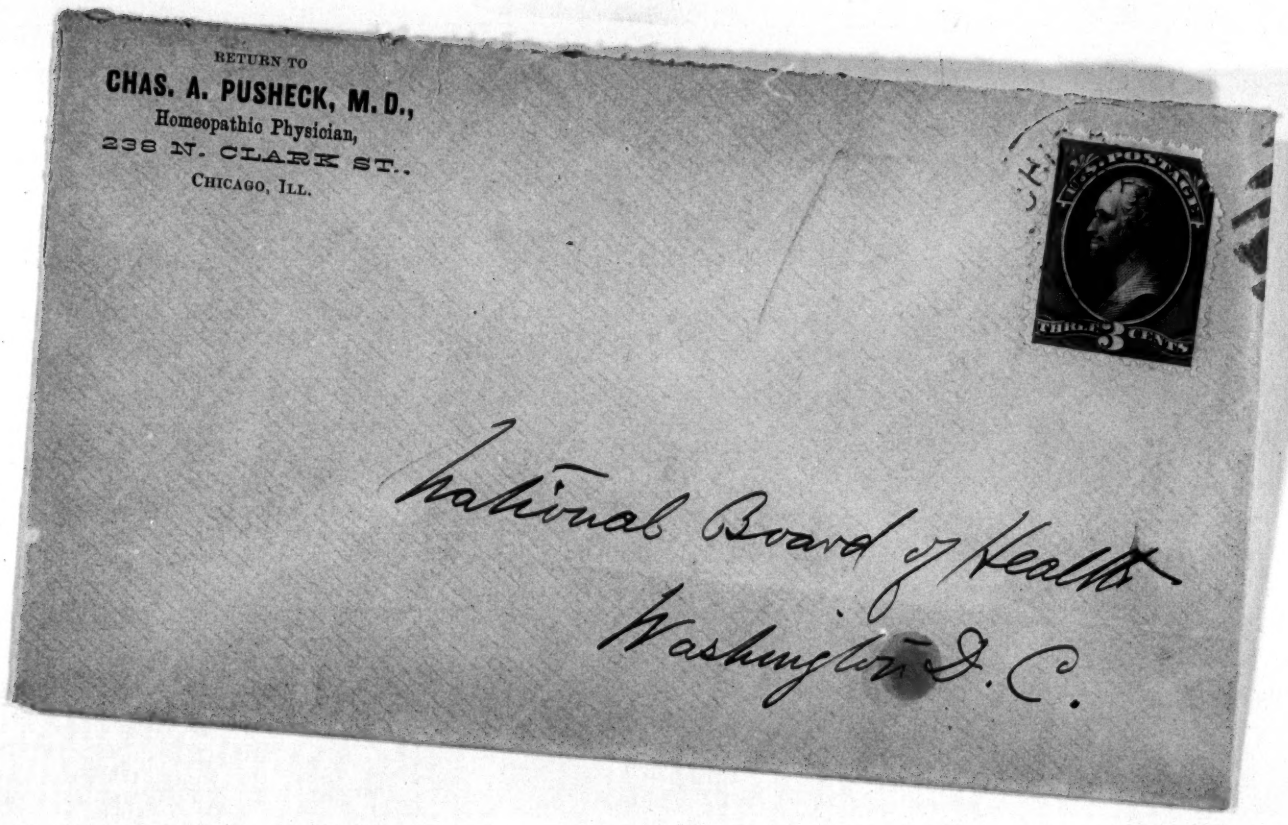
Chicago Sept 7, 88.

Dear Sir.

I would beg for information in regard to the transportation of bodies. I want to transport the body of a friend, who died in Savanilla U.S. of Columbia South A. last of yellow fever, to Boston Mass. Now I would like to know whether there are any laws national or international which will prevent the transportation.

I should think there could be no objections for carrying the body next week or a year thereafter.

Please also let me know whether the body must be reclaimed through the hands of the U.S. Consul or any other authority, and what the rules are for the packing, caring and conveying of such bodies Yours Chas A. Bushnell M.D.
238 N. Clark St. Chicago Ill


RETURN TO
CHAS. A. PUSHECK, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician,
238 N. CLARK ST.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
U.S. POSTAGE
THREE CENTS
National Board of Health
Washington D. C.

No. 8033 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

City Clerk's Office
Rock Island Ills
Oct 7th, 1881.

Koehler. Robert

Asks for statement of mortalities of cities lying on the Mississippi River from St Louis to St Paul.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

√ Secy - Ack. L.B. 11 p 369

11

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
OCT 11 1881

Henry Carse, Mayor. Robt. Koehler, Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,

Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 7th 1881

Hon. T. J. Turner, M. D.
Secretary National Board of Health
Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dear Sir:

By direction of the Mayor as well as our local Board of Health of this City, I would respectfully request of you the favor of supplying me with a published Statement of Mortalities of the Cities lying on the Mississippi River from St. Louis to St. Paul if convenient and thereby oblige very much

Your

obedient Servant
Robt Koehler.
City Clerk.

No. 8213 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Waldron, Ill.

Nov. 3, 1881.

Martin, W. W.

Has discovered the cause of milk sickness.

See

Ask. L B 11 p 523

7.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NOV -7 1881
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Waldron, Kankakee Co. Ills.
Nov. 3d 1881.

Hon. Sec. Of The Interior;

If you have not jurisdiction over the subject of this communication I will thank you to hand it to the proper officer.

I have been informed that the gov't has offered a reward to any one who should discover the cause of Milk-sick: I have, I think, discovered it; and am ready to communicate the results of my observations and experiments to the proper Department.

Yours Very Truly
Wm. W. Martin
Waldron Ills

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

8213

Misc. 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR P. & M. DIV.

RECEIVED NOV 5 1881

Sec. Art

November 3rd 1881.

Wm. H. Martin.

Waldron.

Kankakee Co. Ills.

Claims to have discovered the cause of Milk-sickness

November 5th 1881.

Respectfully referred to the National Board of Health. And the writer so informed.

R. Joseph

Acting Chief Clerk.

No. 8299 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield Ill.

Nov 14, 1881.

Rauch D Jno H.
Secy Ill St. B. H.

Forwards matter for the Bulletin relative to prevention of spread of fevers &c, & relative sanitation and safety of summer resort hotels.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Pub. in Bul. Dec. 10/81

Referred to Bul Board.

Acknowledgment in

✓ Letter Book No. 11 p 587 Nov 16, 1881.

" " No .....

" " No. .....

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

JOHN M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign, *Pres't.*
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary.*
JOHN MCLEAN, M. D., Du Quoin.
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.
W. A. HASKELL, M. D., Alton.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Springfield, November 14 1881

P. J. Turner, M. D., M. D. N.,
Secy Nat'l B'd of Health.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

My dear Doctor:

The enclosed matter explains itself. If any of it is worth publication in the Bulletin put it in – and the rest in the waste-basket.

The Smallpox circular has been entirely rewritten and seems to me tolerably complete. The spread of the disease throughout the North-west is occasioning much anxiety. It is very unfortunate the labors of the June conference resulted so fruitlessly through Pres't Garfield's death. The N. B. H. ought to have means and authority to act in the premises. What is the prospect of getting Arthur to act favorably on the recommendations?

I had a conference with Senator Logan last Sunday in Chicago. He remarked that he "knew little or nothing of the doings of the N B H – except that it had spent a great deal of money". Wouldn't it be well to send him a copy of the Bulletin regularly?

Hoping to see you in Savannah, I am yrs truly, John H. Rauch

Small-pox regulations in Illinois. Ital caps

The following regulations and circular letters have been issued by the State Board of Health of Illinois.

Gar 36 V

HOW TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SMALL-POX

Office of the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June, 1881.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Although there is no contagion more powerful or certain, experience has taught that the spread of small-pox may be absolutely prevented by a strict observance of the following

RULES.

1. On the first report of the existence of a case in a region, systematic vaccination or re-vaccination of every member of the exposed communities in such region should be at once resorted to.

2. Whenever it is known that any person is sick with small-pox or varioloid, isolation of the individual should be promptly and rigidly enforced. Every one in the house should be vaccinated or re-vaccinated, no matter how recently this may have been done, nor how mild the disease may appear. In towns or cities where there are small-pox hospitals, it is better that the patient should be removed to such at once. Where there is no such provision, the infected house should be strictly quarantined, and, if necessary, the police authority must be invoked to secure proper restrictions. An improvised hospital will be an absolute necessity if the case occurs in a crowded family or tenement-house, where proper isolation cannot be secured. In such case, a barn, outhouse or other building may be made sufficiently comfortable for the patient, at small expense; or, if the weather be mild enough, a tent may be used. A flag or placard, bearing the words "SMALL-POX," should be prominently displayed upon the house, and not removed until permission is given by the health authorities. *Isolation is a matter of the utmost importance.*

3. The room selected for the sick should be large, easily ventilated, and as far from the living- and sleeping-rooms of other members of the family as it is practicable to have it. All ornaments, carpets, drapery, and articles not absolutely needed in the room, should be removed. A free circulation

of air from without should be admitted, both by night and day—there is no better disinfectant than pure air. Care should, of course, be taken to keep the patient out of draughts.

4. All discharges from the nose and mouth of the patient should be received on rags and immediately burned, and the same precaution should be taken with the crusts as they fall off. Night-vessels should be kept supplied with a pint or two of a solution of carbolic acid—one gill of crude carbolic acid to half a gallon of water; or of chloride of zinc—an ounce and a half of the chloride to half a gallon of water. The discharges from the kidneys and bowels, received in these vessels, should be buried at least one hundred feet from any well or spring. All spoons, dishes, etc., used or taken from the sick-room, should be put in boiling water at once. Cleanliness in everything must be scrupulously enforced.

5. Not more than two persons—one of them a skillful, professional nurse, if possible—should be employed in the sick-room, and their intercourse with other members of the family and with the public must be as much restricted as possible. In the event that it becomes necessary for an attendant to go out of the house, a complete change of clothing should be made, using such as has not been exposed to infection; the hands, face and hair should be washed in water to each half gallon of which has been added a tablespoonful of spirits of thymol*, or two tablespoonsful of carbolic acid, or half a gill of a ten per cent. solution of permanganate of potassium. Following this, free exposure to the open air should be secured before approaching any one.

6. Physicians and other necessary visitors, before entering the sick-room, should put on an outer garment, closely buttoned up, and a handkerchief or wrap about the throat and neck. Such outer garment may be a linen duster or rubber overcoat; and this, together with the neck-wrap, should be taken off in the open air immediately after leaving the sick-room, and either be dipped in the disinfecting fluid hereafter described, or hung up out of doors until the next visit. Safety consists in exposing to the open air every article of clothing that has been in any way subject to the contagion. Whenever practicable the precautions above prescribed (*Rule* 5,) for an attendant leaving the sick-room, should be observed by the physician or visitor. Doctors and clergymen may convey contagion as readily as the laity under similar conditions; they should, therefore, take the same precautions.

7. No inmate of the house, during the continuance of the disease, should venture into any public conveyance, or assemblage, or crowded building, such as a church or school; nor, after its termination, until permission is given by the attending physician. Letters should not be sent from the patient, and all mail matter from the house should first be subjected to a dry heat of 250-260 deg. F. Domestic animals, dogs, cats, etc., should not be allowed to enter the room of the patient, or, better still, should be excluded from the house.

**Spirits of thymol*, for this purpose, may be made by adding one ounce of thymol to three ounces of alcohol, 85 per cent. This disinfectant is free from the disagreeable odor of carbolic acid, and is quite as efficient.

Dunbar 2

8. After recovery has taken place the patient should be bathed daily, for three or four days, in a weak disinfectant—the thymol water above described, or a solution of chloride of zinc (two drachms of the salt to half a gallon of water.) The head should be thoroughly shampooed during each bath, and the convalescent be then clothed in fresh, clean garments that have been in no way exposed to the infected air. Some time must elapse—ten to fourteen days according to the severity of the case—before the danger of communicating the disease is past, and patients should be kept in the house at least two weeks after the crusts have all disappeared.

9. In the event of death, the clothing in which the body is attired should be sprinkled with strong carbolic acid, and the body wrapped in a disinfectant cerecloth* and placed in an air-tight coffin, *which should remain in the sick-room until removed for burial.* No public funeral should be allowed either at the house or church, and no more persons should be permitted to go to the cemetery than are necessary to inter the corpse.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

10. After recovery or death all articles worn by, or that have come in contact with, the patient, together with the room and all its coutents, should be thoroughly disinfected by the burning of sulphur or the pouring of crude carbolic acid on chloride of lime. To do this, have all windows, fire-places flues, key-holes, doors and other openings securely closed by strips or sheets of paper pasted over them, Then place on the hearth or stove, or on bricks setin a wash-tub containing an inch or so of water, an iron vessel of live coals, upon which throw three or four pounds of sulphur; or place a number of plates of chloride of lime (say six feet apart,) in different parts of the room, and pour on them crude carbolic acid. All articles in the room, and others of every description that have been exposed to infection, and are too valuable to be burned, yet cannot be washed nor subjected to dry heat, must be spread out on chairs or racks—mattresses or spring beds set up so as to have both surfaces exposed; window-shades and curtains laid out at full length, and every effort made to secure thorough exposure to the sulphur or chlorine fumes. The room should then be kept tightly closed for twenty-four hours. After this fumigation—which it will do no harm to repeat—the floor and woodwork should be washed with hot water, the walls and ceiling whitewashed, or, if papered, the paper should be removed. The articles which have been subjected to fumigation should be exposed for several days to sunshine and fresh air. If the carpet has unavoidably been allowed to remain on the floor during the illness, it should not be removed until after the fumigation, but must then be taken up, beaten and shaken in the open air, and allowed to remain out of doors for a week or more. If not too valuable, it should be destroyed; but, whenever practicable, it should be removed from the room at the beginning of the illness. After the above treatment has been thoroughly enforced, the doors and windows of the room should be kept open as much as possible for a week or two. Where houses are to some extent isolated, judgment can be used in exposing articles out of doors. The entire contents of the house should be subjected to the greatest care, and when there is any doubt as to the safety of an article *it should be destroyed.* The privy should be thoroughly disinfected, during the entire illness, with copperas solution—prepared by dissolving about sixty pounds of copperas (suspended in a basket) in a barrel of water; three to five gallons of this solution, to which may be added a pint of crude carbolic acid, should be thrown into the vault every three or four days. Water closets should be disinfected by pouring a quart or so of this solution into the receiver after each use.

---

* This may be a sheet thoroughly soaked in the disinfecting fluid described in Rule II—only of double strength: that is, *eight* ounces sulphate of zinc and *four* ounces common salt to *one* gallon of water.

wrap.

8299

11. Such articles of clothing, bedding, etc., as can be washed, should first be treated by dipping in the following disinfecting fluid:

Sulphate of zinc	24 ounces	
Carbolic acid	4 "	or
Common salt	12 "	
Water	6 gallons.	

A pail or tub of this fluid should be kept in the sick-room, and into this all clothing, blankets, sheets, towels, etc., used about the patient or in the room, should be dropped immediately after use, aad before being removed from the room. They should then be immediately and thoroughly boiled. The ticking of beds and pillows used by the patient should be treated in the same manner; and the contents, if hair or feathers, should be thoroughly baked in an oven. If this cannot be done, they should be destroyed by fire, as should, in any event, all straw, husk, moss, or "excelsior" filling. The clothing of nurses should be thoroughly fumigated and cleansed before it is taken from the house, and, better still, burned, if circumstances will admit.

12. If, from neglect or delay in enforcing precautionary measures, the disease shows a tendency to become epidemic, the public and private schools should be closed, church services suspended, and public assemblages of people, as at shows; circuses, theatres, fairs, or other gatherings, should be prohibited.

Finally, the above precautions, if faithfully carried out, may be confidently relied upon to prevent the spread of the disease, and the intelligent confidence thus secured will prevent panic and the inhuman treatment of the afflicted, which so often arises from ignorance and unreasoning fear.

A copy of this circular should be left in every house where there is a case of small-pox; and the local health authorities are charged with a strict enforcement of the rules. In view of the prevalence of the disease at the present time, and the recognized difficulty of a positive diagnosis in every case, any reasonable doubt should be resolved in favor of wise precaution. It is by no means necessary that a case should present all the typical symptoms in order to initiate a malignant epidemic—even a mild case, with little or no eruption, may do this. Local health authorities cannot too strongly insist upon this point.

By order of the Board:

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D.,

Secretary.

[Third edition—revised, November, 1881. German and Scandinavian copies furnished on application to the Secretary.]

(1) Gal 37 V 3 1

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.
JOHN M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign, *Pres't.*
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary.*
JOHN McLEAN, M. D., Du Quoin.
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.
A. J. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.
W. A. HASKELL, M. D., Alton.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Springfield, November 11, 1881.

To the Secretary,

State Board of Health.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Copy

My dear Doctor:

At the last quarterly meeting of this Board the Secretary submitted a paper on the Dangers of Summer Resorts – prompted, in part, by his personal experience in August last at Beach Haven, N. J. when the Parry House was destroyed by fire. The rapidity of the combustion – the entire building being completely destroyed within an hour – the limited means of egress, and the time of occurrence of the fire, 3 a. m., rendered the escape of the inmates without loss of life little less than miraculous. The Parry House was in no essential respect different from the average hotel as found at many popular Summer resorts, the most cursory examination of which would reveal the same insufficient provision for exit and a like flimsy and combustible character of structure.

After discussion by the Board it was—

Ordered. That the Secretary be instructed to address a communication to the New Jersey State Board of Health, and to the Boards of Health of other States in which there are summer resorts, inviting attention to the subject; and respectfully recommending that, in case there are no adequate laws governing the construction of such buildings with reference to danger from fire, inspections should be made of these resorts, covering this point as well as the general sanitary conditions which obtain in and

4 2

about such places – this recommendation being based upon the belief that the publication of reports of such inspections would go far toward securing a correction of the evils disclosed.

This Board will be glad to cooperate with you in any manner indicated, to the extent of its ability, either in this or any other direction in the common labor of promoting the public safety.

Very respectfully,

John S. Rosenau M.D.,
Secretary.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

2

(2) 5 1

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

JOHN M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign, *Pres't.*
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary.*
JOHN McLEAN, M. D., En Quoin.
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL.D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.
A. L. CRAIG, M. D., Elgin.
W. A. HASKELL, M. D., Alton.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield, November 12, 1881.

(Addressed to Prest's or Gen'l Managers of R R's in Illinois)

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dear Sir:

Attention having been attracted to the fact that, in several instances during the past year, the only cases of smallpox in certain localities have been among railroad employés, the State Board of Health earnestly urges upon you the necessity for prompt vaccinatio - or revaccination, as the case may be, - of the entire personnel o your Road. Train officers and crews are especially liable to contract the disease, from their necessary exposure to contact with passengers; and during the present heavy immigration movement the danger of infection is greatly increased.

The cordial cöoperation in all measures looking to the protection of the public health and consequent avoidance of interruption to travel and traffic, which the Board has, whenever occasion required, found you ready to accord, prompts the belief that you will adopt this recommendation forthwith and push its efficient enforcement.

Copies of the accompanying Circular - "How to prevent the Spread of "Smallpox" - will be furnished you for distribution if desired.

By order of the Board: John H Rauch M.D.,
Secretary.

2

(3) 6 1

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

JOHN M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign, *Pres't.*
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary.*
JOHN MCLEAN, M. D., De Kalb.
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.
W. A. HASKELL, M. D., Alton.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield, November 14, 1881

Patterson, S.A. - 12-6

Pres't or Gen. Manager ..... R.R.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dear Sir:

At the last quarterly meeting of the Illinois State Board of Health the enclosed preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted. Since that time the increasing spread of small-pox has emphasized the necessity for the action therein indicated.

It is admitted that railroad authorities do, in their own interest, exert such effort as to them may seem necessary and practicable to prevent avoidable sickness and loss of life. The question remains: Can such effort be made more efficient and less onerous by concert of action - by a well-considered code of sanitary rules and regulations - by the assistance of State and local health authorities.

In the present emergency the answer must, undoubtedly, be in the affirmative. There is abundant proof of the agency of railway communication in spreading small-pox — first, by the transportation of infected passengers, mainly immigrant, and their baggage; and, second, through unprotected railway employés. With the first, of course, the companies cannot deal unassisted, but the second evil is largely, if not entirely, under their control.

As an illustration of other evils which it is sought to remedy, may be cited the long through runs of passenger coaches [illegible] change

From a sanitary standpoint, no car — whether immigrant, ordinary passenger, parlor or sleeping-coach — should be occupied continuously more than a given number of hours, depending upon the character of the car, its occupants and the season of the year. At the end of, say twelve hours in winter, a crowded immigrant car is often simply a hotbed for the rapid propagation and diffusion of any contagious or infectious disease which may exist among its inmates To a certain extent, differing mainly in degree, this is also true of the best-appointed first-class passenger car, parlor or sleeping-car.

While this is true, the difficulty of inducing the traveling public to accept the change indicated is fully recognized. And yet sanitary authorities are agreed as to its importance on the score of health. Whether short runs are more or less desireable, on economic grounds, is a question for the railway expert to answer.

It is believed that a study of the information you can furnish on these and kindred points may be productive of benefit both to the railways and to the public.

Very respectfully,

John S. Rauch M. D.,
Secretary.

Slug

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

8 3

Extract from the Minutes of the Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Illinois State Board of Health, September 29-30, 1881.

Drs. Clark, McLean and Bateman, the committee to which had been referred a paper by the Secretary on the subject of Railroad S[anitation], offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, It is believed that the health interests of the public may be promoted by the assistance of this Board in certain measures connected with the sanitary administration of the railway service in Illinois, to which end an interchange of ideas and information is necessary; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the managing authorities of the various railroad lines in this State for the purpose of ascertaining the details of existing methods and agencies employed by such lines (1,) in the conservation of the health and lives of passengers of different classes; (2,) in the prevention of the spread of contagious or infectious diseases; (3,) in the hygienic and sanitary supervision of employés; and (4,) in the care and policing of depots, offices, buildings and grounds — the information thus acquired to be made the basis of such action or recommendation by this Board as the facts may demonstrate to be necessary or advisable in the direction of cooperation with railroad authorities and the sanitary education of the traveling public.

HOW TO PREVENT

THE

SPREAD OF SMALL-POX.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Office of the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June, 1881.

Although there is no contagion more powerful or certain, experience has taught that the spread of small-pox may be absolutely prevented by a strict observance of the following

ed in Rule II.—
es common salt

RULES.

1. On the first report of the existence of a case in a region, systematic vaccination or re-vaccination of every member of the exposed communities in such region should be at once resorted to.

2. Whenever it is known that any person is sick with small-pox or varioloid, isolation of the individual should be promptly and rigidly enforced. Every one in the house should be vaccinated or re-vaccinated, no matter how recently this may have been done, nor how mild the disease may appear. In towns or cities where there are small-pox hospitals, it is better that the patient should be removed to such at once. Where there is no such provision, the infected house should be strictly quarantined, and, if necessary, the police authority must be invoked to secure proper restrictions. An improvised hospital will be an absolute necessity if the case occurs in a crowded family or tenement-house, where proper isolation cannot be secured. In such case, a barn, outhouse or other building may be made sufficiently comfortable for the patient, at small expense; or, if the weather be mild enough, a tent may be used. A flag or placard, bearing the words "SMALL-POX," should be prominently displayed upon the house, and not removed until permission is given by the health authorities. *Isolation is a matter of the utmost importance.*

3. The room selected for the sick should be large, easily ventilated, and as far from the living- and sleeping-rooms of other members of the family as it is practicable to have it. All ornaments, carpets, drapery, and articles not absolutely needed in the room, should be removed. A free circulation

of air from without should be admitted, both by night and day—there is no better disinfectant than pure air. Care should, of course, be taken to keep the patient out of draughts.

4. All discharges from the nose and mouth of the patient should be received on rags and immediately burned, and the same precaution should be taken with the crusts as they fall off. Night-vessels should be kept supplied with a pint or two of a solution of carbolic acid—one gill of crude carbolic acid to half a gallon of water; or of chloride of zinc—an ounce and a half of the chloride to half a gallon of water. The discharges from the kidneys and bowels, received in these vessels, should be buried at least one hundred feet from any well or spring. All spoons, dishes, etc., used or taken from the sick-room, should be put in boiling water at once. Cleanliness in everything must be scrupulously enforced.

5. Not more than two persons—one of them a skillful, professional nurse, if possible—should be employed in the sick-room, and their intercourse with other members of the family and with the public must be as much restricted as possible. In the event that it becomes necessary for an attendant to go out of the house, a complete change of clothing should be made, using such as has not been exposed to infection; the hands, face and hair should be washed in water to each half gallon of which has been added a tablespoonful of spirits of thymol*, or two tablespoonsful of carbolic acid, or half a gill of a ten per cent. solution of permanganate of potassium. Following this, free exposure to the open air should be secured before approaching any one.

6. Physicians and other necessary visitors, before entering the sick-room, should put on an outer garment, closely buttoned up, and a handkerchief or wrap about the throat and neck. Such outer garment may be a linen duster or rubber overcoat; and this, together with the neck-wrap, should be taken off in the open air immediately after leaving the sick-room, and either be dipped in the disinfecting fluid hereafter described, or hung up out of doors until the next visit. Safety consists in exposing to the open air every article of clothing that has been in any way subject to the contagion. Whenever practicable the precautions above prescribed (*Rule* 5,) for an attendant leaving the sick-room, should be observed by the physician or visitor. Doctors and clergymen may convey contagion as readily as the laity under similar conditions; they should, therefore, take the same precautions.

7. No inmate of the house, during the continuance of the disease, should venture into any public conveyance, or assemblage, or crowded building, such as a church or school; nor, after its termination, until permission is given by the attending physician. Letters should not be sent from the patient, and all mail matter from the house should first be subjected to a dry heat of 250-260 deg. F. Domestic animals, dogs, cats, etc., should not be allowed to enter the room of the patient, or, better still, should be excluded from the house.

Spirits of thymol, for this purpose, may be made by adding one ounce of thymol to three ounces of alcohol, 85 per cent. This disinfectant is free from the disagreeable odor of carbolic acid, and is quite as efficient.

8. After recovery has taken place the patient should be bathed daily, for three or four days, in a weak disinfectant—the thymol water above described, or a solution of chloride of zinc (two drachms of the salt to half a gallon of water.) The head should be thoroughly shampooed during each bath, and the convalescent be then clothed in fresh, clean garments that have been in no way exposed to the infected air. Some time must elapse—ten to fourteen days according to the severity of the case—before the danger of communicating the disease is past, and patients should be kept in the house at least two weeks after the crusts have all disappeared.

9, In the event of death, the clothing in which the body is attired should be sprinkled with strong carbolic acid, and the body wrapped in a disinfectant cerecloth* and placed in an air-tight coffin, *which should remain in the sick-room until removed for burial.* No public funeral should be allowed either at the house or church, and no more persons should be permitted to go to the cemetery than are necessary to inter the corpse.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

10. After recovery or death all articles worn by, or that have come in contact with, the patient, together with the room and all its coutents, should be thoroughly disinfected by the burning of sulphur or the pouring of crude carbolic acid on chloride of lime. To do this, have all windows, fire-places flues, key-holes, doors and other openings securely closed by strips or sheets of paper pasted over them, Then place on the hearth or stove, or on bricks setin a wash-tub containing an inch or so of water, an iron vessel of live coals, upon which throw three or four pounds of sulphur; or place a number of plates of chloride of lime (say six feet apart,) in different parts of the room, and pour on them crude carbolic acid. All articles in the room, and others of every description that have been exposed to infection, and are too valuable to be burned, yet cannot be washed nor subjected to dry heat, must be spread out on chairs or racks—mattresses or spring beds set up so as to have both surfaces exposed; window-shades and curtains laid out at full length, and every effort made to secure thorough exposure to the sulphur or chlorine fumes. The room should then be kept tightly closed for twenty-four hours. After this fumigation—which it will do no harm to repeat—the floor and woodwork should be washed with hot water, the walls and ceiling whitewashed, or, if papered, the paper should be removed. The articles whieh have been subjected to fumigation should be exposed for several days to sunshine and fresh air. If the carpet has unavoidably been allowed to remain on the floor during the illness, it should not be removed until after the fumigation, but must then be taken up, beaten and shaken in the open air, and allowed to remain out of doors for a week or more. If not too valuable, it should be destroyed; but, whenever practicable, it should be removed from the room at the beginning of the illness. After the above treatment has been thoroughly enforced, the doors and windows of the room should be kept open as much as possible for a week or two. Where houses are to some extent isolated, judgment can be used in exposing articles out of doors. The entire contents of the house should be subjected to the greatest care, and when there is any doubt as to the safety of an article *it should be destroyed.* The privy should be thoroughly disinfected, during the entire illness, with copperas solution—prepared by dissolving about sixty pounds of copperas (suspended in a basket) in a barrel of water; three to five gallons of this solution, to which may be added a pint of crude carbolic acid, should be thrown into the vault every three or four days. Water closets should be disinfected by pouring a quart or so of this solution into the receiver after each use.

---

* This may be a sheet thoroughly soaked in the disinfecting fluid described in Rule II—only of double strength: that is, *eight* ounces sulphate of zinc and *four* ounces common salt to *one* gallon of water.

11. Such articles of clothing, bedding, etc., as can be washed, should first be treated by dipping in the following disinfecting fluid:

Sulphate of zinc	24 ounces	
Carbolic acid	4 "	or
Common salt	12 "	
Water	6 gallons	

A pail or tub of this fluid should be kept in the sick-room, and into this all clothing, blankets, sheets, towels, etc., used about the patient or in the room, should be dropped immediately after use, aad before being removed from the room. They should then be immediately and thoroughly boiled. The ticking of beds and pillows used by the patient should be treated in the same manner; and the contents, if hair or feathers, should be thoroughly baked in an oven. If this cannot be done, they should be destroyed by fire, as should, in any event, all straw, husk, moss, or "excelsior" filling. The clothing of nurses should be thoroughly fumigated and cleansed before it is taken from the house, and, better still, burned, if circumstances will admit.

12. If, from neglect or delay in enforcing precautionary measures, the disease shows a tendency to become epidemic, the public and private schools should be closed, church services suspended, and public assemblages of people, as at shows, circuses, theatres, fairs, or other gatherings, should be prohibited.

Finally, the above precautions, if faithfully carried out, may be confidently relied upon to prevent the spread of the disease, and the intelligent confidence thus secured will prevent panic and the inhuman treatment of the afflicted, which so often arises from ignorance and unreasoning fear.

A copy of this circular should be left in every house where there is a case of small-pox; and the local health authorities are charged with a strict enforcement of the rules. In view of the prevalence of the disease at the present time, and the recognized difficulty of a positive diagnosis in every case, any reasonable doubt should be resolved in favor of wise precaution. It is by no means necessary that a case should present all the typical symptoms in order to initiate a malignant epidemic—even a mild case, with little or no eruption, may do this. Local health authorities cannot too strongly insist upon this point.

By order of the Board:

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D.,
Secretary.

[Third edition—revised, November, 1881. German and Scandinavian copies furnished on application to the Secretary.]

No. 8343 "State Reports."

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Elgin, Ills.

Nov 17, 1881.

Sylla Tyler Wm A.
City Clk

Wants report cards
Reports 2 new
cases small pox

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

RECEIVED
NOV 21 1881
CHIEF CLERK

Referred to V.H. — Bul —
Asst Surg. U.S.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 11 Nov 21, 1881.

" " No

" " No. Noted Nov 26/

POSTAL CARD.
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
U.S. POSTAGE
ONE CENT
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES
T. J. Turner Esq"
Secy Natl. Board of Health
Washington D.C.

TH. W/ 8343 Elgin Ills. Nov 17 1881,

Dear Sir.

Please send me a supply of Report cards as I am entirely out.

We have two new cases of Small Pox reported this week. The local Board are using all diligence to prevent its spreading

Very truly yours

Wm. V. Kelly
City Clerk

No. 9616 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Evanston Ill.

Dec 21, 1881.

Long John H.
Prof. of Chem.
Northwestern Uni.

Rel. to publication in Bulletin of short reports on Oxidizing Gases in the Atmosphere

Request complied with

Ex. Com — Jany 4/82

23/ Referred to Dr Cabell Dec 23/
To file Dec 27/81

Acknowledgment in

✓ Letter Book No 12 p 49 Dec 23, 1881.

" " No 12 p 162 Jany 7 1882

" " No. .....

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Ad - Lec - Ex Com

J.

7

8616

Northwestern University,

Evanston, Ill., 12 Month 21st Day, 1881.

Dr J. J. Turner, U.S.N.
Washington,

Dear Sir:— I have recently commenced an investigation for the Am. Med. Association on the subject of the oxidising gases in the atmosphere (ozone, peroxide of hydrogen, oxides of nitrogen), in reference to disease, and wish to know if you will publish short reports of observations from time to time. I have undertaken the work at the solicitation of Dr N.S. Davis of Chicago, and expect to carry it out in this manner. Observations will be taken twice daily at the following places:— Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, — Charleston S.C., New Orleans, St Paul, Chicago Denver, San Francisco and Pittsburgh. Most of

the observers are professors or advanced students in chemistry, and they have agreed to cooperate by sending reports of observations taken by means of Schönbein, Thallium Hydrate and Tinct. Guaiacum papers. In the same cities a number of physicians have agreed to keep a full record of the prevalent diseases and appearance of new ones. Whether observations are taken in all the cities named and by comparing the three classes of data something of interest may be learned. All the observers are to commence work on Jan. 1st next, and if you care to publish the observations in the Bulletin of the National Board of Health please let me know. The reports are sent to me every month and I should have to prefix their publication by a short resumé of the results of our microscopic work in the past, and suggestions as to work of the future.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

John H. Long.
Prof. of Chemistry.

No. 8785 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Rock Island
Ill
Janiy 10, 1882
Craig G. G. M.D.
Com^r of Health

Wants Bulletin

name on list

14/ Referred to V.H. ack

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 12 p 347 Jany 16, 1882

" " No

" " No.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

G. G. CRAIG, M. D.
Office and Residence:
N. W. Cor. Third Ave.
and 13th St.
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Rock Island, Ill. Jan. 10, 1882

Office of National Board of Health
Bulletin

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dear Sir,

Having been lately appointed commissioner of Health of this city I would like to regularly obtain the Bulletin, (from Jan. 1st 1882) I dont know whether my position would entitle me to the journal or not, I dont exactly know how it is supported, but please send it any-how and if necessary a bill for subscription.

Yours very respectfully
G. G. Craig

I send you a paper,

No. 8837 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield Ill
Jany ,1882

Rauch, John H.
Secy St B. H.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Circulars relative to
compulsory vaccination

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 28 1882

Noted Jan 28/82 Copy to printer

19 Referred to Bul- ack-

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 p. 302 July 19, 1882

" " No.

" " No.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—No. 50A.

OFFICIAL ORDER

Concerning the Vaccination of School-Children.

Revised and in force January 25, 1881.

ARCHIVES OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

SPRINGFIELD, DECEMBER 1, 1881.

At a special meeting of the State Board of Health, held in the City of Chicago, on Tuesday, November 22, 1881, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That by the authority vested in this Board, it is hereby Ordered, that on and after January 1, 1882, no pupil shall be admitted to any public school in this State without presenting satisfactory evidence of proper and successful vaccination.

OFFICIAL:

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., *Secretary.*

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH is charged with "the general supervision of the interests of the health and lives of the citizens of the State," and has "authority to make such rules and regulations * * * as it may deem necessary for the preservation or improvement of the public health; and it shall be the duty of all police officers, sheriffs, constables, *and all other officers and employees of the State* to enforce such rules and regulations" * * * [*Session Laws*, 1877. Act approved May 25, 1877.

In the discharge of this duty and in the exercise of this authority the above ORDER is issued, in the belief that it is entirely feasible to make small-pox of "as little effect as any extinct epidemic of the Middle Ages;" and that the first, and absolutely necessary, step to this end is to secure the general vaccination of children, so as to prevent the accumulation of unprotected people as these grow up.

During the past fifteen years, 1867 to 1881, both inclusive, out of an aggregate of **227,113** individual scholars attending the public schools of Chicago, there have occurred only **17** cases of small-pox and varioloid.* This immunity is the direct result of a requirement of the Health Department of that city, the enforcement of which was begun in 1867, and by which, evidence of successful vaccination is made a condition precedent to admission to any Chicago public school.

It is, probably, unnecessary to add anything to the testimony of these figures. They are in themselves an unanswerable argument for the value of vaccination. What has been done in Chicago may be done the more readily in smaller towns and villages, in proportion as these latter are less exposed to frequent importation of the disease or to large accessions of unprotected immigrants.

Small-pox is now wide-spread through all the Northern States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and is daily making its appearance at many

*For the facts which have caused this number to be increased from 15 to 17 since the previous edition, see caption "To Physicians," sec. iii, par. 5.

new points in our own State. To some extent this is due to the recent enormous immigration; but it is undoubtedly true that the neglect of vaccination among our own people has also much to do with the present alarming disposition to a spread of the disease. This emergency, therefore, seems to offer a favorable opportunity for inaugurating in the State at large a measure which has proved so signally successful in its chief city.

In making vaccination to this extent obligatory, however, the BOARD has duly considered not only the rights but the prejudices of the public on the subject, and the following suggestions and instructions are intended to secure its just rights and to remove existing grounds for honestly-entertained prejudices.

To Physicians.

I.—It is taken for granted that all vaccinations should be performed by competent medical men, or, if by a non-professional person of sufficient skill and experience, that the result shall be examined and certified by a legally-qualified physician. A valid opposition to vaccination—a so-called "prejudice"—undoubtedly has its source in the failures and untoward results following the unskillful, careless manipulations of amateurs inexperienced in qualities of virus, in traumatic complications, in conditions of the system forbidding the operation, and in the danger of transmitting or causing other diseases by unclean instruments, incautious scarification, etc., etc. The operation is apparently so simple in itself that almost every one feels qualified to perform it; and although there can be little or no objection, for example, to the mother vaccinating her child, under the supervision of the family physician, and with virus furnished or approved by him, yet when we find one medical man succeeding in 95 per cent. of his vaccinations, and, *cæteris paribus*, another in only 70 per cent., it must be admitted that there is an art even in what is popularly supposed to be so simple a matter as scratching the skin.

II.—An equally well-founded "prejudice" in the public mind has been caused by the use of long-humanized virus. Such virus is open to two objections: First, and most important, the deterioration in vigor caused by the transmission of virus through numerous human beings—hence, imperfect protection and relatively frequent cases of varioloid among those so vaccinated; and, second, the danger (real or supposed) of conveying other disease by such virus. Both these objections are fully met by the use of bovine virus from approved propagators.

III.—With the view of ultimately tabulating the results obtained, the *Scholar's Certificate of Vaccination* (Form 51, S. B. H.) has been so arranged as to secure certain data with little labor to the certifying physician. The following explanations will facilitate the making out of the *Certificate*, and, it is hoped, secure uniformity in the returns:

1. In *all* cases the blanks in entries 1, 2 and 3 are to be filled up. Where the Christian name is not distinctively masculine or feminine, indicate the sex by the small letter *m.* or *f.**

2. In cases of *primary vaccinations* fill up, also, entries 4, 6 and 7, and complete No. 5 by drawing the pen through the unnecessary word "bovine" or "humanized," as the case may be. In No. 7 ("Result") enter the word *Typical*, if the resulting scar is well-marked, characteristic, of normal size, and perfect in outline, depression and pitting; or *Modified*, if, while well-marked and characteristic, the scar is less than normal size and of irregular contour; or *Bad*, if the scar be less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, or simply a smooth, flat, shiny mark.

3. In cases of *previous vaccination:* If a girl under twelve or a boy under fourteen years of age, revaccination is not indispensable—*provided*, the scar be a "typical" one. Should there be any doubt on this point, it must be decided in favor of revaccination, in which case all the entries require to be filled up. If the evidence of successful vaccination within the years mentioned be satisfactory beyond a peradventure, then the entries, 4 5 and 7, will be omitted; but entries 6, 8 and 9 should be filled up. Girls over twelve, and boys over fourteen, must in every case be revaccinated, no matter how satis-

* It is not expected that a physician shall know, of his "own knowledge," the name of each child he vaccinates, nor the age, nor the exact date of "previous vaccination." These are all matters of minor importance which he may qualify in the *Certificate* by the phrase *so stated*, or any equivalent. He can, however, always know, of his "own knowledge," *when* he vaccinated a given child; with what kind of virus; *when* he made the necessary examination; and what *result* he finds. So, too, in a case of "previous vaccination," it will rarely happen that the certifying physician will be the one who performed the original vaccination, or, if so, that he knows, of his "own knowledge," the exact date of the operation. For such information he must, as a rule, rely upon the statement of the parent, guardian or child; and, as suggested, may qualify his entry with the words *so stated*. What he can know in every instance, of his "own knowledge"—and this is the vital point of the whole matter—is what evidence the child presents *on its own person* of being properly and securely protected against small-pox. To this he can always certify, of his "own knowledge," and without any qualification.

factory the scar may be, unless the evidence is conclusive that a successful primary vaccination has been effected subsequent to those ages and within the past five years.

4. If the vaccination be a failure, the child will be furnished a *Certificate* duly filled out as to entries 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and the word *Failure* written in No. 7 In such a case, the operation must be repeated at intervals of a fortnight, until successful, or until at least five essays have been made—except in instances where the physician has good reason for believing that the failure is due to such insusceptibility as, in itself, amounts to protection. A "Failure" *Certificate* must be given for each unsuccessful attempt.

5. If more than one in five primary vaccinations are failures, the physician should suspect the quality of his virus, and obtain a supply from a new source. It should be. and with most physicians it undoubtedly is, unnecessary to urge the importance of examination at a proper interval after the operation. Such examinations should be always made, because, among other reasons, without it the vaccinator deprives himself of the only proof of the value of the virus employed, and his vaccinees may thence be reposing in a false—possibly a fatally false—security. Unfortunately, all members of the profession are not so careful as they should be on this point. Since this ORDER was first issued, two children of a prominent citizen of Chicago have died of small-pox as a direct result of neglecting such an obvious precaution. These were school-children, and, in obedience to the usual requirements, had been vaccinated. *Certificates were furnished at the time of the operation.* After they were attacked it was ascertained that the operation had not been successful—no trace but the so-called "certificate" remaining to show that it had ever been performed; and inquiry elicited the fact that the physician had never seen the children after the vaccination until called upon to attend them in their fatal attacks of small-pox.*

IV.—Legally-qualified physicians may obtain the *Scholar's Certificate* blanks from teachers, school directors or other officers of public instruction; from county clerks; or, by mail, direct from the Secretary's office, at Springfield.

* These cases have led Health Commissioner DEWOLF, of that city, to order a thorough re-inspection of all school children in Chicago, and the adoption of the *Certificate* prepared by this BOARD, the proper use of which would make such an occurence impossible.

To School Authorities.

I.—The execution of this order is necessarily devolved upon the various officers of public instruction—county superintendents, school directors, trustees and teachers—each and all of whom are hereby authorized and directed to aid in its enforcement in their respective capacities. In all cases, however, the assistance and co-operation of the local health authorities should be invited.

Much of the success of this effort to protect the children from a loathsome pestilence, will depend upon the wisdom, firmness and intelligent action of the school authorities. Timely notification and instruction will save much unnecessary friction; and exact information will soon dispel ignorant opposition. It only needs that the public be rightly informed to secure ready co-operation. All inquiries will be promptly answered from this Office, and every available facility afforded for meeting emergencies. It is not desired, except as a last resort to arbitrarily enforce this measure; at the same time it should be clearly understood that it will be enforced.

II.—County superintendents are respectfully referred to the accompanying circular of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, issued in his official capacity as adviser; and whose advice and instruction it is made, by law, the duty of county superintendents to "faithfully carry out."—(See *Illinois School Law*, sec. 20—in force July 1, 1879.) It is suggested that the county superintendent, as the "official adviser of the school officers and teachers of his county," explain to the directors and teachers the scope of the Order, and advise as to the methods of its enforcement.

III.—Teachers—who ought, in all cases, to be vaccinated or revaccinated at the present time—should familiarize themselves with the form of the *Scholar's Certificate;* see that it is properly filled out when presented; make a record of its data on the blank return (Form 52, S. B. H.,) and forward said return, in its accompanying envelope, to the Secretary's office, in Springfield, as herein directed.

In the examination of the *Certificate*—

1.—Special attention must be paid to the entries in "4. Date of Vaccination"; "6. Date of Examination; and "8. Previously Vaccinated."

Any *certificate* relating to a *recent* vaccination—that is, one performed within the past twelve months—must show the date of such vaccination, and the date of examination; and an interval of not less than *ten days* must be shown between the two dates.

Any *certificate* relating to a *previous* vaccination only—that is, one performed prior to January 1, 1881—must state the year of such vaccination, and the date of examination; which examination must have been made since December 1, 1881.

Any *certificate* not conforming to one or the other of these requirements is imperfect, and must be returned to the certifying physician for completion. This is essential in order to be assured that the child has been *recently examined*, and that

the record concerning its vaccination is matter of knowledge and not of presumption or opinion. In this connection see what is said above "To Physicians," sec. iii, par. 5.

2.—A *certificate* of recent vaccination issued by a legally-qualified physician, and in which the result has been a failure (see explanation numbered 4, "To Physicians," *supra*,) shall be received as a substantial compliance with the ORDER, *entitling the child to admission pending the result of the repeated operation.* Watchfulness on the part of the teacher will often be necessary to secure the required repetition, and authority is hereby given to exclude the child, if satisfactory evidence be not adduced within a reasonable time (say two weeks) that the operation has been repeated.

3.—*Certificates* of successful vaccination, after the data have been entered on Form 52, will be returned to the children, and shall be valid, as entitling to admission, until otherwise ordered.

4.—"Failure" *Certificates* will be taken up on presentation, and forwarded with the returns.

IV.—Returns for the current school-year (ending June 30, 1882,) will be made on the first day of February, prox., for the month of January, and must account for every child whose name appears on the School Schedule for the latter month. A supplemental return will be made at the close of the last term of the school year, to include all scholars admitted on and after February 1, 1882. Thereafter, returns will be made at the end of the first month of the first term of each school year, and supplemental returns at the close of each term. All returns should be made through the County Superintendent, unless that officer directs to the contrary.

V.—Another edition of 500,000 *Certificates*, making 800,000 in all, has been printed; and these are furnished as before to the County Superintendents, for distribution on the basis of the total number of school-children enrolled in each county. Supplies in excess of this apportionment will be furnished on application.

VI.—Unavoidable delays having occurred in the promulgation of this ORDER a reasonable extension of the period first fixed will be allowed,—not, however, to exceed the 25th inst., by which date every scholar must have presented "satisfactory evidence of proper and successful vaccination."

VII.—It is not intended, nor is it necessary, in the enforcement of this measure, that a single child should be debarred from regular school attendance; but it is earnestly hoped to thus secure, to the rising generation at least, the benefits of an agency against small-pox, concerning which "it has been shown to diminish the epidemic influence; it has been shown to preserve the good looks of the people; it has been shown that it tends to make small-pox a mild disease, compared with the same disease in the unprotected; it confers an almost absolute security against death from small-pox; and, lastly, it has been shown to exercise a protective influence over the health of the community generally."—*Aitken.*

JANUARY 2, 1882.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DECEMBER 1, 1881.

To County Superintendents of Schools, School Boards and Teachers:

The State Board of Health, for the purpose of restricting the spread of the small-pox and of depriving the disease of its most serious effects, has, in the exercise of authority given by the act creating the Board, passed the Order recited above, relative to the vaccination of the pupils of the public schools; and county superintendents are asked by the Board to assist in distributing to the districts the circulars and blanks sent them; school boards are instructed to enforce the order in the schools in their charge, and teachers to inspect certificates of vaccination presented by their pupils, to make a record of them for their own use, and a return of the same to the Secretary of the Board in this city, in the way and at the times indicated.

I need not say that the Board has in view, in making this Order, an end, whose accomplishment is of great concern to the whole community. Neither need I say to you, who have so often known of schools discontinued for several weeks, or broken up for a term by the presence of small-pox in the vicinity, that the purpose of the Board has an intimate connection with the welfare of our schools.

I bespeak, therefore, for the Board your cordial and faithful co-operation in carrying out its plans according to the instructions given.

JAMES P. SLADE,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—No. 53.

OFFICIAL ORDER

Concerning the Prevention of Small-Pox.

Revised and in force January 1, 1882.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January, 1882.

I. In view of the imminent danger of Small-Pox becoming still more widely spread, as the weather grows colder, it is the duty of those charged by law with the care of the public health—

First, and most importantly, to secure such a condition of every individual, child and adult, as will make him or her safe even if exposed to the contagion. *This can be certainly, readily, and inexpensively done by enforcing proper vaccination or revaccination*, as the case may be.

Secondly, to be vigilant against the introduction of the disease from without—as, for example, by a watchful supervision of hotels, lodging-houses and other resorts of travelers, and especial scrutiny of immigrants and new settlers. Although this is of incidental importance if the first injunction be obeyed, cases may occur where a non-intercourse quarantine might be justifiably enforced—as where a notoriously infected locality is lax in its protective measures, or allows its small-pox patients to wander off to other places. If such a locality deliberately ships its patients away (and such instances have not been wanting,) all concerned in the shipment—as well the transportation agency (whether railroad company, master or owner of steamboat, stage, hack or private conveyance) as the local authorities—*are criminally guilty, and should be prosecuted under the statute.*

Finally, it is the duty of all health authorities to be prompt and vigorous in enforcing such well-advised measures in the care of those who may, unfortunately, become afflicted (and of their families and households) as will prevent any spread of the disease. Under no circumstances must such cases be allowed to go at large, or be sent away to escape the cost and care of their proper treatment. They must at once be rigidly isolated, if necessary at the expense of the town, city or county; or, if transferred, by arrangement, to a neighboring small-pox hospital, the transfer must be effected in such a manner as to avoid the risk of spreading the contagion in transit.

II. In furtherance of these ends the appended *Rules and Regulations* of this BOARD—originally promulgated in March, 1881—are again published, *with the knowledge that wherever they have been thoroughly carried out, small-pox has either been averted where it threatened, or readily controlled where it had already appeared.* A sanitary necessity now exists, and the BOARD is compelled, in the interest of the public health, to use the power conferred upon it by law to meet such necessity.

This order is issued in conformity with the statute which charges the STATE BOARD with authority in all matters pertaining to quarantine, and with the duty of making all necessary rules and regulations for the preservation or improvement of the public health; and such rules and regulations have, therefore, the weight and authority of law. By the same statute their enforcement is made binding upon all health authorities in the State. Such authorities embrace—

1. Regularly constituted *Boards of Health* of incorporated cities, towns and villages.

2. *Supervisors, assessors* and *town clerks* of townships; and

3. *County commissioners* of counties in which there are no township organizations.

The officers designated in the second and third classes constitute, *ex officio*, the Boards of Health, for their respective territories, in the absence of any other provision therefor.*

---

* In this connection attention is again called to the following *Order* of the STATE BOARD, made at its regular meeting, September 30, 1881:

Under the authority conferred upon the State Board of Health, by section 2 of the State Board of Health Act, it is ordered that, on and after January 1, 1882, the first cases of small-pox occurring in any county, township, town or city in this State, as also the prevalence and progress of *any* epidemic, shall be promptly reported to the Board by the local health authorities; it being borne in mind that in counties where township organizations exist, the township board is the Board of Health, and in counties not under township organization, the county commissioners act in like capacity.

Reports of first cases must be made immediately upon discovery; and of the progress of the disease from time to time—at least weekly. Forward all reports to the *Secretary, State Board of Health, Springfield Illinois.*

All and singular of these are hereby charged with the enforcement of this ORDER and its appended rules. *Small-pox can be either totally excluded from any given community, or confined to the first cases, by so doing.* If it spread beyond the first cases, it is because of criminal neglect of these precautions, *for which neglect those who are responsible should be held accountable by their constituents.**

All needed power and authority for the enforcement of these rules are provided by the law, and should be unhesitatingly employed whenever necessary. Police officers, sheriffs, constables, and all other officers and employees of the State are specifically enjoined by the statute to aid in the enforcement of such rules and regulations.

III. In this enforcement, if a question should arise as between private rights or interests and the interests of the health of the community, the public interests must be held paramount. Therefore, to the question, which is often asked of this BOARD, as to the *right* of recompense for losses incurred by the destruction of infected clothing or other effects, a negative answer must be returned. No individual has the right to preserve contagion or infection about his premises whereby the public health may be endangered. If the destruction of the infected material be necessary in order to destroy the contagion or infection, the loss must be borne by the owner; it cannot be recovered from the community.

As to the policy and expediency of reimbursing such losses, that is a question for the consideration of the proper authorities—town, city or county; and cases might arise in which relief would properly be afforded—as, for example, where such destruction would entail great hardship upon an indigent person.

Should the property of an innocent owner become infected through the preservation of known infected material—which it was the duty of the health authorities to cause to be destroyed—the value of such property, if destroyed to protect the public health, may be recovered under the constitutional provision that private property shall not be taken for public use or benefit without just compensation. This, however, applies only to the property of persons who are not in any wise responsible for the contagion, and who have taken reasonable precautions to prevent or avoid it.

IV. It is competent for local boards of health, as above defined, to incur expense for the vaccination of those who are unable to pay for the same; and they may, also, make such other expenditures, as in the

*This assertion may be qualified in its application to large cities or other distributing points for newly-arriving immigrants. But even in such, with a proper system of rail and river inspection and vaccination of the unprotected, small-pox may always be held in control.

exercise of a sound discretion, may seem prudent and necessary either to effect a cure or to prevent the spread of any epidemic contagious or infectious disease. Expenses so incurred should be paid out of the general fund of the municipal body (town, city or county) incurring the same.

Concert of action between neighboring towns or communities, whose sanitary interests are often identical, is strongly enjoined upon the health authorities. Friction, clashing of authority and unnecessary expense may thus be avoided. Where there is no medical man upon a board of health, the advice and cöoperation of the county medical officer should be secured; or, if this be impracticable, a competent and legally-qualified physician should be employed. If a district or locality become seriously infected, better work will be secured, with less danger of the contagion being spread, if such district or locality be put in charge of one medical officer, instead of allowing several physicians to visit individual patients or families. Such officer should be selected with an eye not only to his medical skill and experience, but also to his knowledge and ability as a sanitary executive.

Local boards and authorities are strongly advised against the policy of concealment. Small-pox cannot be suppressed by denying its existence. It *will* out, more certainly than murder. Official reticence in this is not only useless to protect commercial interests and reputation, but is in the highest degree mischievous, in that it begets false confidence, which may lead the innocent and unwary into such danger as an honest announcement of the facts would have warned them to avoid. Insist upon prompt publicity in every instance.

The following rules are believed to cover every important detail, and are part and parcel of this Order, to be strictly enforced in appropriate cases. A copy should be left in every house where there is a case of small-pox, and their republication in the local papers, or otherwise, is recommended. By this means a more ready obedience and intelligent cöoperation will be secured, of the first importance in the present emergency.

No disease can be so surely prevented or controlled as Small-Pox. Its existence in a community argues carelessness or ignorance. The latter may be pardoned in immigrant laborers and peasants; *either is inexcusable in any American citizen.*

By order of the Board:

JOHN H. RAUCH, M.D.,
Secretary.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the Prevention of the Spread of Small-Pox.

1. *Vaccination.*—Systematic vaccination or re-vaccination must be at once resorted to—*vaccination* of all not previously protected, and *revaccination* in all cases where the operation has not been successfully performed within the past year. The experience of the past few months has shown such an unusual susceptibility, both to the small-pox poison and to the vaccine virus, that it is not prudent to rely on an old vaccination, no matter how typical the scar may be. The inconvenience of vaccination is trifling compared with an attack of small-pox. If it doesn't "take" one may be assured of his safety if exposed—*provided*, the operation has been properly performed. If it does "take" it is conclusive evidence that the individual was in a condition to have contracted small-pox if exposed.

Vaccination should in all cases be performed by a legally-qualified physician; and the use of bovine virus obviates certain popular objections. It is recommended that a certificate be given to each person vaccinated, and the STATE BOARD will, on certain conditions, furnish blanks for this purpose on application. It is further recommended to managers, directors, superintendents, and others employing or having control of numbers of persons—as railroads, commercial and manufacturing establishments, private schools, colleges, universities, penal and reformatory institutions, asylums, public offices, steamboats, etc.,—that they make vaccination obligatory upon all such persons.

The STATE BOARD has the legal right to order compulsory vaccination, but the expediency of such a step by the BOARD at the present time, is questionable, and it is hoped may be rendered unnecessary by the prompt action of each community for itself. Local boards and health authorities have the same right, and their orders may be enforced under penalty; or persons refusing to be vaccinated may be quarantined and otherwise treated as small-pox patients or "suspects," until the period of danger has passed. Where such persons are known to have been exposed to the contagion—as by visiting or living in close proximity to infected houses—they must, in all cases, be secluded for observation during the usual period of incubation.

2. *Isolation and Quarantine.*—Whenever it is known that any person is sick with small-pox or varioloid, isolation of the individual must be promptly and rigidly enforced. Every one in the house must be vaccinated or re-vaccinated, no matter how recently this may have been done, nor how mild the disease may appear. In view of the prevalence of the disease at the present time, and the recognized difficulty of a positive diagnosis in every case, any reasonable doubt should be resolved in favor of wise precaution. It is by no means necessary that a case should present all the typical symptoms in order to initiate a malignant epidemic—even a mild case, with little or no eruption, may do this. Local health authorities cannot too strongly insist upon this important point.

In towns or cities where there are small-pox hospitals, it is better that the patient should be removed to such at once. Where there is no such provision, the infected house should be strictly quarantined, and, if necessary, the police authority must be invoked to secure proper restrictions. An improvised hospital will be an absolute necessity if the case occurs in a crowded family or a tenement-house, where proper isolation cannot be secured. In such case, a barn, outhouse or other building can usually be made sufficiently comfortable for the patient, at small expense; or, if the weather be mild enough, a tent may be used. A yellow flag or placard, bearing the words "SMALL-POX HERE!" should be prominently displayed upon the house, and not removed until permission is given by the health authorities. *Isolation and non-intercourse are matters of the utmost importance.* (See page 2, concerning the transfer of patients from one locality to another.)

3. *The Sick-Room.*—The room selected for the sick should be large, easily ventilated, and as far from the living and sleeping-rooms of other members of the family as it is practicable to have it. All ornaments, carpets, drapery, and articles not absolutely needed in the room should be removed. A free circulation of air from without should be admitted, both by night and day—there is no better disinfectant than pure air. Place the bed as near as possible in the middle of the room; but care should, of course, be taken to keep the patient out of draughts.

If the room connects with others which must be occupied, lock all but one door for entrance and exit, and fasten to the door-frame—top, bottom and sides—sheets of cheap cotton cloth, which must be kept wet with *thymol water*, (see page 8,) or chloride of zinc so ution—two drachms of chloride zinc to a half gallon of water. Over the door to be used, the sheet must not be tacked at the bottom nor along the full length of the lock-side of the frame, but about five feet may be left free to be pushed aside; this sheet, however, must be long enough to allow ten or twelve inches to lie in folds on the floor, and must, also, be kept wet with the disinfectant.

4. *Precautions in the Sick-Room.*—All discharges from the nose and mouth of the patient should be received on rags and immediately burned, and the same precaution should be taken with the crusts as they fall off. Night-vessels should be kept supplied with a quart or so of the *Copperas Disinfectant* (see page 8) into which all discharges should be received. All spoons, dishes, etc., used or taken from the sick-room, should be put in boiling water at once.

A pail or tub of the *Zinc Disinfectant* (see page 8) should be kept in the sick-room, and into this all clothing, blankets, sheets, towels, etc., used about the patient or in the room, sh uld be dropped immediately after use, and before being removed from the room. They should then be well boiled as soon as practicable.

5. *Attendants.*—Not more than two persons—one of them a skillful. professional nurse, if possible—should be employed in the sick-room, and their intercourse with other members of the family and with the public must be as much restricted as possible. All attendants should be re-vaccinated before taking charge of a small-pox patient.

In the event that it becomes necessary for an attendant to go away from the house, a complete change of clothing must be made, using such as has not been exposed to infection; the hands, face and hair should be washed in thymol water, or chloride of zinc solution. Following this, free exposure to the open air should be secured before approaching any one.

6. *Physicians and Visitors.*—Physicians and other necessary visitors, before entering the sick-room, should put on an outer garment, closely buttoned up, and a handkerchief or wrap about the throat and neck. Such outer garment may be a linen duster or rubber overcoat; and this, together with the neck-wrap, should be taken off in the open air immediately after leaving the sick-room, and either be dipped in the *Zinc Disinfectant*, or hung up in an out-of-the-way place exposed to the air, until the next visit. Safety consists in exposing to the open air every article of clothing that has been in any way subjected to the contagion.

Whenever practicable the precautions above prescribed (*Rule 5*) for an attendant leaving the sick-room, should be observed by the physician or visitor. Doctors and clergymen may convey contagion as readily as the laity under similar conditions; they should, therefore, take the same precautions. This advice applies also to re-vaccination at the beginning of an outbreak. Several instances of physicians, and one or two of clergymen, falling victims to the disease, have already come to the attention of the BOARD during the past few months It should be remembered that, whereas the average period of incubation for small-pox is about twelve days, vaccination acts in from six to eight. By vaccination, therefore, one may guard against the result of an exposure, even for some days after.

Physicians and clergymen may do much toward securing an intelligent compliance with these rules, both by precept and example, and their assistance should be invited in all cases.

7. *Miscellaneous.*—No inmate of the house, during the continuance of the disease, should venture into any public conveyance, or assemblage, or crowded building, such as a church or school; nor, after its termination, until permission is given by the attending physician. Letters must not be sent from the patient, and all mail matter from the house should first be subjected to a dry heat of 250–260 deg. F.* Domestic animals, dogs cats, etc., should not be allowed to enter the room of the patient, or, better still, should be excluded from the house. The privy

* By a recent order of Acting P. M. G.Hatton, mail matter declared to be liable to contagion may be excluded from the mails, quarantined until the prohibition is removed, and then forwarded only after proper disinfection under the direction of the medical authorities.

should be thoroughly disinfected, during the entire illness, with the *Copperas Disinfectant*, three to five gallons of which should be thrown into the vault every three or four days. Water-closets should be disinfected by pouring a quart or so of this disinfectant into the receiver after each use.

8. *Care after Recovery.*—After recovery has taken place, the patient should be bathed daily, for three or four days, in a weak disinfectant—the thymol water or a solution of chloride of zinc (two drachms of the salt to a half gallon of water.) The head should be thoroughly shampooed during each bath, and the convalescent be then clothed in fresh, clean garments that have been in no way exposed to the infected air. Patients should be kept in the house at least two weeks after the crusts have all disappeared.

9. *Death and Funerals.*—In the event of death, the clothing in which the body is attired should be sprinkled with thymol water, the body wrapped in a disinfectant cerecloth (a sheet thoroughly soaked in the *Zinc Disinfectant, double strength,*) and placed in an air-tight coffin, *which is to remain in the sick-room until removed for burial.* No public funeral must be allowed either at the house or church, and no more persons should be permitted to go to the cemetery than are necessary to inter the corpse.

The local authorities must take charge of burials, and superintend the preparation of the bodies.

10. *Disinfection and after Treatment of Premises.*—After recovery or death all articles worn by, or that have come in contact with the patient, together with the room and all its contents should be thoroughly disinfected by burning sulphur. To do this, have all windows, fireplaces, flues, key-holes, doors and other openings securely closed by strips or sheets of paper pasted over them. Then place on the hearth or stove, or on bricks set in a wash-tub containing an inch or so of water, an iron vessel of live coals, upon which throw three or four pounds of sulphur. All articles in the room, and others of every description that have been exposed to infection, which cannot be washed or subjected to dry heat, and are yet too valuable to be burned, must be spread out on chairs or racks; mattresses or spring beds set up so as to have both surfaces exposed; window-shades and curtains laid out at full length, and every effort made to secure thorough exposure to the sulphur fumes. The room should then be kept tightly closed for twenty-four hours. After this fumigation—which it will do no harm to repeat—the floor and wood-work should be washed with soap and hot water, the walls and ceiling whitewashed, or, if papered, the paper should be removed. The articles which have been subjected to fumigation should be exposed for several days to sunshine and fresh air. If the carpet has unavoidably been allowed to remain on the floor during the illness, it should not be removed until after the fumigation; but must then be taken up, beaten and shaken in the open air, and allowed to remain out of doors for a week or more. If not too valuable, it should be destroyed; but, whenever practicable it should be removed from the room at the beginning of the illness. After the above treatment has been thoroughly enforced, the doors and windows of the room should be kept open as much as possible for a week or two. Where houses are isolated articles may be exposed out of doors. The entire contents of the house should be subjected to the greatest care, and when there is any doubt as to the safety of an article *it should be destroyed.*

All this work must be done—both the disinfection and the destruction of property—under the direct supervision of the local authorities.

11 *Treatment of Clothing, Bedding, etc.*—Such articles of clothing, bedding, etc., as can be washed, should first be treated by dipping in the *Zinc Disinfectant*; they should then be immediately and thoroughly boiled.

The ticking of beds and pillows used by the patient should be treated in the same manner, and the contents, if hair or feathers, should be thoroughly baked in an oven. If this cannot be done, they should be destroyed by fire, as should, in any event, all straw, husk, moss, or "excelsior" filling. The clothing of nurses should be thoroughly fumigated and cleansed before it is taken from the house, or, better still, burned, if feasible.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that the disease has already been conveyed between widely-distant points, during this epidemic, through the medium of rags and paper-stock. In the present emergency authorities will do well to quarantine shipments of these articles unless accompanied by a certificate of their disinfection under competent supervision. In any event, it is incumbent upon owners of establishments in which such articles are handled to insist upon the vaccination or re-vaccinnation of all persons engaged in the work.

8839

12. *Finally*, if, from neglect or delay in enforcing precautionary measures, the disease shows a tendency to become epidemic, the public and private schools must be closed, church services suspended and public assemblages of people, as at shows, circuses, theatres, fairs, or other gatherings, be prohibited. Neighboring communities are justified in declaring and maintaining a non-intercourse quarantine against any place in which, by neglecting the enforcement of this ORDER, smallpox is allowed to assume epidemic proportions.

Best Disinfectants

Sunlight, fresh air, soap and water, thorough cleanliness—for general use.

For special purposes the following are the most efficient, the simplest and the cheapest:

I.—Copperas Disinfectant.

Sulphate of iron (copperas).....one and one-half pounds.
Water.....one gallon.

A convenient way to prepare this is to suspend a basket containing about sixty pounds of copperas in a barrel of water. The solution should be frequently and liberally used in cellars, privies, water-closets, gutters, sewers, cesspools, yards, stables, etc.

II.—Sulphur Disinfectant.

Roll sulphur (brimstone).....two pounds.

To a room ten feet square, and in the same proportion for larger rooms. See *Rule* 10 for mode of use.

III.—Zinc Disinfectant.

Sulphate of Zinc (white vitriol).....one and one-half pounds.
Common salt.....three-quarters of a pound.
Water.....six gallons.

For application and modes of use see *Rules* 4, 6, 9, and 11.

IV.—Thymol Water.

Made by adding one tablespoonful *Spirits of Thymol* to half a gallon of water. *Spirits of Thymol* is composed of—

Thymol.....one ounce.
Alcohol, 85%.....three ounces.

May be used for all the disinfectant purposes of carbolic acid; it is quite as efficient and has an agreeable odor. See *Rules* 3, 5 and 9, for application and uses. Where thymol is not available, chloride of zinc solution may be used—half an ounce of chloride of zinc to one gallon of water.

THIS ORDER SHOULD BE PRESERVED FOR REFERENCE.

SCHOLAR'S CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.-No. 51.

1. Scholar's Name: .....

2. Age: Y'rs. ..... | Mo's. .....

3. Residence: .....

4. Date of Vaccination: ..... 188..

5. Virus: { Bovine. / Humanized. }

6. Date of Examination: ..... 188..

7. Result: .....

8. Previously Vaccinated: { In the year 18..... }

9. Result: .....

I Hereby Certify that the foregoing statements are true, of my own knowledge, and that the child named has been vaccinated, with the result above set forth.

The certifying Physician should read Circular No. 50, S. B. H., for full information concerning this Certificate.

....., M. D.

No. 8877 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Rock Island
Ill
Jany 20, 1882

Craig G. G.
Comr of Health

States he does not wish to interfere with Dr Galt, correspondent of N. B. H., but would like to have the Bulletin

Send Bul-
On list.
✓

23 Referred to Aeh- V.H.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 " Jany 21, 1882.

" " No 379

" " No.

G. G. CRAIG, M. D.
Office and Residence:
N. W. Cor. Third Ave.
and 13th St.
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Rock Island, Ill. Jan. 20, 1882

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

J. J. Turner M. D.
Secretary of the National Board of Health.

Dear Sir:

Your communication of the 16th ult. duly received. When I applied for the Bulletin I did not know but that my position entitled me to it, and if not I could get it by paying for it. I did not think for a moment of interfering in any way with Dr Galt, who is now perhaps and always has been my most intimate and confidential friend, I have therefore not mentioned the matter to him. The duty I would willingly do, and perhaps if the Bulletin would be sent him on account of past services and because of his interest in sanitary matters it would be satisfactory to him, otherwise I must decline to become your correspondent,

Thanking you for your confidence I remain

Very respectfully yours,

G. G. Craig
Commissioner of Health,

No. 9029 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield, Ill.

, 1882.

Reilly F. W.

Circular rel. to distribution of virus by N. B. H.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Ref'd to D. Cabell Feb 9/82
no 136

Noted Feb 12/82

2/ Referred to Bul-

Acknowledgment in file

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

FEB 2

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dear Tom:

For the Bulletin

Jan 30/82

Yrs as usual

Rx

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Members of the Board:
JOHN M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign, *Pres't.*
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary.*
JOHN McLEAN, M. D. DuQuoin.
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.
W. A. HASKELL, M. D., Alton.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

[Extract from the Minutes of the regular Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Board of Health, held in the City of Springfield, on the 19th day of January, A. D., 1882.]

Offered by the Secretary:

WHEREAS, Quarantine measures for the prevention of the introduction of epidemic contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries into the United States are matters of National concern, affecting not only the seaboard and Gulf States (where, necessarily, such measures must be enforced,) but also and equally those of the interior—as evidenced most recently by the wide diffusion of imported small-pox: Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That, in the judgment of this Board, such quarantine measures should be under the direct control of the National government; the necessary rules and regulations formulated by a National organization; and their execution intrusted to National officers.

RESOLVED, That the Senators and Representatives from this State be, and they hereby are, respectfully and earnestly requested to use their influence toward securing the necessary legislation to this end.

Adopted.

Offered by Dr. John McLean:

RESOLVED, That the Illinois State Board of Health warmly approves the proposition of the Hon. D. C. Smith, M. C., to provide, under National authority, a supply of pure vaccine virus—that being, in the judgment of this Board, the most efficient means of securing to the people safety in vaccination; and that the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the author of House Bill, No. 2231, "For the Distribution of pure Vaccine Virus to the People," with an expression of the earnest hope of the Board that said bill may speedily become law.

Adopted.

(Signed) John M Gregory *LL. D.,*
President.

Official:

(Signed) John H. Rauch *M. D.,*
Secretary.

To the Hon .....

Washington, D. C.

No. 9037 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield Ill

Feby ,1882.

Reilly F.W.

Forwards copy of official order of Ill State Bd H. 50-b rel. to vaccination

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

RECEIVED FEB 13 1882 D.C.H.

3 Referred to C. C. Lack.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188.

" " No

" " No.

SCHOLAR'S CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.-No. 51.

1. NAME OF PUPIL: ..... 2. AGE: ..... yrs. ..... mos.

3. RESIDENCE: .....

4. DATE OF VACCINATION: ..... 188 5. VIRUS: { Bovine. / Humanized.

6. DATE OF EXAMINATION: ..... 188 7. RESULT: .....

8. PREVIOUSLY VACCINATED: in the year 18..... 9. RESULT: .....

10. PROTECTED BY { Small Pox. / Varioloid. EVIDENCE: .....

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

I Hereby Certify that the foregoing statements are true, of my own knowledge, as to entries numbered *....., and that the child named has been vaccinated with the result above set forth; also that in any vaccination of this person which I have made, the virus has been fresh and reliable.

..... M. D.

Residence, ...

Directions to Physician

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—No. 50B.

OFFICIAL ORDER

Concerning the Vaccination of School-Children.

Revised and in force March 1, 1882.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

SPRINGFIELD, FEBRUARY 1, 1882.

At a special meeting of the State Board of Health, held in the City of Chicago, November 22, 1881, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That, by the authority vested in this Board, it is hereby Ordered, that on and after January 1, 1882, no pupil shall be admitted to any public school in this State without presenting satisfactory evidence of proper and successful vaccination.

OFFICIAL:

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., *Secretary.*

Unavoidable delays having occurred in the promulgation of the above Order, the period first fixed (January 1, 1882), was provisionally extended by the Secretary to January 25, 1882.

At the annual meeting of the BOARD, held in Springfield, January 19, this extension was ratified by the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the action of the Secretary in extending the period for the enforcement of the Vaccination Order of the BOARD, from January 1 to January 25, is approved, and he is hereby authorized to still further extend the period in such cases as, in his judgment, may be deemed necessary.

C.C. 7 4037 3 RECEIVED 1882 ILL. STATE BD. OF HEALTH.

The necessity for a further extension being apparent, it is, therefore, hereby,

Ordered, That in counties where small-pox now exists the time is extended to February 15, prox.

In counties as yet free from small-pox the time is extended to March 1, prox.

In counties now free from the disease, but in which small-pox may hereafter make its appearance, the Order shall be enforced within fifteen (15) days from the date of the first case,

Returns of Certificates Form 52, S. B. H., may be made at any time prior to March 3, prox.

[*Official Order No.* 55.]

INSTRUCTIONS

AS TO

"Satisfactory Evidence of Proper and Successful Vaccination."

The object of this measure is to make sure that children in attendance at the public schools are properly protected against small-pox, to the end that their health and lives may be preserved and interruption of schools by the disease may be avoided.

Evidence of this protection will be most readily and usefully afforded by means of the *Certificate* (Form 51), prepared and furnished by the STATE BOARD. Such certificate, filled out in accordance with the following instructions, will be received as the "satisfactory evidence" required by the Order:

1. Every public scholar under the approximate ages of twelve years if a girl, or fourteen years if a boy—see next paragraph—must present to her or his teacher, on or before the dates specified in Order No. 55*, a certificate signed by a legally-qualified physician, stating (1) *Name;* (2) *Age;* (3) *Residence;* (4) *Date of Vaccination*—as near as may be; (6) *Date of Examination*, accurately; and (7) *Result*, as shown on the child's person.

The *date of examination* and the *result*, as shown on the person of the child, are matters which the physician must testify to of "his own knowledge". All else may be qualified in accordance with the facts—as to information or belief.

2. Children over the approximate ages above given—that is, who have passed through the developmental changes occurring about those ages, and which changes are known to frequently impair the protective power of vaccination performed prior thereto—must present certificates showing that they have been vaccinated, or revaccinated, as the case may be, subsequent to those ages. In case, however, a given child has passed the years mentioned and such changes have not yet taken place, *re*-vaccination is not indispensable, provided the evidence of a successful primary vaccination is conclurive. The physician is the sole judge in each case, and his certificate must convey the necessary information to the teacher.

3. A certificate from a legally-qualified physician that a given child is protected by a previous case of small-pox or varioloid; or that it would be dangerous at the present time to vaccinate a given child; or that such insusceptibility has been demonstrated as, in itself, amounts to protection—shall be accepted by school authorities in lieu of the "satisfactory evidence" required by this Order.

4. All vaccinations should be performed by competent medical men; or, if by a non-professional person of sufficient skill and experience, the *result must be examined and certified to by a legally-qualified physician.* Such authority only is competent to pronounce upon the sufficiency of vaccinal protection, or upon the

---

*See page 1.

danger or inadvisability of performing the operation at a given time, or in certain conditions of the system.

5. In case of failure in a *primary* vaccination, the attempt should be repeated often enough (at intervals of a fortnight) to demonstrate the insusceptibility of the child. Five repetitions are not too many, and it not unfrequently happens that the seventh, eighth or ninth attempt is successful. Where less than five repetitions are advised by the physician, he must assume the responsibility of asserting the proper protection of the child. His endorsement of the certificate to that effect shall be received by the school authorities as entitling the child to school attendance.

6. If more than one in five primary vaccinations are failures, the physician should suspect the quality of his virus, and obtain a supply from a new source. With most physicians it undoubtedly is unnecessary to urge the importance of examination at a proper interval after the operation. Such examination should be always made, because, among other reasons, without it the vaccinator deprives himself of the only proof of the value of the virus employed, and his vaccinees may thence be reposing in a false security, which may prove disastrous.

7. To facilitate the tabulation of Returns. and their subsequent examination in the Secretary's office, the use of the following terms, to describe the result, is desired: *Typical*, if the resulting scar is well-marked, characteristic, of normal size, and perfect in outline, depression and pitting; or *Modified*, if, while well-marked and characteristic, the scar is less than normal size and of irregular contour; or *Bad*, if the scar be less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, or simply a smooth, flat, shiny mark.

The physician should always insist upon revaccination where the scar is "Bad" as thus defined.

8. Legally-qualified physicians may obtain the *Scholar's Certificate* blanks from teachers, school directors or other officers of public instruction; from county clerks; or, by mail, direct from the Secretary's office, at Springfield.

To School Authorities.

I.—The execution of this order is necessarily devolved upon the various officers of public instruction—county superintendents, school directors, trustees and teachers—each and all of whom are hereby authorized and directed to aid in its enforcement in their respective capacities. In all cases, however, the assistance and co-operation of the local health authorities should be invited.

Much of the success of this effort to protect the children from a loathsome pestilence, will depend upon the wisdom, firmness and intelligent action of the school authorities. Timely notification and instruction will save much unnecessary friction; and exact information will soon dispel ignorant and bigoted opposition. It only needs that the public be rightly informed to secure ready co-operation. All inquiries will be promptly answered from this Office, and every available facility afforded for meeting emergencies. It is not desired, except as a last resort, to arbitrarily enforce this measure; at the same time it should be clearly understood that it will be enforced.

II. County Superintendents are respectfully requested to secure a prompt distribution of the copies of the Orders, Certificates, Returns, etc., forwarded to them; to explain to directors and teachers the scope of the Order, and to advise as to the methods of its enforcement. It is especially desired that they communicate fully and promptly to the Secretary's office, any difficulties encountered, and suggestions which their individual knowledge of local conditions and circumstances may warrant.

III. School Directors are the immediate source of authority for the action of teachers under this Order. In addition to the resolution concerning the duty of School Boards already quoted, the Attorney-General says that the law which directs all officers and employes of the State to enforce the rules and regulations of the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, unquestionably includes school directors. He adds. "In enforcing the orders of the BOARD OF HEALTH. of course the law will protect them [the school directors] in using any necessary means to carry out the orders, even to the extent,

should it become necessary, of excluding from the schools those who refuse to comply." Instructions to this effect should, therefore, be given to teachers by their Directors.

Provision should be made by School Boards for the gratuitous vaccination of the children of those unable to pay for the same. Local boards of health have the right to do this at the expense of town, county or city funds. Where there are no regularly organized boards of health the county commissioners act in that capacity, or the supervisors, assessors and town clerks of townships. These officers have all the power, authority and responsibility of a board of health, and will generally be found quite willing to assist in this method of protecting the public health.

IV. Teachers—who should, in all cases, be vaccinated or revaccinated at the present time—should familiarize themselves with the form of the *Scholar's Certificate;* see that it is properly filled out when presented; make a record of its data for their own use; fill up the blank return (Form 52, S. B. H.) and forward said return, in its accompanying envelope, to the Secretary's office, in Springfield, as herein directed.

In the examination of the *Certificate*—

1.—Special attention must be paid to the entries in "4. Date of Vaccination;" "6. Date of Examination;" and "8. Previously Vaccinated."

Any *certificate* relating to a *recent* vaccination—that is, one performed within the past twelve months—must show the date of such vaccination and the date of examination; and an interval of not less than *ten days* must be shown between the two dates.

Any *certificate* relating to a *previous* vaccination only—that is, one performed prior to January 1, 1881—must state the year of such vaccination, and the date of examination; which examination must have been made since December 1, 1881.

Any such *certificate* not conforming to one or the other of these requirements is imperfect, and must be returned to the certifying physician for completion. This is essential in order to be assured that the child has been *recently examined*, and that the record concerning its vaccination is matter of knowledge and not of presumption or opinion.

2.—A *certificate* of recent vaccination issued by a legally-qualified physician, and in which the result has been a failure shall be received as a substantial compliance with the Order, *entitling the child to admission pending the result of the repeated operation.* Similarly a *certificate* of a legally-qualified physician setting forth that the bearer is protected by reason of a previous attack of small-pox or varioloid; or that it would be dangerous to vaccinate the bearer at the present time, shall be valid as entitling such child to admission to school.

3.—*Certificates* of successful vaccination, or re-vaccination; or of protection by previous attack of small-pox or varioloid; or that it is dangerous to vaccinate; will, after the data have been entered on Form 52, be returned to the children, and shall be valid, as entitling to admission, until otherwise ordered.

Certificates in which the result is entered "failure," will be taken up on presentation and forwarded with the Returns.

4. Returns for the current school-year (ending June 30, 1882,) will be made prior to March 3, prox., for the months of January and February, and must account for every child whose name appears on the School Schedule for these months.* A supplemental return will be made at the close of the last term of the school year, to include all scholars admitted on and after February 1, 1882; as well as to complete the record of data *omitted from the first returns.* Thereafter, returns will be made at the end of the first month of the first term of each school year, and supplemental returns at the close of each term. All returns should be made through the County Superintendent, unless that officer directs to the contrary.

*This shall not apply to schools where the Order has been complied with and Returns already forwarded for the month of January.

No. 9114 "State Agents"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield (1)
Ill.
Feby, 1882.

Reilly F.W.

Sends copy of certificate of vaccination in use by St. Bds of H.

Encl to Printer for Bulletin
Feb 14/82

9/ Referred to Ach - Buf -

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 p. 592 Feby 7 11, 1882.

" " No

" " No.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

RECEIVED FEB - 3 1882 OFFICE OF HEALTH.

C. J. Alexander

Certificate of Vaccination of Illinois State Board of Health

3/cm 5c. Brev. Intl. Cap

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

The following form of ~~Subjoined is the personal~~ certificate of vaccination is furnished by the Illinois State Board of Health. A recent order of the Board requires all persons in attendance at State universities, colleges and schools, and all inmates of asylums, alms-houses, jails and kindred institutions, to be provided with evidence of their proper protection against small-pox. The certificate has been prepared to meet this requirement, and, in addition, is being largely used by railroad companies, ~~and~~ manufacturers and others employing large numbers of persons.

MEMORANDA OF PERSONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION

Illinois State Board of Health.—No. 56.

1. ..... Ill.,
2. ..... 1882.
3. { Male, 4. { ....yrs. ....mos. } AGE: 5. { Protected by A. B. C. D.
6. ..... M.D.

Certifying Physician.

1—Insert name of place. 2—Date. 3—Strike out superfluous word "male" or "female." 4—State number of years and months. 5—Indicate "reason" assigned by checking the proper initial (if this be "C," write under the letter the figure showing the number of "unsuccessful attempts." 6—If the examinations are all made by one physician, he need sign only two stubs in each block.

If the persons examined are all in one town the name of the town need be given only twice in each block.

If they are students, or others, at a private school or academy, or at a college or university; or inmates of a public institution; or employes of a corporation, manufactory, etc., the designation of such educational establishment, public institution, corporation, manufactory, etc., should be stated on at least two stubs of each block. ☞ The CERTIFICATES are furnished only on condition that these stubs, properly filled out, be returned to the *Secretary, State Board of Health, Springfield, Ill.* Physicians who desire to retain a set of the stubs may obtain duplicate blocks by addressing the *Secretary.*☜

PERSONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.—No. 56.

(1) ....., ILL., (2) .....1882.

I hereby certify, That I have this day examined.....

aged (as stated): (3) .....years, ...months; and pronounce (4) him / her in my judgment, properly protected against SMALL-POX by reason of (5)

(A) Successful *recent* primary vaccination.
(B) Successful *recent re*-vaccination.
(C) ....unsuccessful *recent* attempts at vaccination which demonstrate insusceptibility.
(D) Previous attack of small-pox or varioloid.

(6) .....M. D.

1—Name of city, town or village. 2—Date. 3—Age in years and months. 4—Strike out superfluous pronoun. 5—Check the initial, "A", "B", "C" or "D", which indicates the "reason." If it be "C", insert number of attempts. ☞ At the present time (winter of 1881-2) no person over the age of puberty should be considered "properly protected" who does not come within one of these four definitions,—using the word "recent" to imply that the operation has been performed since January 1, 1881. ☜ 6—Signature of certifying physician, *who should in all cases be a legally-qualified practitioner.*

No. 9421 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

~~9~~ 5735

Peoria

Ill

Feb 27, 1882

Niglas Dr J. N.

Hamilton Dr

Has turned over report cards to Dr Hamilton and asks to have Bulletin continued to him (Niglas) as before.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAR 3 1882

3 Referred to

Acknowledgment in dch

~~Letter~~ Book No. 12 Mch 3, 188 .

" " No 844

" " No.

POSTAL CARD.
WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER
ONE CENT
M. D.
Surg. U. S. P. H. & M. H. S.
Washington
D. C.

Dear Sir 9421 Peoria Febr 27. 1882

At the expiration of my term as Health Officer in the City of Peoria, I desire all blanks for weekly returns to my Successor Dr Hamilton, with the Pharmacy Law to fill and when to transmit the Card.

I will be much obliged if you will send me your weekly reports in order to keep a full file

Respectfully Yours John N Nicholas
U.S. Exam Surg for Pension

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 2 1882
PEORIA ILL.

No. 9547 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago

Ill.

Mar 9, 1882

Cory D. A. L.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mailed sometime ago copy of ordinances — not yet acknowledged

Rel. to Cir. on Anael Fox (Febry 10)

Gives another vaccine farm address for Bulletin. "Chicago Vaccine Stables Dixon Bros.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAR 11 1882

Noted Mch. 11/82

II

Referred to V.H. Bul - Ack -

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 p. 79, Mch 14, 1882

" " No

" " No.

over

ref'd to Ordinance does not appear to have been received.

Found

8 D C.

GEO. MUIRHEAD,
Supervisor and

A. L. CORY, M. D.,
Deputy and Acting Commissioner.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

VACCINE VIRUS, (BOVINE.)
PROPAGATED AT
Chicago Vaccine Stables,
S. E. Corner Wabash Ave. and 39th Street.
DIXON BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.

DIRECTIONS FOR VACCINATING.

Dip the point about to be used in **COLD WATER**, then lay it aside in order that the Virus coating may become well dissolved. In the interim, the operator may scarify, like this, with a dry Ivory Point, turning up the scarf skin, or outer layer only; then rub both sides of the wet point over the scarification until the virus is all off. Leave the resulting lymph on the parts. **Keep cool and dry.** Never carry in an inside pocket.

NAL BOARD
CEIVED
ALTH,
R 11 1882
M
LTH.

OVER POST OF

9th 1882

To National Board Health

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dear Sir

over two weeks since I mailed you a copy of the ordinances of the Town of Lake. including the Health ordinances no receipt has been received,

In regard to your circular letter of Feb 10th would reply that the record of previous vaccination of the persons who have contracted small pox in Lake has not been kept only since Feb 1st 1882

I would suggest that you place in the list in Bulletin

GEO. MU[illegible]
Super[illegible]

. L. CORY, M. D.,
Deputy and Acting Commissioner.

NAL BOARD
EIVED
AR 11 1882
ALTH.

COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH,

OVER POST OFFICE, UNION STOCK YARDS.

TOWN OF LAKE.

Chicago, March 9th 1882

T J Turner MD
Sec National Bd Health

Dear Sir

over two weeks since I mailed you a copy of the ordinances of the Town of Lake including the Health ordinances no receipt has been received,

In regard to your circular letter of Feb 15th would reply that the record of previous vaccination of the persons who have contracted small pox in Lake has not been kept only since Feb 1st 1882

I would suggest that you place in the list in Bulletin

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

9547

of those who furnish reliable
vaccine virus the firm whose
card I enclose. It gives us
better satisfaction than any
other we have used and has
been adopted by the Chicago
Health Dept and by us

Respt
A L Leary M D
Dep Com Health

No. 9558 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield

Ill

, 188 .

Ranch Jno H.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Circ No. 60 - Vaccination of school children

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAR 13 1882

13 File

Referred to Bkl-

Acknowledgment in .....

Letter Book No. ..... , 188 .

" " *No* .....

" " *No.* .....

1

9558

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 13 1882
OF HEALTH.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—No. 60.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR

Concerning the Vaccination of School-Children.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MARCH, 1882.

At the annual meeting of the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, held in Chicago, March 2–3, 1882, (adjourned from Springfield, January 19,) the subject of the Vaccination of Public School-Children being under consideration; the Secretary called attention to the suggestion in his informal report (previously submitted,) as to the propriety of the BOARD considering whether any modification of the School-Vaccination Order was necessary or expedient, and if so, in what respect. He stated that while the Order had been very generally complied with, and the results obtained had fully justified the wisdom and timeliness of this action of the BOARD, there were certain facts and conditions which seemed worthy of attention.

These are briefly as follows:

1. The winter has been an unusually open one, and in many portions of the State the country roads have been, and still are, almost impassable, while the high water in many localities adds to the difficulty. All this causes much labor and expense, both to vaccinating physicians and to parents, which will be avoided as the roads dry up and the weather becomes settled.

2. The unusual demand for virus has made it impossible to procure a supply in many localities.

3. There is among many a bias for vaccinating in April, May or June,—a preference which may very properly be deferred to. From the climatic conditions of this State the months named are certainly more favorable than the winter and early spring. There is then less risk of complications from sudden changes of temperature and other causes.

4. The measure has been a very radical and sweeping one. Some time must be allowed for education in such cases. Prejudices and opposition,—which, of course, the BOARD may, and which it would be its duty in an emergency to, disregard,—will largely disappear if time be granted for reflection, discussion and information.

5. The immediate sanitary necessity which dictated the enactment of the Order in November last does not now exist. The disease is declining in the State at large.

In view of all these considerations, the question presents itself: Will it not be wise and profitable to suspend the enforcement of penalties for non-compliance until such time as the vast mass of data now being accumulated can be digested, an accurate view of the results already obtained be had, and the best course determined upon to make the Order permanent and fully operative with the least friction and hardship.

At the conclusion of the Secretary's remarks, the BOARD—

Ordered, That the Secretary be authorized to take such steps as, in his judgment, may be necessary to secure the completion of the work of a full protection of the school children of the State against smallpox; which disease still exists to some extent, and is liable again to become prevalent so long as the enormous immigration continues, and while any considerable number of persons remain unprotected in any community.

In pursuance of the above authorization it is desired to learn from school authorities,—County Superintendents, School Directors and Teachers,—their views as to the most feasible plan by which to secure a completion of the work. Suggestions as to extension of time, with reasons therefor; details of difficulties encountered; and any other information, based upon experience, will be cordially received.

It should be understood that it is the fixed intention of the STATE BOARD to extend this absolutely necessary measure of protection against a loathsome disease to every scholar in attendance at the public schools of this State,—not simply to meet this emergency but to be prepared against the possibility of a future epidemic.

In Chicago, for the past fourteen years, one of the first questions asked of an applicant for admission to school is: *Where is your vaccination certificate?* Until this is produced, the child can not enter the school as a pupil. Result: During the present epidemic it is stated that there have been *six thousand* cases of small-pox and varioloid in that city. This is in the proportion of one case to every one hundred inhabitants. In the same ratio the number of cases among the school children would be between **five hundred-and-fifty** and **six hundred.** The actual number of cases has been just **seven.** And, notwithstanding the existence of such a wide-spread epidemic, not a single school has been closed, nor a child (except the seven mentioned) been deprived of school facilities in that city.

What has been done in Chicago can be done in the State at large; and it is the purpose and duty of the STATE BOARD to spare no effort to this end.

Now that there is a lull in the present epidemic, the work may be proceeded with more deliberately and with more thoroughness. But it will not do to defer action too long. It is a poor time to vaccinate in the face of an epidemic. Doctors are then too busy; vaccine is scarce and high-priced; and, more importantly than all else, the results of vaccination are generally much more severe, and complications more frequent, during the prevalence of small-pox. To defer vaccination until small-pox appears is about as wise as to wait until a conflagration is raging before organizing the fire department and providing the water-supply. And it should not be forgotten that this conflagration is only smouldering in many localities. The disease may yet spring up into epidemic proportions in many parts of the State before it is entirely suppressed. It is tolerably sure to do so wherever there are many unprotected individuals. Already, since the adjournment of the BOARD, there have been reported more new infected points in three days than in the three weeks previous. These new infection-centres are confined to the

southern portion of the State, and to counties where the enforcement of the Vaccination Order by the school authorities has been the most delayed or neglected. As a result, in at least two townships, the schools have been broken up,—a disaster which would have been avoided had the Order been complied with.

For the present, however, and until the promulgation of further orders, the exclusion of children not yet vaccinated need not be insisted upon, **except in localities where small-pox now exists,** or where it may hereafter occur. In such localities the provisions of the Vaccination Order (S. B. H. No. 50B,) must be rigidly enforced.

No child not properly protected against small-pox, as such protection is defined in said Order, must be allowed to attend a public school in any place where there is small-pox. It is the duty of the local health authorities, as well as of the school directors, to exclude all such unprotected children.

As previously stated, there is no necessity for closing a school in the presence of small-pox if this measure be faithfully enforced.

By authority of the Board:

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., *Secretary.*

Note.—County Superintendents are respectfully requested to secure the publication of this Circular (or its purport) in the local press, so as to insure a prompt and general knowledge of the purposes of the Board. A *pro rata* supply is sent to each County Superintendent for distribution; but additional copies will be furnished, or will be mailed direct to school directors, teachers and others, on receipt of addresses.

J. H. R.

No. 9561 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Evanston
Ill
Mch 11, 1882.

Long Jno H.

Forwards his first installment of observations (See Ex Com about 4th Jany)
Rel. to proof of name.

Noted Mar 25/82
Encl to Brunhoff
151

13

Referred to Secy Ack Bud.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 p 59, Mch 13, 1882

" " No.

" " No. Encls to file Mch 27/82

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL RECEIVED MAR 25 1882

Northwestern University,

Evanston, Ill., 3 (Month 11 Day, 1882.

Dr J. J. Turner,
Secy. Nat. Board of Health,
Washington,
Dear Sir:-

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

In December I wrote you concerning the publication in the Bulletin of the Nat. Board of Health of some observations I am conducting for the Am. Med. Association. From your favor of Jan. 7th I see that the executive committee kindly agreed to my proposition and I send you therefore today, the first set of observations taken, introduced by a paper on the objects and method of conducting the investigation. This introduction I fear you will find rather long, but it is something which could not be well shortened.
Hereafter it will not be necessary to send

Northwestern University,

Evanston, Ill., ____ (Month ____ Day, 188 ____

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

more than a short note with each months observations. The observations themselves may seem of little value because many of them are negative in their results. But for our purpose it is just as well to show the absence as the presence of ozone, provided we are sure of our methods. We simply want to establish and place on record the facts whatever they may be. As soon as possible the other part of the investigation, that relating to the presence of organic matter in the air, will be taken up by a number of observers. Will it be necessary to send me a proof for correction?

Very respectfully,

John H. Long.

Bull. Ill. exps

Abraham

(1

On the oxidizing Gases of the Atmosphere.

[By Dr. J. H. Long.]

Some months ago I undertook, at the suggestion of Dr N.S. Davis of Chicago, a series of observations on the presence of oxidizing gases in the atmosphere. As some of the readers of the Bulletin may know, the investigation of the subject of "Ozone" and other atmospheric conditions in their relation to disease was proposed at the last meeting of the American Medical Association, and that a committee, consisting of Drs N.S. Davis, J.M. Toner, S.M. Bemiss, N.O. Marcy and W.H. Geddings, was appointed to see that the work was carried out.

It was desired to have the investigation embrace three classes of data. First, those concerning the presence or absence of oxidizing gases and organic matter in the atmosphere of a certain number of stations throughout the year. Second, those concerning the appearance and prevalence of acute diseases at the same times and places. Third,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

those concerning the daily meteorological conditions of the places.

These three classes of data were to be collected by three sets of observers, a perhaps better, by two, as the meteorological data could be obtained from the published weather reports without further trouble.

The part of the work relating to the detection of ozone and other gases was placed in my hands, and the cooperation of a number of physicians in the different cities in keeping records of disease was arranged for by Dr Davis.

Such observations have been carried out before, but as a rule only for short intervals, and they have usually been commenced at times and places where certain diseases had already become prevalent. For instance, during certain epidemics observations for ozone were commenced in a number of Southern cities, and when the epidemic passed away the observations were discontinued. It is obvious that little could be learned by such a course, for in order to judge of the influence of the atmosphere on the production of diseases it is necessary to know its condition before, during and after the prevalence of the same, and at

As it was desirable to have the observations conducted by a number of volunteer observers on whose time no great demands could be made it was necessary to choose methods easy of application and which would yield, as nearly as possible, comparable results. Besides, the object of the investigation was not the determination of ozone itself merely, but of the presence of any active oxidizers as peroxide of hydrogen or the higher oxides of nitrogen. This made the choice of a method much simpler and it was decided to use color tests of the Schönbein type.

Besides the Schönbein paper itself two other kinds were decided upon, viz:- paper impregnated with solution of thallous hydrate and paper impregnated with tincture of guaiacum.

The methods of preparing these papers are as follows:-

Schönbein. This is made according to the formula, 5 parts potassium iodide, 50 parts starch, and 1000 parts water. The starch and iodide are rubbed with a small amount of the water until a milky homogeneous fluid is produced and then the rest of the water added and the whole

boiled for some time with constant stirring.
The freshly prepared paste is spread on strips of ~~filtering~~ filter paper which are afterwards dried in a close room. The ~~filtering~~ filter paper used is the best Swedish, (Munktell's).
The starch used is "Kingsfords Oswego Corn starch."
The potassium iodide is from Merk and numerous tests have shown it to be chemically pure.
Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining this salt fit to use and several samples were rejected before this one was found.

The resin used in making the guaiacum papers was carefully selected and ~~made into~~ a tincture made from it for me by a reliable Chicago pharmacist. The tincture contains 8 per cent of the resin in 90 per cent alcohol. Strips of Swedish filter paper are immersed in this and then dried in the air. Thus prepared this paper has a yellowish tinge and exposed to artificially produced ozone it turns greenish blue and finally a bright blue. Peroxide of hydrogen imparts to it nearly the same tint. The oxides of nitrogen turn it first light-green, then dark green if in excess.

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining thallium for making test papers. Only a small amount could be found in this country and that was very impure, necessiting quite a loss in the preparation of the pure sulphate.

Finally I imported 500 grams from Schuchardt in ~~Görlitz~~ Goerlitz, and this was found on analysis to be very free from other metals. It was first converted into sulphate, and then, by the process recommended by Gorup-Besanez, Schöne and others, into hydrate. I find no difficulty in producing a 10 ~~%~~ percent solution without the tedious evaporation in vacuo as in Schöne's method. By using hot concentrated solutions of thallium sulphate and barium hydrate of known strength this can easily be done.

100 c.c. of the solution contains 10 grams of thallium hydrate.

Strips of Swedish filter paper are dipped in this solution and then dried in a large air tight box over quick lime. Papers thus prepared and dried are found to be very sensitive when exposed to the action of Ozone.

Cook's

In making the tests by means of such papers small strips are exposed to the air for a number of hours, at the end of which time they are compared with a scale of colors and the shade corresponding to one on the scale noted. The Schönbein papers are moistened in clear water before and after exposure. I have found no little difficulty in obtaining suitable color scales. That used for the thallium test consists of ten shades of brown, printed side by side, but to produce a perfect gradation in the shades is by no means an easy task as I have been assured by a number of lithographers who worked on the scale.

The Schönbein scale consists of ten shades of blue and it was found even more difficult to produce this than the brown. Several lithographers tried and abandoned the undertaking, and for this reason I have been greatly delayed in furnishing the scale to observers.

For the guaiacum paper no scale has been constructed as the colors produced in this test do not seem to be sharply enough defined.

For convenience of recording observations blank forms were printed containing spaces for day and night

observations for each day of the month, and these blanks were furnished to each observer.
All the test papers, color scales etc. used in the work are furnished by the Medical association through me and at the end of each month a copy of the observations of each station is sent to me for publication. Below will be found a record of the observations taken in January at a number of places. Hereafter I expect the reports will be much more complete.
The names of the observers who have very kindly agreed to cooperate with me in the work are as follows:— Boston, Mr W.K. Robbins; New York, Dr Carl Barus; Philadelphia, Dr J.L. Ludlow; Baltimore, Mr Erasmus Haworth; Pittsburgh, Prof. F.C. Phillips; Cincinnati, Prof. C.R. Stuntz; New Orleans, Mr Stanhope Jones; Mayport Fla, Mr W.F. Keeler; Chicago, Mr N.S. Davis Jr; St Paul, Prof. George Weitbrecht; Lansing, Mich. State Board of Health; Lawrence Ks., Mr C.E. Parker; Denver, Mrs S.H. Short; San Francisco, Dr C.N. Ellinwood.
It will be noticed that the results obtained in most places are negative throughout the month. The station at Lansing is the only one which seems to show an

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

abundance of active oxidizer and ~~pass~~ a personal communication from the Secretary of the State Board of Health Dr Baker I am told that the Hallimum and Guaiacum papers also ~~and~~ give strong indications of ozone. Some doubt having been expressed to me of the sensitiveness of the papers I was led to try a number of experiments on this point. Schoenbein papers which had been exposed to the atmosphere in some cases two or three days were suspended in bell-jars, some over moistened phosphorus and some over a dilute solutions of hydrogen peroxide. In all cases the papers became quite blue after a short time. In the laboratory air containing a trace of Chlorine ~~the~~ ~~moistened papers~~ the moistened papers were almost instantly blued.

Although situated on ~~the~~ the lake Michigan the atmosphere of Evanston seems remarkably free from ozone, and hence I could not carry out many tests in the air. The conditions in ~~Hitch~~ many parts of Michigan seem just the reverse, and Dr. Baker writes of the paper prepared by me "~~-~~ 91 ~~-~~ is too sensitive for use here unless the time of exposure be made much shorter."

This is sufficient to settle the question of delicacy

of these papers.

Among the objections urged against the use of the thallium paper is that its sensitiveness is destroyed by the carbon dioxide of the atmosphere. Now, while it is undoubtedly true that a short exposure to the air is sufficient to convert the hydrate into carbonate, I do not think that papers so changed would fail to show ozone were any present. In numerous instances papers which had hung in the air from twenty four to forty eight hours, without showing a trace of coloration, were suspended in a bell jar over phosphorus, ~~&c~~ and in every case they turned brown. The tint was usually visible in fifteen minutes, and often sooner, and at the end of an hour or two was quite strong. The brown obtained was nearly as deep as with fresh papers, but was longer in making its appearance. At another time papers prepared Oct. 7th, dried in the laboratory air and kept in a glass stoppered bottle until Feb. 1st were exposed for forty eight hours to the atmosphere. They turned a light brown (N° 2 of our scale), and suspended in the bell jar soon become quite dark. Some of the same paper was suspended for a few minutes in a jar full of

pure carbon dioxide, and then in the ozone jar. In this as in the other cases a dep brown appeared, but after a longer time. From these experiments I conclude that the carbonated paper is still able to show ozone.

The action of hydrogen peroxide on Thallium papers is still in dispute among Chemists. Schoebein (Jour. pr. Chem. XCIII, 38), Weltzien (Ann. Chem. Pharm. CXXXVIII, 133), Leeds (Chem. News, Nov. 22, 1878) and others state that this substance does not ~~brown~~ oxidize thallous hydrate, but that on the contrary the brown hydrated thallic oxide is reduced by it. Schoene (Ann. Chem. Pharm. CXCVI, 58; ~~Ber.~~ Deutsche Gesells. Ber. 1880, p. 1508) affirms the reverse of this.

I have carried out a number of experiments on this point the results of which were quite in accordance with the observations of Schoebein, Weltzien & Leeds. A fuller discussion of this point will be left for a future communication.

The chief drawback in the use of the Thallium paper is, it seems to me, this. That it is darkened by sulphuretted ~~hydrogen~~ hydrogen. To avoid mistaking such a color for the ozone reaction it would be well to suspend paper impregnated with solution of acetate of lead near the Thallium paper. This would show by a dark color

the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen.
Thallium paper browned by ozone is bleached by sulphurous acid vapors and nitrous fumes.
Of the guaiacum paper not a great deal can be said. It has been recommended by Lamy (Bull. soc. chim. (2) XI, 210) and others, but seems to be wanting in sensitiveness, and besides, under the influence of light the oxygen of the air is sufficient to impart to it a tint hard to distinguish from a faint ozone color. After giving it a fair trial it is probable that we shall discard it.

The chief source of uncertainty in the present method of observation is this, that by the method of suspension of the test papers no regard is taken of the velocity of the wind, that is of the amount of air which comes in contact with them in a given time. Wolffhuegel and others (See Engler: "Ueber das Ozon", p. 43) have recommended a simple plan for surmounting this difficulty, which consists in suspending the papers in an appropriate vessel connected with an aspirator, and drawing over them a known quantity of air per hour.
The advantages of this method are so great that it will probably be adopted by us before long.
The record of the observations taken in January is given here. Those for February will follow soon.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New Orleans; no report.

Boston: no indications by any of the papers.

New York; no indications, Papers were exposed in several parts of the city with the same result.

Baltimore: Guaiacum papers gave slight indications during the daytime on the 7th, 13th, 17th, 24th, 25th, 29th, and 30th. Color probably not due to Ozone. Thallium papers gave indications on the 4th. Papers are exposed in several places in the city.

Cincinnati: on the night of the 17th strong indications by Schoenbein papers.

Lansing Mich: observations have been carried out here for a number of years by the State Board of Health. Since the 5th observations have been taken with our Schoenbein papers which seem more sensitive than those in use by the ~~State~~ Board ~~of Health~~. The numbers in brackets refer to ~~color~~ shade of the colors on the scale, used by the Board.

Schoenbein Day observations. 6th (9), 7th (0), 8th (5), 9th (9), 10th (0), 11th (9), 12th (8), 13th (8), 14th (10), 15th (6) 16th (9) 17th (10) 18th (9), 19th (4), 20th (8), 21st (8), 22nd (9), 23rd (10) 24th (4), 25th (1), 26th (6), 27th (9), 28th (7), 29th (8), 30th (8), 31st (7)

Average for Day 6.7

Schoenbein Night-observations. 5th (5), 6th (9), 7th (2), 8th (8), 9th (4), 10th (10), 11th (9), 12th (11), 13th (10), 14th (10) 15th (10) 16th (10), 17th (10), 18th (8), 19th (8), 20th (6), 21st (10), 22nd (10), 23rd (9) 24th (0), 25th (9), 26th (4), 27th (2), 28th (10), 29th (9), 30th (6), 31st (10).

Average for night 7.5

Observations are being taken now by means of Thallium paper in Lowrie, and the results of them will appear later.

St Paul. Indications by Schoenbein paper in the daytime on the 1st, 4th, 9th, 12th, 18th, 21st, 23rd and 24th. at night by same paper on 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th.

Guaiacum paper gave indications in the daytime on the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 11th, and 14th,

No indications by Thallium paper, or by guaiacum papers at night.

Chicago. Strong indications by Schoenbein on night of 4th, slight indications by same paper on day and night of 5th. Thallium papers gave indications on night of 4th, (4), ~~and~~ day of 5th (3). and night of 18th (1). No indications by guaiacum paper

Lawrence Ks. Guaiacum papers gave indications in the daytime on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 25th, & 31st. Color probably not due to ozone

No indications by Schoenbein or Thallium papers

Denver. The Thallium papers gave slight indications in the daytime on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, and 31st, all No 1 of color scale. At night the same papers gave indications on the 1st, 6th, & 10th, No 1 of color scale.

The Iridium papers gave reactions in the daytime throughout the month, but the color resembled more that of oxygen than the ozone test.

No report for Schoenbein paper.

San Francisco. No indications given by any of the papers.

Steel

In the above discussion I have cited a number of authorities without giving the magazines in which their work has appeared. To those desiring a fuller knowledge of the subject of ozone I can recommend: "Ozone and Antozone", by C.B. Fox, London, 1873, and "Historisch-kritische Studien ueber das Ozon", by Professor Engler Halle, 1879. Also a number of excellent papers by Professor Leeds in the "Chemical News" for 1878 (vol. 38) and elsewhere, and several papers in the ~~Transactions~~ & annual reports of Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Health.

To be continued.

Evanston, Ill. March 10th, 1882. 10 J.H. Long

No. 9752 "State Reports"
9883

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Del-

Mch 24, 1882.

Reilly Dr F.W.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Rel. to case of smallpox at Ottawa imported direct from the Steamer Hermann Bremen & Baltimore Line.

25

MAR 25 1882

Referred to Gt Com apl 4

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ..... , 188 .

" " *No* .....

" " *No.* .....

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
1 Ck	Ed	MT	23 Paid

1209

Received at Corcoran Building, S. E. Cor. 15th & "F" Sts., Washington, D. C. March 24 1882.

Dated, Springfield Ills 24

To Dr. John H. Rauch

Pan National Board of Health Washn

Case of Direct importation at

Ottawa via Steamer Hermann Bremen

and Baltimore line see Details

in associated press despatch when

do you return Reilly

2137

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 9800 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield Ill

Ill Mch 28, 1882.

Reilly F.W.

Suggests propriety of Dr Rauch returning by N.Y. & seeing Dr E. Harris.

(Ans'd by tel No 1200)

Mch 29

29

Referred to J.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188

" " No

" " No.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAR 29 1882

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

6030

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY		CHECK
89	C.V.	Rn	16 Rec'd	6 Rn.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED MAR 29 1882 OF HEALTH.

Received at Corcoran Building, S. E. Cor. 15th & "F" Sts., Washington, D. C. March 28 1882.

Dated, Springfield Mass

To Dr Thos J Turner.

Secy Natl Board Health Wash

If Doctor Rauch is still in Washington would suggest seeing Elisha Harris on way home answer

Frank W Reilly

9868

No. 9839 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Marshall

Ill

Mch , 1882

P. M.

Health Report.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

File

To Bul

Referred to .....

Acknowledgment in .....

Letter Book No. ...., 188 .

" " *No* .....

" " *No.* .....

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 30 1882
OF HEALTH.

U

Marshall. Illinois,

To- National Board of Health,
Washington. D.C.

The sanitary condition of this locality-
is as follows;

1- A few cases of lung trouble, mostly
Bronchitis, also Pneumonitis,

2- Some cases of Malarial Fever Types,
Ague, Remittent- fever and Typho- Malarial,
Not very much sickness for time of year.

Report for week ending March 25th 1882.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Respectfully
D. Lane Coly
Postmaster
per S.A.B

No. 9882 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield, Ill.

Mar. 31, 1882.

Rauch Dr J.H.

Secy Sanity Com. M.V.

Ackg receipt of copy of portion of minutes of Ex Com- ref to Mtgs & Disp Service + states it would be laid before the Council at its next meeting at Cairo Ill. Apr 19

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR -3 1882

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

3

Referred to Ex-

Acknowledgment in .....

Letter Book No. ...., 188 .

" " No .....

" " No. .....

Ep

Members of the Board.

JOHN M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign, *Pres't.*
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary.*
JOHN McLEAN, M. D., DuQuoin.
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D. Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.
W. A. HASKELL, M. D., Alton.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
APR 3 1882
M. P. A No.....
S. B. H. No. 2790.
OF ILLINOIS.
IN YOUR REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO NUMBER OF THIS LETTER, AND THE INITIALS PRECEDING THE NO.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

March 31 1882.

Sir:

I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 28th. inst., transmitting an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Health - concerning the Mississippi river inspection service for the season of 1882.

The matter will be laid before the Sanitary Council, at its forthcoming meeting at Cairo, April 19.

Very respectfully,

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

John H. Rauch M.D.,
Secretary Sanity Council, M.V.

Dr. Thos. J. Turner, M.D.U.S.N.,
Secretary, Nat'l B'd Health,
Washington, D.C.

No. 9883 "State Reports"
9754

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Ottawa

Dec

Mch 21, 1882

Hathaway M.C.

H.O.

Fwd by D Rauch Mch 30/82

Rel. to case of sm. pox
imported from Germany
via Baltimore Md

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR 1882

3 IV

Referred to Ex Com. Ottawa, 4 1882

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No.

No 2770 Ex 9883
9697

Hathaway, Dr. J.C. 9454
Health Officer. 9883

Ottawa, Ill.,
March 21, 1882

Reports case of direct importation of Small-pox from Germany, via Baltimore, to Ottawa.

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 3
1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Ill. State Board of Health,
Office of the Secretary.
Springfield, March 30, 1882.

Respectfully forwarded to the N.B.H., through Dr. J. Turner, M.S.H., Secretary.

John H. Rauch M.D.,
Secretary.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
APR -3 1882
OF HEALTH.

Ex

Copy

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
APR -3 1882
OF HEALTH.

Ottawa, Ill., March 21, 1882.

To the Illinois State Board of Health;
Springfield, Ills.

Gentlemen: A case of smallpox was reported to me yesterday by Dr. R. F. Dyer, on the west side of the city. All precautions have been taken to stop its spreading.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the case is this, and I call your attention to it that the steamer may be called to account and properly disinfected: One David Dreifuss sailed from Bremen, Germany, on the 22d of February, with his wife and five small children, on the steamer Hermann of the Baltimore line. He landed in Baltimore on the 12th of this month (March) and immediately left for Ottawa, Ill., where his brother lives, arriving in Ottawa on the 16th. The next day his wife had a high fever and was delivered of a child at about the seventh month of gestation. (The child is still living.) On the 19th. an eruption showed itself - variola sparsa. Mr Dreifuss says there was no small-pox on board the steamer, yet it is very plain there was. Mrs. Dreifuss was infected while on board, which shows that there is carelessness of the officers of the steamer in not having their boat properly cleansed and disinfected, if they had no case on board during the voyage.

× × × × × × × × × × × ×

I am, very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) J. C. Hathaway, M.D.,
Health Officer of the City of Ottawa.

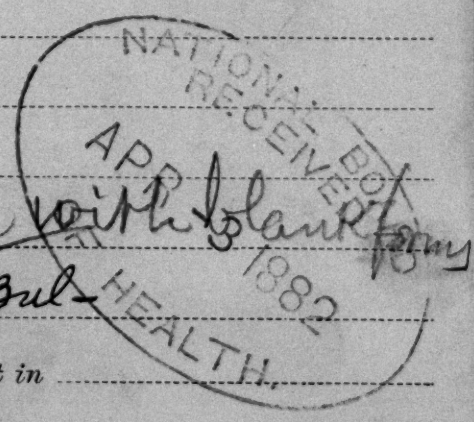
No. 9884 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield
Ill
Mch , 1882.

Rauch J.H.
Secy STBH

Forms for records
of vaccination



3 File with blanks

Referred to Bul

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

POSTAL CARD.

U.S. POSTAGE ONE CENT

NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS SIDE.

SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SPRINGFIELD,

ILLINOIS.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

1886

DATE:.....1882.

SIR: During the past.....months. I have performed vaccinations, as follows:

	VIRUS.	SUCCESSFUL.	FAILURES.
Primary.....	Bovine.....	.....	.....
"	Humanized.....	.....	.....
Revaccinations	Bovine.....	.....	.....
"	Humanized.....	.....	.....

[*Strike out needless words.*]

Examined usually on..... and/or .....day.

Prefer B H Virus, because of.....

.....

.....

.....

With B V have obtained best results with that propagated by.....

of.....

Have had some/no noteworthy complications and/or results.

Above data given from records./memory.

.....M. D.

P. O. Address:..... ....., Ill.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF MODES OF USING THE VACCINATION RECORDS.

NOTE.—It will be understood that the figures and words or phrases printed in *italic*, in these illustrations, are hypothetical—the reporting physician will, of course, insert his own figures; give his own reasons for preferring bovine to humanized virus (or *vice versa*); and furnish the proper address of the propagator whose bovine virus he has found most trustworthy.

Where the physician has met with *noteworthy vaccinal complications, sequelæ* or *results*, it is especially desired that these be reported separately, with as much fullness of detail as may be deemed necessary. Facts concerning reported fatal results, amputated arms, communicated disease, *et cæt.*, should, in all cases, be furnished. "Facts" only can set the public mind at rest on these points.

Of more purely professional interest would be data concerning *unusual latency of virus* (as manifested by prolonged delay in manifestation of activity); *final successful vaccination after an attack of variola; frequent successful vaccinations of the same individual; successful vaccination after repeated failures; success of bovine, after failure of humanized, virus* (or the reverse); *modes of performing the operation.*

Proper credit will be given, in the published report, for all information. To this end records and statements should be dated, post-office address given, and name of reporting physician signed in full.

DATE:.....1882.

SIR: During the past *fifteen* months, I have performed vaccinations, as follows:

	VIRUS.	SUCCESSFUL.	FAILURES.
Primary.....	Bovine.....	300	50
"	Humanized	100	15
Revaccinations	Bovine.....	300	100
"	Humanized	100	25

[*Strike out needless words and initials.*]

Examined usually on 8*th* ~~and~~ 9*th* days.

Prefer = H Virus, because of *greater uniformity of results, freedom from complications, less severity of effects.*

With B V have obtained best results with that propagated by *Richard Roe & Co.*, of *Beaugency, France.*

Have had ~~some~~ noteworthy complications ~~and~~ results.

Above data given from ~~records.~~

Don't forget to sign.....M. D.

P. O. Address:....*and fill this space and date at top*.....Ill.

DATE:.....1882.

SIR: During the past *fifteen* months. I have performed vaccinations, as follows:

	VIRUS.	SUCCESSFUL.	FAILURES.
Primary.....	Bovine.....	300	50
"	Humanized	100	15
Revaccinations	Bovine.....	300	100
"	Humanized..	100	25

[*Strike out needless words and initials.*]

Examined usually on 8*th* ~~15~~ 21*st* day.

Prefer B = Virus, because of *freedom from danger of transmitting other disease, greater potency and protective power.*

With B V have obtained best results with that propagated by *Richard Roe & Co.*, of *Beaugency, France.*

Have had ~~no~~ noteworthy complications ~~or~~ results.

Above data given from ~~memory.~~

Dont forget to sign.....M. D.

P. O. Address:....*and fill this space and date at top*.....Ill.

9884

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

March, 1882.

S. B. H. No. 66.

Doctor:—Enclosed please find a blank form for report of your recent vaccination experience, which form it is hoped you may be able to fill out and return at an early date.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the importance and value which the publication of such information will possess, both for the profession and the public. It is believed that you fully appreciate this, and will add your contribution to the volume.

The form has been so condensed—in order to facilitate the labor of reporting—that the illustrations on the back of this note may be useful.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D,

Secretary.

If you do not use the form yourself, please hand to some one who will.

[OVER]

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

March, 1882.

DOCTOR:

I take the liberty of forwarding to your address a number of blank forms (on postal cards) for records of vaccination, with the hope that you will find time to distribute them to such members of the profession, in your vicinity, as you think would be likely to make returns. (It is taken for granted that you will do so yourself.)

An additional number will be promptly sent if you wish; or they can be mailed direct from this office to any addresses you furnish.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D.

Secretary.

DATE:.....1882.

SIR: During the past *fifteen* months, I have performed vaccinations, as follows:

	VIRUS.	SUCCESSFUL.	FAILURES.
Primary.....	Bovine.....	300	50
"	Humanized	100	15
Revaccinations	Bovine.....	300	100
"	Humanized	100	25

[*Strike out needless words and initials.*]

Examined usually on *8th* = and = *9th* days.

Prefer = H Virus, because of *greater uniformity of results, freedom from complications, less severity of effects.*

With B V have obtained best results with that propagated by *Richard Roe & Co.*, of *Beaugency, France.*

Have had = some = noteworthy complications = and = results.

Above data given from = records. =.

Don't forget to sign.....M. D.

P. O. Address:....*and fill this space and date at top*.....Ill.

DATE:.....1882.

SIR: During the past *fifteen* months. I have performed vaccinations, as follows:

	VIRUS.	SUCCESSFUL.	FAILURES.
Primary.....	Bovine.....	300	50
"	Humanized	100	15
Revaccinations	Bovine.....	300	100
"	Humanized ..	100	25

[*Strike out needless words and initials.*]

Examined usually on *8th* = or *21st* day.

Prefer B = Virus, because of *freedom from danger of transmitting other disease, greater potency and protective power.*

With B V have obtained best results with that propagated by *Richard Roe & Co.*, of *Beaugency, France.*

Have had = no = noteworthy complications = or = results.

Above data given from = memory. =.

Dont forget to sign..... M. D.

P. O. Address:....*and fill this space and date at top*..... Ill.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF MODES OF USING THE VACCINATION RECORDS.

NOTE.—It will be understood that the figures and words or phrases printed in *italic*, in these illustrations, are hypothetical—the reporting physician will, of course, insert his own figures; give his own reasons for preferring bovine to humanized virus (or *vice versa;*) and furnish the proper address of the propagator whose bovine virus he has found most trustworthy.

Where the physician has met with *noteworthy vaccinal complications, sequelæ* or *results*, it is especially desired that these be reported separately, with as much fullness of detail as may be deemed necessary. Facts concerning reported fatal results, amputated arms, communicated disease, *et cet.*, should, in all cases, be furnished. "Facts" only can set the public mind at rest on these points.

Of more purely professional interest would be data concerning *unusual latency of virus* (as manifested by prolonged delay in manifestation of activity;) *final success after repeated failures; successful vaccination after an attack of variola; frequent successful vaccinations of the same individual; success of bovine, after failure of humanized, virus* (or the reverse;) *modes of performing the operation*, &c. To this end records and statements should be dated, post-office address given, and name of reporting physician signed in full.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

March, 1882.

S. B. H. No. 66.

DOCTOR:—Enclosed please find a blank form for report of your recent vaccination experience, which form it is hoped you may be able to fill out and return at an early date.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the importance and value which the publication of such information will possess, both for the profession and the public. It is believed that you fully appreciate this, and will add your contribution to the volume.

The form has been so condensed—in order to facilitate the labor of reporting—that the illustrations on the back of this note may be useful.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D,

Secretary.

If you do not use the form yourself, please hand to some one who will.

[OVER]

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 3
1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

No. 9955 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Atlanta,
Ill.
Apl 3, 1882

Ormsby L. H.
P. M.

Health report

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

6 file

Referred to Bul

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ....., 188 .

" " No .....

" " No. .....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR -6 1882

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
APR -6 1882
OF HEALTH

5

Atlanta Logan County
State of Illinois
April 3. 1882

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Sir,

The general health of this community is good. No cases of Small Pox or other epidemic diseases. Typhoid fever has prevailed to some extent during the winter, but know of cases at present.

Respectfully
C. H. Ormsby P. M.

To the
National Board of Health
Washington D. C.

No. 9971 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield, Ills
April 3, 1882.

Ranch Dr J A

Circulative to plan
for prevention of
spread of small pox.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

April 7.

16 Introduction of small pox from foreign countries.) Bro. Bd. cops

Dr J. H. Rauch, Secretary of the State board of health of Illinois and of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley has addressed the following communications, the first to members of the Sanitary Council, and the second to the Managers of the railroads indicated.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 3, 1882.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:

It evidently will not do to await the possibilities of National legislation on the subject of the prevention of further small-pox introduction into our midst by unprotected immigrants. Although the bills now before Congress will, if enacted, enable the National Board of Health to exert its authority without proving the actual infection of a foreign port, prompter relief is promised by the plan indicated in the annexed letter—a plan which is, in effect, that proposed at the Small-Pox Conference held in Chicago last June.

While this does not interfere with, or supersede, the proposed modification of the maritime quarantines, it will pave the way for such, and get work done at once which, in any event, should be done some time. Better now than six months hence—the earliest period, probably, in which any practical results could be obtained from new legislation. By that time the bulk of this year's enormous immigration will have been received.

As you are aware, the plan contemplates the thorough inspection (and such necessary action as is implied by the term,) of all immigrants at the ports of arrival in the United States, and their re-inspection at certain Westward points until they reach the Mississippi river. By this means it is believed that vaccinal protection of the great majority of these persons can be secured before they scatter into the interior. While under our surveillance any cases of small-pox which may be detected will be promptly cared for, and the necessary precautionary measures at once enforced, without exposing communities along the line of travel, or saddling them with the expense or responsibility of their care.

The inspectors, while clothed with the authority of the State and local organizations of their respective territories, would be salaried by the National Board of Health, and the other expenses incident to the service would be defrayed by the same body. To secure this it needs that we unite in a requisition upon the National Board for this purpose, and it is hoped no time will be lost in forwarding such requisition to Washington, in order that the work may begin promptly on the first proximo.

I beg to suggest the forthcoming meeting of the SANITARY COUNCIL OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, *at Cairo, Ill., on the 19th April*, as offering a suitable opportunity for a conference on this subject, and formal action as a basis for the movement of the National Board in the premises.*

Trusting you will at once signify your approval of this measure, and your intention to be present at the time and place indicated, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D.,
Secretary: ~~Illinois State Board of Health~~ Sanitary Council, Miss. Valley.

To ....., *M. D.*,
.....,

★ At this meeting will also be considered the subject of the continuance of the Mississippi-river Inspection Service during the coming summer, and other topics of general interest.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Office of the Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD, April, 1882.

DEAR SIR:

With the co-operation and aid of the National Board of Health, the State Boards of New York, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and the health authorities of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, contemplate an inspection of all immigrants in transit Westward (and, if necessary, their vaccination or other treatment,) beginning on the first of May, prox. Suitable provision will be made, at convenient points, for the care of the sick and "suspects," if any such be found.

The almost daily introduction of small-pox into the interior, by immigrants after passing the maritime quarantines, makes the proposed action a sanitary necessity.

It will be the duty of the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH to exercise this supervision over the trunk lines leading into Chicago, and the BOARD is anxious to discharge this duty with as little interference with the business of the roads, and obstruction to immigrant travel, as are compatible with the protection of the public health.

With your assured co-operation and assistance it is believed that this can be accomplished without exercising the quarantine power and authority vested by law in the BOARD—a power and authority which it is desired to exert only as the last resource. Awaiting your prompt response, I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., *Secretary.*

To

D. W. CALDWELL,
General Manager, Pennsylvania Company,
Pittsburg, Pa.

JOHN W. GARRETT,
President, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company,
Baltimore, Md.

JOHN C. GAULT,
General Manager, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway,
St. Louis, Mo.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager, Grand Trunk Railway,
Montreal, Que.

H. B. LEDYARD,
General Manager, Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich.

JOHN NEWELL,
General Manager, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway,
Cleveland, O.

No. 10020 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield, Ill.

Apr. 7, 1882.

Rauch J.H.

Health Report

Noted Apl 15/7

10

Referred to Bul

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

JOURNAL BOOK
RECEIVED
APR 10 1882
OF HEALTH

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Springfield April 4. 1882

My dear Sumner

Am good because I do not send you small pox reports. Am about half sick & dizzy and not able to do the work I had on hand. This report is sent upon condition that you do not mention my name in Bulletin.

Illinois
Report to State Board of Health of new infected districts since April 1. 1882.

One case immigrant Paris Edgar County. Will send details as soon as I receive them.

One case varioloid Annawan Henry County Railroad man from Iowa.

One case varioloid Copperas McLean County
" " " Arcola McLean County
Contracted disease in Chicago.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Two deaths from case small pox and six varioloid
Penn Township Shelby County,
The Health Commissioner of Rock Island reports two cases of small pox. In reporting the cases he says "Three weeks ago two

German immigrants relatives of the family arrived, came by way of Baltimore. A few days after their arrival an eruption appeared upon them so slight as to simply cause some uneasiness, but no physician was called, and they got well with only slight traces of the disease remaining. The two cases discovered yesterday are the result of the undiscovered cases coming with the immigrants — probably nine may yet appear.

Two immigrants arrived in Chicago via Baltimore with smallpox. This makes four instances in one week.

I write while lying on my back. I am detained upon the chance receiving in an apertures. Have had the family replies from railroads. Am now engaged in preparing for mailing your Bond. Think Reilly and my service come at 6 a.m. Enclosed I send you my last form. Hope you will not fail to send several copies of the Bills a. Desire have endorsed by Council, also have ~~them sent to~~ members of Congress notified. Many [illegible] Dear

S. B. H. No. 80.

Illinois State Board of Health. **Small-Pox Epidemic, 1881-82.**

SMALL-POX REPORT

Of ....., *M. D.*

P. O. Address, ..., ... *County, Ill.*

Case No. ..... *Name:* ..... *Color:* .....

Residence: .....

Ætat: ..... *years.* *Sex:* ..... *Occupation:* .....
If a scholar, state whether public or private.

Nativity: .....
If a foreigner, state how long in this country.

1. Source of contagion—as nearly as could be learned:	
2. Date when first seen:	188 .
3. Stage of disease when first seen:	[CHECK THE PROPER WORD.] Incubative Febrile Exudative Suppurative
4. Character of disease:	[CHECK THE PROPER WORD.] Discrete Confluent Hemorrhagic Gangrenous
5. Termination of case—date of death or of discharge convalescent, and, briefly, any notable sequelæ:	
6. If others were infected by this case give names and residences, and address of attending physician:	
7. Measures enforced to prevent spread of disease—including vaccination of others exposed, and result:	
8. If the patient had previously had small-pox, state details, briefly:	
9. Brief data of vaccinal history: If previously vaccinated—1. Where, as nearly as could be learned, with what virus, and in what country. 2. Number of vaccinal cicatrices visible, and character, typical, modified, or bad. 3. Probable effect of such vaccination on character and progress of this attack. If re-vaccinnated, when, as nearly as could learned, in what country, with what result:	
10. If vaccination was attempted *after exposure*, when, with what virus, with what result:	
11. If any other physician was in attendance upon this case, please furnish name and P. O. address:	

WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF EVIDENT
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

ILL. BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 10 1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

ILL. BOARD OF HEALTH
APR 10 1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

S 7

D 6 a 01

No. 10140 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield
Del

Del ap 17, 1882

Rauch J.H.

Wants Reilly at
Cairo.

17

Ans Tel 1220.

18.

Referred to ....

Acknowledgment in ....

Letter Book No. ...., ..., 188 .

" " *No* ....

" " *No.* ....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR 18 1882

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
111 Ck	Bm	8 20	1 paid

Received at Corcoran Building, S. E. Cor. 15th & "F" Sts., Washington, D. C. apl 17 1882.

Dated, Springfield Ill 17

To Dr Thos A Turner

Natl Bd health Wdc

Is Reilys attendance at Cairo
authorized were he needed there

John A Rauch

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 10165 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield Ill

Ap 16, 1882

Rauch Jno H.
Secy St. B. H.

Transmits extracts
of the Quarterly Meeting
Dec St B H. Ap 13-15/82.

Noted Apl 22d
Bull

19

Referred to Examiner

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 13 p 521 Ap 19, 1882

" " No .....

" " No. .....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR 19 1882

Illinois State Board of Health.

The following extracts from the minutes of the regular quarterly meeting of the Illinois State Board of Health, held in the city of Chicago, April 13-~~14~~ 15, 1882, have been furnished for publication in the Bulletin:

Present, Newton Bateman, L.L.D., and Drs. John H. Rauch, Secretary, A.L. Clark, Treasurer, John McLean and W.A. Haskell, of the Board, and the Assistant Secretary, Dr. Frank W. Reilly.

The Secretary's report showed that during the interval since the last session - namely, March 2-3, 1882, small-pox had appeared at twenty-six new points, making a total of 168 infection-centres in sixty-two counties during the past five months or since the disease was declared epidemic. It had been reintroduced into seven places where the first outbreaks had been suppressed - into one point, Elgin, four separate times, and in each instance had been confined to to the ~~first~~ cases first discovered. In Rock Island and Ottawa, and the village of Paris, Edgar county, it was imported by immigrants from Europe, who landed from the steamer Hermann at Baltimore, March 12. At Ottawa the disease appeared, in the eruptive stage, among these passengers on the 17th., and cases also

developed in Chicago, soon after, among passengers from the same vessel. As there was no sickness reported on board on her arrival at quarantine, the origin of the cases is attributed to infection in the vessel herself.*

Obviously, vaccination of these immigrants before embarking would have prevented these fresh introductions of the disease into this State.

To the neglect of the Board's order concerning the compulsory vaccination of tramps and kindred persons, is due the groups of cases in Macon and Shelby counties and the reintroduction of the disease into Galena Outside of Chicago,

the disease still lingers in thirty-one different localities, but the material for its further spread is believed to be steadily diminishing. In the majority of instances the cases are confined to those first attacked. Where it spreads beyond these it may always be traced to failure, neglect, or refusal to vaccinate—causes which operate more generally in the country than in towns and cities, and which fact accounts for the majority of the new infection points of the past six weeks being in the former rather than in the latter localities.

If vaccination, ~~continued the support~~, had been as general and thorough in the country and in all cities and towns as it has been in those localities where the appearance of small-pox forced the measure upon the attention of the community, further outbreaks of the disease would be hardly possible. But there are still probably one million persons in the state who have not been recently protected, and a large majority of these are undoubtedly liable to contract the disease upon exposure.

* Infection-centres by direct importation have since developed in Logan county among German immigrants, and in Livingston county among Norwegian immigrants - in each case recent arrivals, and in the former the disease is known to have also been contracted on shipboard.

VACCINATION STATISTICS.

In this connection, [redacted] it is worth while to allude to the physicians' records of vaccination, the blanks for which have been prepared and distributed as authorized by the Board. The distribution, however, was made too recently to permit of any large number of returns as yet, and of such as have been received there has been no opportunity to make any careful analysis. Dates of vaccination are given by different recorders, ranging from 19 to 2,250, and averaging about 367 each. On this basis, with, in round numbers, 5,500 practicing physicians in the state, there would be not far from 2,000,000 persons vaccinated or revaccinated in Illinois during the past fifteen months, the period covered by the returns. This estimate is probably none too great, since, as a rule, wherever small-pox has appeared, vaccination has been made sweeping and general. It is undoubtedly due to this that in so many cases the disease has been confined to those first attacked. No more striking illustrations of the virtue of vaccinal protection have ever been afforded than those on record in this state during the past few months.

PUBLIC SCHOOL VACCINATION.

Returns from 4,373 public schools have been received—2,263 since the last meeting. These furnish the vaccinal history of 208,520 scholars vaccinated or revaccinated within the past year, giving names, residences, ages, sexes, dates of last vaccinations, dates of examinations, kinds of virus used, results ("typical," "modified," "bad," or "failure"), number of repetitions, dates of previous vaccinations, and results. To these uniform and constant data is also added much volunteer information of various kinds. The accumulation is unique, and the proper analysis and collection of its material would form an invaluable contribution to the study of vaccination. It is uncertain now to what extent this can be done, but it is proposed to endeavor, during the ensuing summer, to tabulate some of the more salient and practical facts for the next annual report.

MB

104

Data

now

Collation

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

× × × × × × × × ×

Immigrant Inspection.

Since the return of the Secretary from Washington, whither he had proceeded in accordance with the instructions of the Board at its last session – to assist in the effort to secure National legislation for the protection of the interior against the introduction of epidemic contagious and infectious diseases – he had sent out the following letter to the various officers indicated:

(4

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Office of the Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD, April, 1882.

DEAR SIR:

With the co-operation and aid of the National Board of Health, the State Boards of New York, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and the health authorities of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, contemplate an inspection of all immigrants in transit Westward (and, if necessary, their vaccination or other treatment,) beginning on the first of May, prox. Suitable provision will be made, at convenient points, for the care of the sick and "suspects," if any such be found.

The almost daily introduction of small-pox into the interior, by immigrants after passing the maritime quarantines, makes the proposed action a sanitary necessity.

It will be the duty of the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH to exercise this supervision over the trunk lines leading into Chicago, and the BOARD is anxious to discharge this duty with as little interference with the business of the roads, and obstruction to immigrant travel, as are compatible with the protection of the public health.

With your assured co-operation and assistance it is believed that this can be accomplished without exercising the quarantine power and authority vested by law in the BOARD—a power and authority which it is desired to exert only as the last resource. Awaiting your prompt response, I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., *Secretary.*

To

D. W. CALDWELL,
General Manager, Pennsylvania Company,
Pittsburg, Pa.

JOHN W. GARRETT,
President, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company,
Baltimore, Md.

JOHN C. GAULT,
General Manager, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway,
St. Louis, Mo.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager, Grand Trunk Railway,
Montreal, Que.

H. B. LEDYARD,
General Manager, Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich.

JOHN NEWELL,
General Manager, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway,
Cleveland, O.

5

This letter was sent in pursuance of an agreement, after conference with many of the health authorities between the Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard. To such authorities as it had not been feasible to visit, the following letter had been dispatched:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 3, 1882.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:

It evidently will not do to await the possibilities of National legislation on the subject of the prevention of further small-pox introduction into our midst by unprotected immigrants. Although the bills now before Congress will, if enacted, enable the National Board of Health to exert its authority without proving the actual infection of a foreign port, prompter relief is promised by the plan indicated in the annexed letter—a plan which is, in effect, that proposed at the Small-Pox Conference held in Chicago last June.

While this does not interfere with, or supersede, the proposed modification of the maritime quarantines, it will pave the way for such, and get work done at once which, in any event, should be done some time. Better now than six months hence—the earliest period, probably, in which any practical results could be obtained from new legislation. By that time the bulk of this year's enormous immigration will have been received.

As you are aware, the plan contemplates the thorough inspection (and such necessary action as is implied by the term,) of all immigrants at the ports of arrival in the United States, and their re-inspection at certain Westward points until they reach the Mississippi river. By this means it is believed that vaccinal protection of the great majority of these persons can be secured before they scatter into the interior. While under our surveillance any cases of small-pox which may be detected will be promptly cared for, and the necessary precautionary measures at once enforced, without exposing communities along the line of travel, or saddling them with the expense or responsibility of their care.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

The inspectors, while clothed with the authority of the State and local organizations of their respective territories, would be salaried by the National Board of Health, and the other expenses incident to the service would be defrayed by the same body. To secure this it needs that we unite in a requisition upon the National Board for this purpose, and it is hoped no time will be lost in forwarding such requisition to Washington, in order that the work may begin promptly on the first proximo.

I beg to suggest the forthcoming meeting of the SANITARY COUNCIL OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, *at Cairo, Ill., on the* 19*th April*, as offering a suitable opportunity for a conference on this subject, and formal action as a basis for the movement of the National Board in the premises.

Trusting you will at once signify your approval of this measure, ~~and your intention to be present at the time and place indicated~~, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D.,

Secretary: Illinois State Board of Health; Sanitary Council, Miss. Valley.

for M. D.,

Responses to these letters from all those interested had been received, and while, on the one hand, the State and local boards of health promised cordial co-operation in the work, on the other, the railroads ~~had~~ evinced active interest and proffered every assistance in their power to facilitate the undertaking. The Secretary desired to make official acknowledgement to the Board of the valuable practical suggestions and information he had received from the railway officials.

It was also deemed proper to again assert that this plan in nowise supersedes the necessity for the immediate passage of the pending legislation on this subject. The six or more recent different importations into the State, where the disease had undoubtedly been contracted on shipboard, would have been at best only measurably provided against by the inspection service. To render such importation impossible it needed that there should be some authority to compel the proper protection of immigrants before embarking.

× × × × × × ×

In connection with the foregoing, and with the Mississippi-river-inspection service of the National Board of Health, the Secretary submitted (a) the draft of a letter to the Secretary of the National Board, concerning the proposed immigrant-inspection service; (b) an estimate of the monthly expense of such service for the State of Illinois; and (c) a preamble and resolutions ~~[illegible]~~ defining the attitude of the Illinois State Board with reference to the exclusion of yellow fever from the Mississippi valley.

At the conclusion of the reading of these, it was

Ordered, That the Secretary be authorized to apply to the National Board of Health, in the name of the Illinois State Board of Health, for such cooperation and aid as the said National Board may legally extend for the discharge of the duties devolved upon this Board by the proposed immigrant-inspection service; and that he transmit, with said application, the estimate which he has prepared and which is hereby approved:—

That the following preamble and resolutions, ~~be adopted~~ regarding the National Board of Health and its river-inspection service, be adopted as expressing the sense of this Board:

Whereas, It has been demonstrated that the geographical position of Illinois, and its relations with the lower Mississippi country by rail and river, are such as to render the State subject to invasions of yellow fever whenever that disease gets a foothold below; and,

Whereas, It is believed that the exclusion of yellow fever from that region can only be effected through National agencies, operating for the general welfare without regard to State boundaries and uninfluenced by merely local considerations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Illinois State Board of Health formally approves of the action of such State and local boards of health in the exposed territory as have adopted the rules and regulations ~~of the National Board of Health~~ and have conformed to the advice, requirements and suggestions of the National Board of Health upon this subject.

Resolved, That this Board renews its approval of the Mississippi river inspection service of said National Board of Health; and, in the event of yellow fever appearing on the lower Mississippi during the coming summer, the Secretary be, and he hereby is, authorizes to make application to the National

Board for the establishment and maintenance of an inspection-station or stations of said service, to be located at such point or points as, in his judgment, will be best calculated for the protection of the State against the introduction of said disease.

Resolved, That, in such event, no railroad or steamboat travel or traffic from any point or place within the compromised territory to any point or place within this State, be permitted except in accordance with the rules, regulations and requirements of the National Board of Health.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he hereby is, instructed to transmit duly authenticated copies of this preamble and the resolutions to the Secretary of the National Board of Health, and to the Secretaries of the various State and local boards of health interested.

× × × × × ×

Ordered, That Drs. John McLean and W. A. Haskell, with the Secretary, Dr. John S. Rauch, represent the Board at the forthcoming meeting of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley at Cairo, April 19.

No. 10171 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Leavs, Del

Del ap 19, 1882

Ranch J.H.
Secy San Conn. Miss
Valley
Actns of Sanitary
Council of Miss. Valley
endorsing Hamis Bill
1049.

Accepted to app^{d} ap 28/82

Tel. to Cabeel 1227
Special Tel. to Senator Harris
ap 19/82

19

Referred to Ex. Com.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ..... 188 .

" " No .....

" " No. .....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED APR 19 1882

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages**, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. This is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
15	P	Wm	56 Collect

Received at Corcoran Building, S. E. Cor. 15th & "F" Sts., Washington, D. C. Apr 19 1882.

Dated, Cairo Ill 19 250p

To Dr Thos J Turner Secy Natl Board of Health Wash

The following resolution was unanimously passed States Represented Iowa Michigan Illinois Indiana Ohio Kentucky Tennessee Arkansas & Louisiana Resolved that the Sanitary Council of Mississippi Valley Earnestly Urges the immediate passage of Senate bill Numberten hundred & forty nine known as the Harris bill as Amended March Twenty Second Eighteen Hundred & Eighty two.

John H Roach

Secy

No. 10175 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago
Town of Lake Ill
April 17, 1882.

Copy S.A.L.
Dept Com^r Health

Ackg Report of 1879
and giving population

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 20
1882

20 file

Referred to U.H. ack-

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ap- , 1882

" " No .

" " No. .

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

10175

GEO. MUIRHEAD,
Supervisor and ex-Officio Health Commissioner.

A. L. CORY, M. D.,
Deputy and Acting Commissioner.

OFFICE OF

COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH,

OVER POST OFFICE, UNION STOCK YARDS.

TOWN OF LAKE.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED APR 20 1882 OFF
NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED SECRETARY'S OFFICE
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Chicago, April 17 1882

J J Turner M D

Sec. National Bd. of Health

Dear Sir

I desire to express my gratitude for the Vol. of Annual report for 1879 kindly sent me. Should have acknowledged receipt before but for changes consequent upon annual election and the commencing the new fiscal year.

In regard to our population I have been estimating on a total population of 20000, but our supervisor in making his annual report estimated it at 23000. based upon the vote the school census and the

number of water takers
and I have no doubt it
is nearly correct I think
there is no place in the Country
growing as fast as we are that
is in proportion to the size of
the town 176 building permits
have been issued since Feb. 1rst
and the building department
are averaging now about 4 a day
and yet it is almost impossible
to rent a room in Town I
think it can be safely said that
we have increased between 4000 and
5000 since the census of 1880 was
taken I shall have a census
taken by the sanitary policemen
commencing May 1rst and will
apprise you of the result

Respt
A L Gory M D
Sec Com Health

No. 10277 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Joliet
Ill
Apl 23, 1882.

Dougall Dr Wm
A M

Health Report

Noted Apl 29

26

Referred to Bnd

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ..... 188 .

" " No .....

" " No. .....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
APR 25 1882

The Republic.

April 22. 1882

SMALL POX.

Complete List of Cases.

Mrs. James Boyne, North Bluff street.

The boy of Thos. H. Hutchins, one-fourth mile west of city limits. Doing well.

Joseph Warner and four children, North Bluff street, third house north middle bridge.

The 14-months child of Fred. Alfrick, North Broadway.

Mrs. Demmond, Broadway. This is probably not a case of small-pox, or at least a very light one.

The little girl of L. Smith, German Lutheran teacher, Broadway.

Jake Felker, Bluff street.

Jake Wyman, Bluff street.

George Schmull, Bluff street.

Mrs. Julius Frauenhof, Bluff street.

The 7 months old child of James Stewart, North Bluff street.

Wife and child of George Eder. The child will die. Mrs. Eder has it very lightly. N. Bluff street.

Theodore Martens, N. Bluff street.

John Anderson, 21 years old, son of Gabe Anderson, N. Bluff street.

Father Gerhard Becher. There are ~~four Sisters of Charity who are sick with fever, which may become small pox.~~ N. Broadway. April 23. 1882

James Webb, North Scott street. Getting well.

W. J. Hutchins, Hickory street. This is probably a case of measles.

Miss Mintie Paige, at the pest house.

These are all the cases reported up to midnight, and no doubt comprise all there is of the disease in Joliet.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, Postmaster.
ALEX. McINTOSH, Asst. Postmaster.

JOLIET POST OFFICE,

COUNTY OF WILL,
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

April 23rd 1882

National Board of Health.
Washington. D. C.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Postmaster General I beg leave to report.

Small-pox is now prevailing in this city. On June 1st 1881 Three cases appeared simultaneously at three different points in the city. Of these two died - neither of which had been Vaccinated, one recovered - this one had been Vaccinated, The contagion was directly traceable to a case of Varioloid in Chicago - Several cases appeared at intervals from that time until March 1st 1882. These cases were Varioloid or modified Small-pox and were strictly quarantined by the city authorities, A thorough vaccination with Bovine Virus was ~~practiced~~ amongst the entire population with the exception of some German

over.

families who were opposed to it,
On March 1st 1882 ~~One~~ case of Variola occurred which was immediately followed by another in the same family- both died. both are reported to have been Vaccinated and both had excellent typical Scars, I at once quarantined against this family and the City Officials kept the family under strict surveillance, but in spite of their precautions ~~the~~ friend made his way into the house and visited the family. He contracted the disease ~~in turn and died~~ & died afterwards. and died, This family was not as strictly quarantined as the others and immediately following his death an out-break of the disease ensued in the vicinity of his house,

I enclose a list of the exact number and condition of the cases now in the City. These are all in one vicinity and the city authorities have employed two Competent physicians to act with their Board of Health in stamping out the disease- I have prohibited the assembling of any crowd in the lobby of the Post Office and have Vaccinated all the Clerks several times since June 1st 1882. There is a good Pest house about one mile and a half from the Center of the City and to-day nearly every Case has been taken

WILLIAM DOUGALL, Postmaster.
ALEX. McINTOSH, Asst. Postmaster.

JOLIET POST OFFICE,

COUNTY OF WILL,
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

.....188.....

there with the exception of Convalescents
I am a physician myself but have
not practiced any since last August.

Very. Respectfully
William Dougall M. D.
Postmaster.

No. 10346 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

, 188

Ranch, Mr. J. H.

Sends report of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley

Bul

Encl to Printer May 4

J. S. Cabell May 2/82

ret'd May 4

To file May 4/82.

Referred to E. B. Bull.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No .

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 4 1882

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Bru; ital. typs

Coheare

S. P. 1

MAY 7 1882
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Proceedings of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley.

3
cm

The fourth annual meeting of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley was held in Cairo, Ill., April 19-20, 1882 - representatives from the following organizations being present:

State Boards of Health.) S.C.

P Arkansas; J. A. Dibbrell, Jr., M.D., Secretary.
P Illinois; John H. Rauch, M.D., Secretary.
P Iowa; R. J. Farquharson, M.D., Secretary.
P Kentucky, John J. Speed, M.D., Secretary.
P Michigan, Henry B. Baker, M.D., Secretary.
P Tennessee, G. B. Thornton, M.D., Member.

Local Organizations.) S.C.

P Keokuk, Ia., City Board of Health: D. B. Willis M.D., President.
P Memphis, Tenn., City Board of Health: G. B. Thornton, M.D., President.
Hon. David P. Nadden, Pres't. Legislative Council, ex off. Member.
P New Orleans, La., Auxiliary Sanitary Association: Gustavus Devron, M.D., Sanitary Director.
P New Orleans, La., Medical & Surgical Association: L. F. Salomon, M.D., Member.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

National Board of Health.) S.C.

P Kosmer A. Johnson, M.D., Resident Member, Chicago, Ill.
P Robert W. Mitchell, M.D., Resident Member, Memphis, Tenn.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Officers of the Council present: John J. Reed, M. D., Louisville, Ky., President; John H. Rauch, M. D., Chicago, Ill., Secretary and Treasurer.

The regular order of business was suspended at the forenoon session on the 19th, in order to consider what action, if any, should be taken by the Council with reference to the passage of Senate Bill, No. 1049, which the Secretary stated he was informed would be reported back from the committee to the Senate during the day. After some ~~discussion~~ remarks upon the importance of the measure, which is designed to render more directly operative the provisions of the ~~extend the powers and authority of the National Board of Health~~ act of June 2, 1879, in preventing the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into this country, the Secretary submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley earnestly urges the immediate passage of Senate bill, No. 1049, as amended March 22, 1882, and known as the "Harris bill;" - believing that it offers speedy and certain relief from the evils of imported contagion now causing widespread sickness, death and material losses in the interior States.

On motion of Dr. Thornton the resolution as read was unanimously adopted, and the Sec-

retary was authorized to telegraph its purport to Senator Harris in Washington.

Under the suspension of the rules Dr. Devron announced the recent death of Dr. C. B. White of New Orleans. After remarks by various members, the President appointed Drs. Devron, Johnson and Parker, a committee to draft and present appropriate resolutions, and the Council adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

~~Adj~~ Sing

At the afternoon session, April 19th, the regular order of business being resumed, the Secretary read the minutes of the third annual meeting of the Council, held at Evansville, Ind., April 21-22, 1881, and which were approved as read.

Under the call for the election of new members the Secretary presented the credentials of Dr. L. F. Salomon, as a delegate from the New Orleans Medical & Surgical Association; and, the question being duly put, ~~on motion of Dr. Devron~~, the Secretary ~~was instructed to cast the vote of the Council for~~ Dr. Salomon was declared elected.
~~favor of Dr. Salomon's election.~~

~~The report of the Executive Committee was~~ deferred to the evening session.

Dr. Devron, of the committee on resolutions in memory of Dr. C. B. White, submitted the following:

44

L. F. Nicholson

Whereas, This Council has learned of the recent death of Charles Brennan White, M.D., one of its most valued and honored members; one of the ~~founders~~ first members of the American Public Health Association and its late President; for seven years President of the Louisiana State Board of Health; and for the past three years Medical Director of the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association; an able and accomplished practical sanitarian, whose labors for the protection of human health and life in New Orleans, his adopted home, and in the Valley of the Mississippi; have been crowned with an immemorial meed of success; and

Whereas, Many of the members of this Council have held ~~intimate~~ personal and official relations with the deceased, through which they had come to ~~know his staunch~~ and uncompromising ~~loyalty~~ to convictions born of ~~experience~~ and intelligent study of the health condition of New Orleans; to admire the tact, courage and skill with which he met the ~~perplexing problems which confronted him, and to~~ respect his judgment and methods as an administrative

sanitarian in the larger questions of the whole country, as well as those of his immediate environment; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. C.B. White not only does New Orleans lose a gifted and useful citizen, but Louisiana and her Sister States of the Mississippi Valley are thereby deprived of the service of a Vigilant and valiant guardian of their health interests, and the cause of Sanitary Science is bereft of one of its most steadfast workers and illustrious ~~opponents~~ ~~[illegible]~~ opponents.

~~Resolved~~ Resolved, That we, the individual members of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, sincerely deplore the demise of our friend, co-worker and brother member; and do hereby direct that a page in the Book of Minutes of this Council be inscribed with the initials C. B. W.; that these resolutions be spread thereunder; and that a suitably-engrossed copy of the same, signed by the President and the Secretary, be transmitted to his ~~be-reavt family~~ relatives.

On motion of Dr. Rauch the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

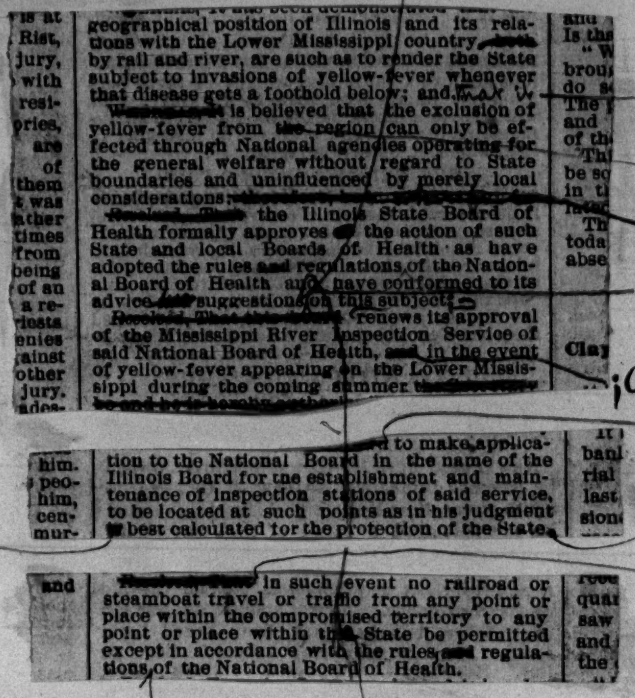
× × × × × 8th Case

~~The Treasurer pres~~

Dr. Rauch submitted his report as treasurer of the Council, after the reading and acceptance of which, on motion of Dr. Mitchell, the Constitution was amended as to Sec. III, so as to read- The fee shall ~~be~~ five dollars annually from each organization having representatives in the Sanitary Council.

Under the call for "new business", the Secretary read a communication from the National Board of Health concerning its river-inspection service and the conditions under which it would be reestablished and maintained during the ensuing season -which are, in effect, that the State and local boards of health interested shall take such action as may be necessary to secure the recognition of the certificate of inspection. The Secretary stated that the Tennessee State Board of Health, as also the local board of health of Memphis, had already taken such action; while the Illinois State Board, at its regular quarterly meeting, April 13-15, had adopted ~~the following~~ a preamble and

resolutions on the subject; wherein it is recited that the



geographical position of Illinois and its relations with the Lower Mississippi country, both by rail and river, are such as to render the State subject to invasions of yellow-fever whenever that disease gets a foothold below; and that it is believed that the exclusion of yellow-fever from the region can only be effected through National agencies operating for the general welfare without regard to State boundaries and uninfluenced by merely local considerations; and that the Illinois State Board of Health formally approves the action of such State and local Boards of Health as have adopted the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health and have conformed to its advice and suggestions on this subject; and renews its approval of the Mississippi River Inspection Service of said National Board of Health, and in the event of yellow-fever appearing on the Lower Mississippi during the coming summer authorizes its Secretary to make application to the National Board in the name of the Illinois Board for the establishment and maintenance of inspection stations of said service, to be located at such points as in his judgment be best calculated for the protection of the State; and orders that in such event no railroad or steamboat travel or traffic from any point or place within the compromised territory to any point or place within the State be permitted except in accordance with the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health.

Beatty 5

The Secretary also read the following preamble and resolutions adopted by the Michigan State Board of Health, at a special meeting, held March 1, 1882; setting forth that, as the prevention of the introduction of yellow fever into the United States is a subject of National importance, it is proper for the Louisiana State Board of Health to ask, and it is the duty of the National Board of Health to continue to give, aid in preventing the introduction of that disease into the Mississippi Valley; to which end, and to enable the National Board to give accurate information to the sanitary organizations

of the States interested it is advised that inspectors of the National Board should be put on duty at Eadsport and at the Mississippi Quarantine Station of the Louisiana Board, while all health authorities in Louisiana and the Gulf States should furnish prompt and full information to the National Board concerning yellow fever.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

In the same connection the Secretary read a series of resolutions prepared by Dr. Thornton, to be submitted to the Council, and in which the National Board of Health is formally requested to reestablish, and maintain until the middle of next October, its inspection service on the Mississippi river; and to place on duty at New Orleans, and other Southern ports, such inspectors as may be necessary to supervise the shipment of merchandize, baggage, etc., from said ports by rail or river.

With reference to the details concerning the Louisiana State Board of Health, above alluded to, Dr. Salomon read the corr:

of the States interested it is advised that inspectors of the National Board should be put on duty at Eadsport and at the Mississippi Quarantine Station of the Louisiana Board, while all health authorities in Louisiana and the Gulf States should furnish prompt and full information to the National Board concerning yellow fever.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

In the same connection the Secretary read a series of resolutions prepared by Dr. Thornton, to be submitted to the Council, and in which the National Board of Health is formally requested to reestablish, and maintain until the middle of next October, its inspection service on the Mississippi river; and to place on duty at New Orleans, and other Southern ports, such inspectors as may be necessary to supervise the shipment of merchandize, baggage, etc., from Gulf ports by rail or river.

With reference to the details concerning the Louisiana State Board of Health, above alluded to, Dr. Salomon read the corr:

~~In connection with the details as to the Louisiana State Board of Health, above specified, Dr. Solomon read the~~ correspondence between Dr. Stanford E. Chaillé, Supervising Inspector, ~~of the~~ N.B.H., at Neworleans and Governor Mc Enery, in which Dr. Chaillé inquires whether the privilege of ~~the~~ placing an inspector of the National Board of Health at the Mississippi river Quarantine Station of the Louisiana State Board ~~of Health~~ will be continued during the season of 1882; and to which the Governor replies that such privilege, accorded by his predecessor, Gov. Wiltz, has not been revoked; but that it is expected the inspector will subject himself to the rules and regulations of the State Board, and shall not in any wise attempt To supervise, control or direct the actions of the quarantine physician of said Board.

~~Dr. Thornton submitted the draft of~~ a set of resolutions expressing the sense of the Council on the questions involved. (The substance of these resolutions will be found embodied in the report of the committee, infra.)

On motion of Dr. Rauch the foregoing papers together with the copy of a communication from the Secretary of the National

Gal 11 M

10

145

Mr Grace 5-1

Congress the Secretary took occasion to observe that the subject was only one branch of the large question of National Central Quarantine. The experience of years has forced from the Mississippi Valley in a succession of fearful, disastrous and unnecessary fear the devastations of this epidemic visitations and terrific diseases — not from a desire to save trade from the whole commercial community which exhibits, maintains and unnecessarily with alarm, could only be effectually and efficiently carried out by the General Government. While he objects to the establishment, by the Federal Government, of sanitary cordons around the mouths of the Mississippi, for objects quite as efficiently to those ports themselves, or any other Atlantic port, being allowed exclusive authority in quarantine matters which, while with our present commercial relations, are of equal importance, especially to such cities as New Orleans, Charleston, Mobile and others in the Southern States. Experience has demonstrated that the health authorities at such ports are too easily hoodwinked by the influences, commercial rivalries and other

[illegible] to a satisfactory, or [illegible] transportation. Other lines [illegible] such a [illegible] circumstances [illegible] enough [illegible] but they are too [illegible] nou= [illegible] the [illegible] Many [illegible] indeed, [illegible] trans= [illegible] by which are [illegible] [illegible] greet health on arrival [illegible] may be found [illegible] or [illegible] days after in the interior of a West= [illegible] on the eruptive stage of [illegible] and a traveler may land [illegible] in Cairo ninety-six hours after [illegible] the indigenous yellow fever zone. Twenty-five or thirty years ago this Eastern Western region could [illegible] with comparative safety, as the measures which New York and New Orleans resorted to for their own immediate protection. To-day - with reference to foreign communication and [illegible] the [illegible] (which is the essence of danger from contagion,) where New York and New Orleans were a quarter of a century since. We have, therefore, a right to demand that the General Government - which

improper persons from [illegible] and
lights must keep there, and builds
jetties and otherwise makes them
safe for commerce, and places its
own officers on duty there to collect
its revenues — shall also make it safe
for the rest of the country to allow
that commerce. As will enable such
a port assume the collection of its port
duties in its own discretion, or abrogate
to itself the exclusive control of any other general
measures on which the whole country
has an interest, or assume the right
to keep through its gates — subject only
to such precautions as are necessary for
its own immediate protection — the hun-
dreds of thousands of immigrants annu-
whose every year are brought — the
seeds of pestilence and death to
innocent communities who now have
only such protection as may be exist-
ness of State boundaries — a protection
which finds its logical expression in
non-intercourse and shot-gun quar-
antines.

On this subject the Illinois State
Board of Health has taken the action
embodied in the following
extract from the minutes of the regular

Herrman 3d
4 Boards

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dirty Eight Lines

In this action of the Illinois River
[illegible] Presidents Davis, another river
[illegible] supplemented by a similar res-
olution of the Michigan State Board
of Health, which, at a special meeting
held at Ann Arbor, March 1, 1882, adopted
the following:

"Whereas, Measures for the prevention
of the introduction of diseases from
foreign countries into the United
States are of National importance,
affecting not only the seaboard and
Gulf States but also States in the interior,
as evidenced a few years since by the
widespread disaster from yellow fever;
and whereas by the wide difference of
[illegible] quarantine regulations
"Resolved, That in the judgment of
this [illegible] meeting should be
continued by the National Board of
Health [illegible] by the United

States Government at once back and
forth effectually prevent the intro-
duction of diseases into the United
States.

(Hughes—May 4)

38/Resolved, That our Senators and
Representatives in Congress be, and
they hereby are, respectfully and
earnestly requested to use their
influence towards securing such
appropriate legislation as shall
thereby be necessary to this end."

"The resolution," continued the Governor,
"embodies the Harris bill, adopted
by the Council at its morning session,
in the same general direction; but,
while benefit may be hoped from that
bill, should it become a law and be
efficiently enforced, it will not do
to await its passage and enforce-
ment in view of the thousands of
unprotected immigrants who are
daily being landed on our shores."
The circular letter of April 9, which
had been addressed to the members
of the Council and others, outlines a
plan [illegible] which
is [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
bringing [illegible]

15

150

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Maggie Evans

16

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 3, 1882.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:

It evidently will not do to await the possibilities of National legislation on the subject of the prevention of further small-pox introduction into our midst by unprotected immigrants. Although the bills now before Congress will, if enacted, enable the National Board of Health to exert its authority without proving the actual infection of a foreign port, prompter relief is promised by the plan indicated in the annexed letter—a plan which is, in effect, that proposed at the Small-Pox Conference held in Chicago last June.

While this does not interfere with, or supersede, the proposed modification of the maritime quarantines, it will pave the way for such, and get work done at once which, in any event, should be done some time. Better now than six months hence—the earliest period, probably, in which any practical results could be obtained from new legislation. By that time the bulk of this year's enormous immigration will have been received.

As you are aware, the plan contemplates the thorough inspection (and such necessary action as is implied by the term,) of all immigrants at the ports of arrival in the United States, and their re-inspection at certain Westward points until they reach the Mississippi river. By this means it is believed that vaccinal protection of the great majority of these persons can be secured before they scatter into the interior. While under our surveillance any cases of small-pox which may be detected will be promptly cared for, and the necessary precautionary measures at once enforced, without exposing communities along the line of travel, or saddling them with the expense or responsibility of their care.

The inspectors, while clothed with the authority of the State and local organizations of their respective territories, would be salaried by the National Board of Health, and the other expenses incident to the service would be defrayed by the same body. To secure this it needs that we unite in a requisition upon the National Board for this purpose, and it is hoped no time will be lost in forwarding such requisition to Washington, in order that the work may begin promptly on the first proximo.

I beg to suggest the forthcoming meeting of the SANITARY COUNCIL OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, *at Cairo, Ill., on the 19th April*, as offering a suitable opportunity for a conference on this subject, and formal action as a basis for the movement of the National Board in the premises.*

Trusting you will at once signify your approval of this measure, and your intention to be present at the time and place indicated, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D.,
Secretary; ~~Illinois State Board of Health~~; Sanitary Council, Miss. Valley.

To ..... , M. D.,
.....
.....

* At this meeting will also be considered the subject of the continuance of the Mississippi-river Inspection Service during the coming summer, and other topics of general interest.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Office of the Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD, April, 1882.

DEAR SIR:

With the co-operation and aid of the National Board of Health, the State Boards of New York, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and the health authorities of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, contemplate an inspection of all immigrants in transit Westward (and, if necessary, their vaccination or other treatment,) beginning on the first of May, prox. Suitable provision will be made, at convenient points, for the care of the sick and "suspects," if any such be found.

The almost daily introduction of small-pox into the interior, by immigrants after passing the maritime quarantines, makes the proposed action a sanitary necessity.

It will be the duty of the ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH to exercise this supervision over the trunk lines leading into Chicago, and the BOARD is anxious to discharge this duty with as little interference with the business of the roads, and obstruction to immigrant travel, as are compatible with the protection of the public health.

With your assured co-operation and assistance it is believed that this can be accomplished without exercising the quarantine power and authority vested by law in the BOARD—a power and authority which it is desired to exert only as the last resource. Awaiting your prompt response, I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., *Secretary.*

To D. W. CALDWELL,
General Manager, Pennsylvania Company,
Pittsburg, Pa.

" JOHN W. GARRETT,
President, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company,
Baltimore, Md.

" JOHN C. GAULT,
General Manager, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway,
St. Louis, Mo.

" JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager, Grand Trunk Railway,
Montreal, Que.

" H. B. LEDYARD,
General Manager, Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich.

" JOHN NEWELL,
General Manager, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway,
Cleveland, O.

Loudermilk 5-4

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

[illegible] Port Huron, [illegible] Chicago [illegible] Port Huron, [illegible] Detroit [illegible] Port Huron [illegible] New York — both [illegible] Port Huron and the general danger to the people of Michigan are [illegible] infected passengers [illegible] Michigan, and a duplicate in reply at Chicago and other destinations, that they [illegible] the disease. He also read the text of the resolution of the Michigan State Board [illegible] the National Board, and on motion of [illegible] suggested legislation [illegible] Dr. Baker

Adjournment until 7:30 P. M.

At the close of Dr Baker's remarks Dr. Mitchell moved that the resolutions of the Illinois and Michigan State Boards of Health, the correspondence between Dr. Chaille and Gov. McEnery, and the resolution

submitted by Dr. Thornton — all pertaining to the subject of the exclusion of yellow fever and to the Marine Inspection service in connection therewith — be referred to a special committee with instructions to report at the evening session. The motion being carried, The President appointed Drs. P. Madden and Dr. Gastinel Drake, as said committee.

Dr. Rauch moved that the papers relative to maritime quarantines be referred to the same committee, and it was so ordered.

Dr. Mitchell moved that the papers referring to the subject of immigrant inspection be referred to a special committee, also to report at the evening session. It was so ordered and the President appointed as said Committee, Drs. John H. Rauch, S. R. Thornton, W.B. Hillis, J. H. Hibbell, Jr., and H. R. Baker.

Adjourned until 7.30 P.M.

The chair of Dr. Perkins [illegible]

Fisher moved that the Illinois and Michigan State [illegible]

At the evening session Dr. Baker, for the committee on the river-inspection service, N. B. H., and the exclusion of yellow fever from the Mississippi Valley, submitted a report, of which the preamble and resolutions, amended as follows, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The prevention of the introduction of yellow fever into the United States is a subject of national importance; and

Whereas, We believe that there is no safety if an infected vessel is allowed to enter the Mississippi river;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this ~~council~~ it is proper for the Louisiana board of health to ask, and it is the duty of the National board of health to continue to give aid in the prevention of the introduction of yellow fever into the Mississippi valley;

Resolved, That ~~it is~~ the duties of the National board of health in aiding the prevention of the introduction of yellow fever and in giving accurate information to all states interested in the sanitary condition of the Mississippi valley;—

1. An inspector of the nationalboard of health should be placed at Eadsport to act conjointly with the officer of the state board of health in securing the exclusion of infected vessels from the Mississippi river, and in notifying such vessels that they must be thoroughly disinfected. (2) That a representative of the national board of health should be stationed at Mississippi river quarantine station. (4) That it is the duty of all health authorities in the gulf states, promptly to communicate to the national board of health any and all possible information relative to the occurrence of yellow fever, or of a case which may be suspected to be yellow fever, and in every possible way to aid the national board of health to perform its duties in giving accurate information for the guidance of state and other boards of health throughout this country.

Resolved, That this council, duly appreciating the utility of an efficient inspection service during the summer months for the Mississippi river and for railroads having their ~~terminus~~ on the gulf coast, and also the efficiency and moral effect of such service as was maintained by the national board of health during the past three summers, do now respectfully request the national board of health to re-establish ~~that~~ inspection service in the Mississippi ~~river~~ for the approaching summer—that is to say until the middle of October.

Resolved, That the national board of

Baltzell 5-27

21

Resolved, that the National Board of

health be requested to place on duty at New Orleans, and such other southern ports as may be deemed necessary, an inspector or inspectors, whose duties shall be to supervise the shipment by river or rail of all goods, merchandise, baggage, etc., and to inspect persons when necessary, and to advise by telegram the secretary of each board of health interested in the matter, whenever such goods or persons are believed to be infected or in any wise dangerous to the public health.

Resolved, that the secretary of this council be instructed to transmit to the secretary of the national board of health a list of the health organizations forming this council.

Council

Council.

38

Concerning maritime quarantines the committee offered the following, which was also unanimously adopted:

Whereas measures for the prevention of the introduction of disease from foreign countries into the United States, are of national importance, affecting not only the seaboard and gulf states, but also the interior, as evidenced a few years ago by the widespread disaster from yellow fever and recently by the widespread diffusion of small-pox, and

Whereas, hitherto the efforts of state and local health organizations have proved inadequate in giving needed protection;

Resolved. That in the judgment of this council such measures shall be taken by the government as will most effectually prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States;

Resolved, That the work of the National board of health and its objects meet the cordial approval of this council, and this council respectfully and urgently requests the congress of the Unitad States to make the necessary appropriation to enable the National board of health to continue its

Council

National

should

Council

which

work.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

J. Feldkirchers

Gal. 13 Mb 22

156

[redacted] the report of the
[redacted] was the present [redacted] va=
[redacted] of [redacted] per cent [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] briefly [redacted]
[redacted] the [redacted] [redacted] of the disease
[redacted] by unscrupulous immigrants
during the past nine months. The
[redacted] that out of 188 infected locali=
ties in [redacted] had been ascertained that
considerably over one-half were the
result of direct importation either from
Chicago or [redacted] immediately to the points where the cases
were first discovered. During the past
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] established
in Illinois [redacted] by the passengers of one vessel. The
[redacted] Provence
Baltimore, [redacted] another [redacted] same vessel.
[redacted] [redacted] of previous
[redacted]. For example, the
[redacted] of 1872-3 [redacted]
back to immigrants arriving in
1871. [redacted] that year there
had been little [redacted] for in Chicago
[redacted]

[redacted] months pre 157
[redacted] there had
[redacted] the city; but
[redacted] of that
[redacted]
[redacted] ved, among
[redacted] veloped.
[redacted] dénia
[redacted] 72-3.
[redacted]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

[illegible] Council [illegible] designed [illegible] oper-

[illegible] ations and supervision of [illegible] quarantine [illegible] in this country during the coming summer. The number would be unprecedented and serious disaster was threatened if efficient steps were not taken to secure their vaccinal protection. The chances of Asiatic cholera were, of course, exceedingly remote; but if that disease managed to elude the quarantines of the East, this inspection-service might be relied on to arrest its spread in the United States.

The plans for the service were

Aberdeen

25

The Plans for the Service Were

159

[redacted] for [redacted] ep. The Allegheny Board [redacted] complete the requisition [redacted] the Dr. [redacted] Pittsburg, [redacted] West Virginia [redacted] the [redacted] Railroad Lines had taken with [redacted] to enable him promptly to secure him of their co-operation. The [redacted] and provided [redacted] facility in their power [redacted] the [redacted] Railroad Lines had [redacted] and planned [redacted] by officers on behalf of the

the health authorities of

report

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

42

Mrs Spencer

the following

resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That this Council

deems it important that clothing and baggage on board vessels and cars coming from places infected with small-pox, should be disinfected, even though by reason of vaccination no person on board such vessels or cars contract the disease.

Upon motion of Dr. R. W. Mitchell a committee was directed to be appointed, which shall inquire into what effect, if any, the recent inundation of the Mississippi river may have on the general healthfulness of the people of the Mississippi valley, and report at the next annual meeting.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Drs. G. B. Thornton, Thad. M. Stevens, L. F. Salomon and R. J. Farquharson were appointed such committee.

The council then went into ... of officers for the ... following, ... however seems to agree with him, as he ... repeats every day, and sometimes more ... beer is left in the kegs for his benefit, ... and he gets beastly drunk. Drinking, ... gotten enough ...

J. Olson
5—

28

added

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

resolutions which were duly adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this council are due and are hereby extended to Dr. J. J. Speed, for the able manner in which he has presided at the meetings of this council, and to Dr. J. H. Rauch for his untiring efforts in promoting its welfare and extending its usefulness;

Resolved, That the thanks of this council be and hereby are tendered to the management of the Halliday House for courtesies extended. The several members of the council, who had individually examined its system of water and sewer arrangements, consider them to be admirably adapted to the highest requirements of the health and comfort of its patrons and occupants;

Resolved, That the thanks of this council are hereby tendered to the railroad companies for facilities extended to the members;

Resolved, That the thanks of the council be tendered to the management of the Cairo opera house for its kindness in placing at the disposal of the council the free use of its elegant and commodious opera house, in which to attend the address given by President Dr. Speed.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

On motion of Dr. Rauch the members of the Council were requested to procure of the resolutions adopted at the present meeting to the individual members of their respective Congressional delegations, and to urge them to advance and support the measures therein named.

On motion of Dr. Nicholl the Executive Committee was authorized to call the next regular annual meeting of the Council at such time and place as in its discretion may seem necessary.

On motion of Dr. the Council adjourned to the Cairo Opera House to listen to the address of the retiring president upon the Necessity of a National Control of the Preservation of the Forests of the Mississippi River and Its Tributaries in the United States.

30

164

On the conclusions of ~~Dr. Speed's~~ the address Dr. Bevron, president elect, moved a vote of thanks to its author, Dr. John J. Speed, and the Council requested a copy for publication ~~[illegible]~~.

The fourth annual meeting of the Council then adjourned, sine die.

John H. Rauch M.D.
Secretary.

10

WHEREAS, Quarantine measures for the prevention of the introduction of epidemic contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries into the United States are matters of National concern, affecting not only the seaboard and Gulf States (where, necessarily, such measures must be enforced,) but also and equally those of the interior—as evidenced most recently by the wide diffusion of imported small-pox: Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That, in the judgment of this Board, such quarantine measures should be under the direct control of the National government; the necessary rules and regulations formulated by a National organization; and their execution intrusted to National officers.

RESOLVED, That the Senators and Representatives the State of Illinois *be, and they hereby are, respectfully and earnestly requested to use their influence toward securing the necessary legislation to this end.*

Adopted.

No. 10383 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield, Ill

May - , 1882

Ranch J. H.
Sec'y Ill St B H

Report on smallpox

Noted May 6/82
Encl to printer
To file May 22/82
4

RECEIVED
MAY -4 1882
BOARD OF HEALTH.

Referred to Bul

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. . , 188 .

" " *No* .

" " *No.* .

Sergeant

(Gal 33 Art 1

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED MAY 4 1882

Small-pox in Illinois 3 Rep. int. cops

Reports received from ~~3~~ OF THE ~~Illinois~~ State board of health under date of April 30, state that since November 1, 1881

~~Up to date, April 30, 1882~~, there have been 177 small-pox infection-centres in 63 counties of ~~the State~~ Illinois ~~since November 1, 1881.~~ Outside of Chicago and Cook County, there still remain 28 infected localities in 19 different counties. Of these 28 remaining points, 15 are new ones, originally developed within the past month; 9 of them are places where the disease has reappeared after having been previously suppressed — leaving 4 points where the disease has lasted continuously more than thirty days. In seven of the 24 fresh outbreaks during the month, the disease was introduced by immigrants; in two more, from Iowa (one of these by a railroad hand) and in five others, from Chicago. The origin of the infection in the remaining ~~eleven~~ ten places has not yet been ascertained.

In view of the facts shown in the foregoing resumé the Secretary of the State Board of Health has revised the Small-Pox Order of the Board, prefacing it with the following Statement:

While small-pox is diminishing in the State at large, there still occur outbreaks of the disease wherever the in-

fection finds a community, or family, or individuals, not protected by recent vaccination.

Such persons are generally found now only in country places or small settlements, where it has been difficult, during the past winter, to procure virus or the services of a vaccinating physician; or where there has been a prejudice against vaccinating until warmer weather. These difficulties no longer exist. Virus is plentiful; the great demand upon physicians has largely subsided; the weather is mild and favorable, so there is little or no danger of complications; and there is now no reasonable excuse for neglecting this simple and only efficient safeguard.

Notwithstanding the proposed sanitary inspection of immigrants—by which it is hoped to check the further importation of the disease—there is no certainty that any given group of these people, now arriving in thousands every day, may not carry the infection into any township or locality, no matter how remote or secluded, and these cause an outbreak which will be limited only by the number of unprotected subjects who are exposed.

It is, therefore, the duty of those charged by law with the protection of the public health — embracing regularly constituted boards of health of incorporated cities, towns and villages; supervisors, assessors, and town clerks of townships; and county commissioners of counties where there are no townships or organizations — to at once secure such a condition of every individual, child or adult, as will make him or her safe even if exposed to the contagion. This can be certainly, readily and inexpensively done by proper vaccination or revaccination, as the case may be.

Then follow detailed instructions and specific rules and regulations heretofore published.

No. 10384 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Jacksonville
Ill
May 1st, 1882

Brown Dr. Chas. G.
King Dr W.A.

Has turned over cards to his successor, but owned like to receive the Bulletin

Noted
4

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAY 4 1882

Referred to Secy- N.H.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 p. 644, May 4, 1882

" " No

" " No.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAY -4 1882
OF HEALTH.

Jacksonville Ill
May 1st 1882

J. J. Turner M. D.
Sec. Nat. Bd Health

Dr. W. H. King has been appointed Health Warden in my place which accounts for my failure to report deaths from this city — I turned over the Gov. postal cards to my successor and requested him to make the weekly report. but he is a man that takes little interest in such matters unless there is money in it and I fear ~~the~~ deaths will not be reported in the Bulletin. (which I very much regret) unless the city ordinance can be amended so as to make it compulsory, a thing I shall endeavor to bring about —

I should like to receive the Bulletin regularly if you can put me on the complimentary list.

I am yours very truly
Chas. G. Brown M. D.

No. 10423 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield
Ill
May 5th, 1882

Reilly F.W.
Asst Secy

Forwards copy of
letter of Ill. St. B.
add. to Gov. of La.
rel. to Mis Inspection
Service -

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAY -8 1882

file

8

Referred to Ex -

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No

" " No.

10423

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAY - 8 1882
OF HEALTH.

Members of the Board

JOHN M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign, *Pres't.*
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary.*
JOHN McLEAN, M. D., DuQuoin.
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D. Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.
W. A. HASKELL, M. D., Alton.

M. P. A No.....
S. B. H. No. 178

IN YOUR REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO NUMBER OF THIS LETTER, AND THE INITIALS PRECEDING THE NO.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

May 5, 1882.

Sir:

I am instructed by the Secretary to forward, for the information of the Executive Committee, the enclosed copy (letter press) of a communication this day addressed to the Governor of the State of Louisiana, concerning the Mississippi-river Inspection Service.

Very respectfully,

Frank W. Reilly,
Asst Secy

Thos. J. Turner M.D., U.S.N.
Secretary Natl Bd of Health,
Washington, D.C.

10423

[redacted]

[redacted] May 6,

[redacted]

[redacted] Governor of the State of [redacted]

Sir:

[redacted] the following [redacted] your attention to [redacted] with the [redacted] a duly certified copy of [redacted] by the Illinois State Board of Health, at its regular [redacted] held in Chicago, April 13-15, 1915, [redacted] forwarded to the [redacted] Board of Health on April 17th, 1915. The receipt thereof being acknowledged by the Secretary under date April 22nd [redacted]

Whereas, It has been [redacted] that the geographical position of Illinois, and its relations with the [redacted] by rail and rivers are such as to render the State subject to [redacted] of epidemic [redacted] which disregard of [redacted]

Whereas, It is believed that the exclusion of epidemics from [redacted] can [redacted] by efficient [redacted] of quarantine [redacted] before [redacted] to State [redacted] and enforcement by merely local considerations [redacted]

Resolved, That the Illinois State Board of Health [redacted] of the citizens of such State and local boards of health, [redacted] and regulations of the National Board of Health, and [redacted] advice

orders, regulations and requirements upon this subject.

Resolved, That the Board hereby withdraws its approval of the disinfecting Inspection Service of said National Board of Health, in the event of yellow fever appearing on the Gulf coast of this State during the coming summer, this Secretary be, and he hereby is, authorized to make application to the National Board, for the return of the Infected Board, for the withdrawal and discontinuance of the Inspection station, or stations, of said Service in the Health at such point, or points, as, in his judgement, are best calculated for the protection of the State.

Resolved, That in such event no railroad or steamboat travel or traffic from any point or place within the quarantine territory to any point or place within this State be permitted except in accordance with the rules, regulations and requirements of the National Board of Health.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he hereby is, authorized to transmit duly authenticated copies of this preamble and resolutions to the Secretary of the National Board of Health, and to the Governors of the various State and local Boards of Health interested.

Official information being this day received, to the effect that, owing to the outbreak of the Louisiana State Board of Health, the Inspection [illegible] the foregoing resolutions has not yet been established and

[illegible] to be borne in that attitude by individuals, it becomes very doubtful whether the Illinois State Board of Health — the only quarantine authority in this State — to which, upon [illegible] the sole obligation, the duty of quarantine authority, of this State of Illinois as such, into the hands of the yellow fever being exported, or attempted to be introduced, into the City of New Orleans or the State of Louisiana, it will be the duty of the State Board of Health of Illinois to declare such action, a virtual quarantine against commercial intercourse with said City and State.

It is unnecessary to say that such action would be very unfortunate, but this Board, by the attitude of the Louisiana State Board, is left no alternative in the discharge of the duties enjoined upon it by law — duties of the most vital and important character, namely, the supervision of the interests of the health and life of the citizens of the State, and for the prompt and efficient discharge of which high official responsibility, it is clothed with plenary power in all matters pertaining to quarantine.

Obviously, it cannot be liable to exercise this power if, thereby, it may prevent a repetition of the terrible loss of life, distress and suffering — which resulted in some portions of the State, and the pecuniary sacrifices, commercial embarrassments and interruptions, the pain and apprehension — which were inflicted upon this and adjoining States, consequent upon the last epidemic occurrence of yellow fever in

New

45797

[illegible]

[illegible] Bridge Board of Health [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] duty and the obligations

[illegible] power if, thereby, it may

[illegible] and [illegible] — to render it possible to discharge

&c.

to legal obligations, with reference to health and life, in such manner as, not only not to interfere with, but to diminish, possible and actual dangers and hazard by creating them anew from carelessness and indifference.

It is pleasing and proper that these facts be united in this Association in order that the responsibility for a generation of sickness, with its attendant annoyances, inconveniences of travel and traffic, and not infrequent hardships, may be placed where it justly belongs.

A copy of this communication with the forwarded to each other Health Boards of Health (and local boards) as have also requested the establishment of the inspection service, to the end that such uniformity of action as is still possible may be secured throughout the rest of the Valley.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Robert Rauch M.D.,

Secretary.

No. 10471 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Moline

Ill

May 8 , 1882

Dunn & L. D.

Rel. to Census.

10

Referred to Bul Noted 82

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. . , 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

RECEIVED
MAY 8
1882
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

10471

OFFICE OF

The Board of Health

CITY OF MOLINE, ILLINOIS.

May 8th 1882

J. J. Turner M.D.

Dear Sir. In reply to your circular asking for the population of Moline I will say that the only thing I have to base an opinion on is the canvass for a City Directory by the Holland Publishing Co of Chicago made last October in which they place the population at 9463. They claim this correct from actual count. From our School Superintendent I get the information that there is 97 Colored persons in the City limits.

I have no other authority, but think this about correct.

Yours Very Respectfully

Dr. L. D. Dunn

No. 10485 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

10252

Springfield Ill

May 6 ,1882.

Rauch J.H.

Secy

Asks an acknowledgment of
com~ of Apr 22 & forwards slips

19

Referred to ack. F.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 May 10, 1882

" " No 695

" " No.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 10 1882

10485

Members of the Board
JOHN M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign, *Pres't.*
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary.*
JOHN McLEAN, M. D., DuQuoin.
NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg.
R. LUDLAM, M. D. Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.
W. A. HASKELL, M. D., Alton.

M. P. A No.....
S. B. H. No. 5202,

IN YOUR REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO NUMBER OF THIS LETTER, AND THE INITIALS PRECEDING THE NO.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

May 6, 1882.

Sir:

The attention of the Executive Committee is respectfully invited to the enclosed news-paper extracts, in connection with Comm No. 4914, from this office, under date April 22, ult., the receipt of which has not yet been acknowledged.

Very respectfully,
John H. Rauch M. D.,
Secretary.

Thos. J. Turner, M.D., U.S.N.,
Dep'y National Bd of Health,
Washington, D.C.

Enclosure

10485

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The People of Milwaukee Incensed Against the Steamship Companies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—It is a startling fact that all the bad cases of small-pox with which the authorities are troubled have been brought here by immigrants. There is a shameful neglect of the disease at New York, or people would not be allowed to spread all over the country. There are in the First Ward four cases of small-pox in a cluster of four houses which are on a small lot but forty feet in width, and which contains twenty-nine human beings, living like beasts in filth and stench. It was brought by a Polish family a short time ago from the old country. A young man had the disease when he arrived here, and has since got well and is at work. All the remaining members of the four families have been exposed. Neighbors have been going out and in to these houses since the epidemic has broken out, and the neighborhood surrounding the place is filled with children. The infected houses are on Sobieski street, Nos. 921, 923, 925, and 929. Dr. Martin says there are too many to be removed to the hospital, and they will be placed in strict quarantine. During the first of next week some interesting developments will be made regarding the suppression of these cases.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Fourteen Cases of Small-Pox in Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—The excitement in the First Ward over the small-pox continues. Health-Commissioner Martin today vaccinated twenty-three persons in the neighborhood of Sobieski street, and eleven had been vaccinated before, making thirty-four in all. There are fifteen persons in two families living in one house where the disease exists. Supplies of provisions were taken to them from the Poor Department. The house is strictly quarantined, and none of the sick ones will be removed to the hospital. There are now fourteen cases of small-pox in the city, seven being in the hospital and seven on Sobieski street. Every effort is being made to prevent any spread of the disease.

SMALL-POX.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., May 4.—[Special.]—Four cases of small-pox are reported in this city, being the first cases for the season. Three cases are children of a German emigrant widow who arrived here some two weeks since; the other a child living in the same neighborhood. Both houses are quarantined, and there is but little fear of the pest spreading.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The steamer Lord Gough arrived from Liverpool to-day with eleven hundred steerage passengers. Two are down with small-pox.

No. 10488 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Elgin Ill
May 8 , 1882
Sylla Wm F.
City Clk.

Rel. to population.

19

Referred to cc Nolan

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No .

" " No. .

RECEIVED MAY 10 1882 BOARD OF HEALTH.

CITY OF ELGIN
ILLINOIS

Wm. F. Sylla, City Clerk.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
MAY 10 1882

Clerk's Office,
May 8th 1882

Hon. F. J. Turner
Secy National Board of Health.

Dear Sir

Yours relating to increase in population is received.

I have known for some months that our City had a decidedly unfavorable showing in mortality tables. The Census of 1880 gave our population 8789 (8647 white 142 Colrd.)

June 1881 — by correct school census population was 10.005 (9860 wht. Colrd 145)

The Census of the city will be taken in June next and I will forward to you.

Our city is filling up rapidly and our present population will show greater per centum of increase this year than last.

I will hereafter give our local census population.

Yours Respcty
Wm. F. Sylla
City Clerk

No. 10906 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Aurora

Dec

June 6, 1882

Robbins Dr M M.

Rel to Census.

9

Referred to C. C. Bulkley

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUN 1882

C. C. Bull

OFFICE OF

M. M. Robbins, M. D.,

15 Broadway,

Aurora, Ill. June 6 1882

J. J. Turner. M.D.
Secy Nat. Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Doctor: From the best information I can get I think I can estimate our population at 13200. We have had a regular "boom" for the last year and a half. At the time of taking the census our population had diminished as the result, depression in R.R. business, especially in their manufacturing department.

I shall be absent for a time and Mr J. D. McClellan will report the matters of our city. I may possibly give you a call as it is possible that I may visit Washington.

Yours respectfully

M. M. Robbins

No. 10912 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Rock Island
Ill
June 5, 1882
Craig G. G. M. D.
Com'r H.
Circular
Rel to effect of
decaying lumber
refuse upon health.

Encl to Printer
Bul June 17.
Encld to file

10

Referred to Bul

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ..... , 188 .

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JUN 10 1882

Investigation into the effect of decaying lumber on public health. 6

Dr. G. G. Craig, Commissioner of Health of Rock Island Ills, has undertaken an investigation into the effect of decaying lumper on public health, and in pursuance of his plan has addressed the following circular to physicians calling attention to points upon which he desires information

OFFICE OF

COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH,

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.,

June 5th, 1882.

Doctor .....

DEAR SIR:

In order to obtain the opinion of the Medical Profession as to the effect of decaying lumber upon the public health, I herewith submit for your consideration the following questions, hoping that you will favor me with your views upon this important subject:

1. *What is the extent of the lumber manuf'g interest in your community?*

2. *In what way do you dispose of the refuse?*

3. *What is the character of the site or sites on which it is deposited?*

4. *Is it exposed to the ebb and flow of water?*

5. *To what extent do malarial diseases prevail in your community?*

6. *Do you attribute their origin to the emanations from decaying lumber refuse?*

7. *In your opinion what effect would decaying sawdust and rattlings, covering blocks of low ground, wet or dry, with the weather or the rise or fall of a river, have upon the health of the surrounding community?*

8. *In your opinion what is the best method of disposing of the refuse from lumber mills, and to what extent should health authorities interfere in order to regulate such business?*

G. G. CRAIG, M. D.,

Commissioner of Health.

10

No. 10915 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago Ill
June 2, 1882

Judge Earle F.W.

Rel. to vaccination

For 8th d by U.S.M.H.S. June

10

Referred to J.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 10 1882

Chicago. June 2d. 1882

Dr. John B. Hamilton
Surgeon General
U. S. Marine Hospital Service
Washington D.C.

Sir

Your letter of May 29th reached me today, stating that my letter was referred to the President of the National Board of Health.

I presume, that the printed matter, which I sent, was also handed over. I enclose today a pamphlet, which was received by me lately:

I find, that very many people distrust the usefulness of vaccination, but are too timid to express it.

I trust the National Board of Health will fully consider this very important subject.

Very respectfully
Carl. F. W. Lange

No. 431 West Jackson St.

1915

14 — 9 — 32

Chicago Ill.

June 2. 1882.

Carl F. W. Jungé

Concerning vaccination.

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 10 1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Treasury Department,
Office Surgeon-General, M.H.S.
June 8, 1882.

Respectfully referred to the President of the National Board of Health.

John B. Hamilton
Surgeon-General, M.H.S.

9

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUN 10 1882
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

1 Encl

RECENT

VACCINATION DISASTERS

IN THE

UNITED STATES.

VACCINATION AND DEATH.

WALTHAM, VERMONT, *February 17th.*

A singular death, resulting from Vaccination, has just occurred here; Miss Flora Hare, aged 18½ years, an only child of a substantial farmer, was vaccinated on the arm, and, seven days after, the operation was repeated on the same arm, at a distance of six or eight inches from the first incisions. Soon after, she was taken with pains about the head, followed by swelling of the head and neck, and she soon entered into a semi-conscious condition, which continued for three days. Her parents became alarmed, and summoned physicians from Middlebury, Burlington, and other places, who seemed unable to account for her illness, or to relieve her. On Monday she sank into a comatose state, and died on Tuesday evening. The vaccine virus was obtained from a reliable house in New York, and the young woman had enjoyed good health up to the time of her Vaccination. Several parties who have been vaccinated here have been severely indisposed in consequence. The fatal result in Miss Hare's case has caused a general feeling that one had better leave Vaccination alone, rather than to invite the Grim Monster by such dangerous experiments.—*Boston Daily Globe.*

LOSS OF AN ARM.

A special from Little Rock, Arkansas, March 11th, reports the amputation of an arm of James Kirkwood, a farmer, in consequence of the violent inflammation which followed, and was caused by Vaccination. His life is despaired of.

CORRODING ULCERS EXPOSING THE BONE.

During the small-pox scare, Henry Hanifield, of West Seventh Street, South Boston, was vaccinated at the station established by the Board of Health, corner of C, and Silver Streets, about three weeks ago. His arm has swollen to twice its natural size, and where the doctor's lancet scratched his arm, two holes have appeared, enlarging and burrowing until they reached the bone. The young man, who is only nineteen years old, has suffered much, and attending doctors fear he will lose his arm.—*Boston Daily Globe*, February 28th, 1882.

ERYSIPELAS WITH DELIRIUM.

The *Providence Journal* reports that in one of the towns of Rhode Island, the Public Vaccination, done by order of the Town, has been followed by quite serious results. It is said that every person vaccinated has had trouble, either rash or erysipelas, with great swelling and delirium, and, in some cases, even more serious ailments.—*Public Opinion*, April 22nd, 1882.

INSANITY TRANSMITTED BY VACCINATION.

Edward Newman, a preacher at Jerseyville, N.J., vaccinated with virus taken from the arm of a man subject to spells of temporary insanity, has become violently insane.—*Toronto Globe*, April 11th, 1882.

4 MONTHS' SUFFERING & DEATH.

LAW OFFICE, CHARLESTON, KANAWHA,
WEST VIRGINIA, *March 7th*, 1882.

To HENRY BERGH, Esq., New York.

My dear Sir,—I take the liberty of addressing you, the active friend of all animate creatures, and of humanity especially.

I desire to thank you for your able and excellent article, entitled "The Lancet and the Law," in the *North American Review*. Oh! how deeply I regret that it was not published sooner.

On the fourth of last May my dear wife was vaccinated, contrary to her wishes, and only in deference to public opinion, and to that of our physician, I allowed it to be done.

She shrank from the vile operation, and it would not have been performed but for my thoughtless—may I say careless words: "You had better submit; it can't hurt you."

She submitted because of confidence in my judgment; when the truth is, I had thought so little on the subject as to have no right to an opinion.

Her blood was poisoned, abscesses formed under the arms, and, probably, internally.

She lingered until September 1, when death relieved her sufferings, and my heart was robbed of the companionship of the sweetest spirit I ever met. To have her thus snatched from me in the vigour of life and bloom of health, is the most crushing bereavement that ever befell me.

While she lingered it became generally known what her trouble was, and I was utterly astounded at the great number of persons who knew of deaths and other serious results from the unnatural practice.

Wishing you abundant success in your useful life,—I am, yours very truly, H. C. MCWHORTER.

LOCKJAW AND DEATH FROM VACCINATION.

A few weeks since the youngest son of John M'Lean, of Auburn, N.Y., was vaccinated. A week after the operation he became violently ill, lockjaw ensued, and after great suffering he died. The *Auburnian* says: "The deceased was a bright and promising boy aged nine years and nine months, and the parents are well-nigh distracted with grief at his untimely loss." It further says that Dr. Dimon, the physician in attendance, informed its reporter that "*death was caused by lockjaw produced by Vaccination.—Banner of Light*, Boston, U.S.A., March, 1882.

10913

OFFICE JUN 1882 MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE

DANGERS OF VACCINATION WITH CALF LYMPH.

SMALL-POX MUCH PREFERRED TO VACCINATION.

From the National Board of Health Bulletin, Washington, D.C., March 4th, 1882.

The following communication from Dr. T. S. Hopkins, of Thomasville, Ga., concerning the results which have followed the use of "patent solid lymph," is published for general information:

"Our town authorities have employed a physician to vaccinate all persons who present themselves for the purpose. The virus was procured from the New England Vaccine Company, Chelsea, Mass., as 'bovine-matter.'

THE RESULT HAS BEEN FEARFUL.

Nearly every one vaccinated has suffered severely from ERYTHEMA or ERYSIPELAS, the arm swollen from shoulder to wrist, and the point of puncture presenting the appearance of a sloughing ulcer, discharging freely sanious pus. Many of the sufferers have been confined to bed, with high fever, from five to ten days, requiring the constant application of poultices to the arm, and a free use of morphia for the relief of pain. I deem it my duty to inform you of the result here from the matter used and from whence it came. It came in cones, each cone said to contain enough to vaccinate 100 persons, at a cost of one dollar per cone.

Those who have tried it tell me they would much prefer to have small-pox."

THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE

ABOLITION OF COMPULSORY VACCINATION,

114, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Any persons who may suffer, in their own persons, or in those of their children, from the effects of Vaccination, are invited to send the fullest particulars to WILLIAM YOUNG, at the above address, stating whether the operation was performed with lymph from the arm, or with so-called calf lymph, with the name of the Vaccinator, as the Society is resolved to give the utmost publicity to these lamentable atrocities, which, although of daily occurrence, have hitherto been rarely recorded.

MAY, 1882.

No. 1116 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sandwich Ill

June 28, 1882.

Ballou Sec N. E.
Pres B H &
H O,

Wants report of 1879

Do we get reports? No.
Sent July 6.

Referred to V.H. Send. Ack

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 14 p 374 July 6, 1882

" " No .....

" " No. .....

NATIONAL BD
RECEIVED
JUL 1 1882
OF HEALTH

N H a 11166

SANDWICH * BOARD * OF * HEALTH.

THERON POTTER, *Secretary*,
GEORGE KLEINSMID, *Treasurer*,
NAHUM E. BALLOU, M. D., *President*. } Officers.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JUL -1 1882
OF HEALTH.

Sandwich, Ill., June 28th 1882

Dr J. J. Turner U S N.
Washington D C.

Dear Doctor: I would be extremely obliged if you would send the undersigned The Annual Report Of National Board of Health. for 1879.

Respectfully Yours
Nahum E Ballou
Health Officer.

No. 11225 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago Ill
July 1, 1882
Ranch J. H

Newspaper acct of
meeting of Ill St.
Bd Health with
copy of resolutions
Chi. Tribune July 1 & Evg
Journal of June 29

5

Referred to Secy

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JUL 15 1882

Chicago Tribune
July 1 1881

SANITARY SERVICE.

Deliberations of the State Board of Health at Its Quarterly Meeting.

Reports Showing How Small-Pox Has Been Fought and Conquered in Illinois.

Importance of Immigrant Inspection—An Appeal to Congress for National Co-operation.

The Illinois State Board of Health began its regular quarterly session yesterday morning in Parlor 1 of the Grand Pacific. Dr. John M. Gregory presided, and there were also present Secretary Rauch, Drs. R. Ludlam, W. A. Haskell, Newton Bateman, and John McLean, and Assistant-Secretary Frank W. Reilly.

Secretary Rauch presented a report of the condition of small-pox in Illinois. The last report on April 13 showed a total of 168 infection centres in sixty-two counties since Nov. 1, 1881. Up to date there have been 190 centres in sixty-eight counties. In 181 of these the disease has been suppressed, leaving only nine points infected as compared with thirty one at the date of the last report. This is the lowest number since September, 1881. Of the last thirty cases ten were traced to immigrants, six to Chicago, two to rivermen, two to St. Louis, one each to Cincinnati, an Iowa railroad, a tramp, and an itinerant preacher, leaving the origin of six unknown. Only one case accorded among immigrants arriving in the State since the inauguration of the inspection service.

IMMIGRANT INSPECTION.

Dr. Rauch also presented a very long report on the immigrant inspection service. It set forth that, in response to requests from a number of State Boards, the National Board of Health began on June 1 a system of sanitary inspection of immigrants with a view of preventing the introduction of small-pox into the United States and its spread from one State to another. The system adopted contemplated thorough inspection of immigrants on shipboard at the port of arrival and during transit by rail, and the vaccination wherever found of all persons not properly protected. Inspectors were appointed at all the Northern seaboard cities, at Port Huron, Detroit, Rochester, Hornellsville, N. Y., Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Grafton, W. Va. For Illinois the inspecting corps was constituted as follows:

Supervising Inspector—Dr. John H. Rauch.
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne Railroad—Dr. R. E. Starkweather.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dr. W. F. Bundy.
Lake Shore Railroad—Dr. James G. Kiernan.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—Dr. F. C. Newton.
Grand Trunk Railroad—Dr. J. J. Farrell.
East St. Louis—Dr. W. B. Conery.
Bee Line and Pan Handle Railroads in Indiana—Dr. E. S. Elder.

Inspections began at most of these points on June 1, and up to the present time there have been about 30,000 immigrants inspected in this district, comprising Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, and 2,931 vaccinations performed. On some of the roads leading into Chicago the trains are met at a distance of 100 miles by the Inspectors, who are thus enabled to make a thorough examination. But on other roads and at Indianapolis and East St. Louis the conditions are such that a thorough inspection is difficult and the vaccination of all who need it is impracticable, and an additional Inspector is needed at East St. Louis. Little reliance is to be placed on the "protection cards" issued by the steamship surgeons, and where these are unsupported by other evidence revaccination is recommended. A number of immigrants who arrived by the steamer Illinois were found to have had certificates of their domestic, social, and religious status, issued by their priests or pastors, countersigned as vaccination certificates by one of the Eastern Inspectors. Of seven persons who recently arrived at Rock Island, and who were furnished with the regulation steamship cards, one died on June 6 of variola, three are convalescent from varioloid, and the remaining three were successfully vaccinated at Rock Island. A similar case occurred at Elgin, a German immigrant who had a steamship card dying there from small-pox contracted in Chicago. Six cases of small-pox have been removed from trains to hospitals at Eastern points, but only two cases in this district presented sufficiently suspicious circumstances to justify such action. A large number of cases of measles was discovered, some of which had been telegraphed from Eastern cities as small-pox. Arrangements have been made with local authorities for the reception and care of cases detected at various railroad points. The report concludes that, "although not yet perfect, the operation of the service has been of undoubted value. Health-Commissioner DeWolf attributes the diminution of new cases in Chicago to this cause, and the contrast in the State at large between the reports for June and those for preceding months is most gratifying. The effects of the service are not confined to the region covered by the Inspectors, but in so far as they push vaccination of all unprotected persons they serve to protect the Western country."

The report was referred to a special committee, consisting of Drs. Bateman and Ludlam, with instructions to formulate the expression of the board on the subject with such recommendations as may be necessary, their report to be forwarded to the National Board of Health and to each State Board.

The draft of an ordinance concerning burial permits was accepted and approved. A blank for the return of causes of death for the use of County Clerks and a manuscript copy of synonymes to aid in filling out such blanks were adopted and ordered printed and the board took a recess.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION

Dr. H. A. Johnson, resident member of the National Board of Health, was present by invitation. The special committee on the Secretary's report on the immigrant inspection service presented a report which was perfected after some discussion, and the Secretary was instructed to telegraph the preamble and resolutions to Congressman Aldrich, as follows:

WHEREAS, Small-pox still continues to manifest itself in epidemic proportions throughout the Northwest, directly as the result of the increased immigration; and

WHEREAS, Efforts of State and local health authorities to cope with this disease are only measurably successful owing to their inability to deal with the source of contagion beyond the confines of their respective jurisdictions, State or municipal; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the action of the National Board of Health in establishing and maintaining, at the request of the various State boards, an immigrant-inspection service to prevent the further introduction of the contagion of small-pox into the United States, and from one State to another, by the medium of immigrants and their baggage, is hereby cordially approved by the Illinois State Board of Health as a measure of vital importance to the health and

Chicago Evening Journal
June 29th
1881

THE C

HEALTH PROSPECTS.

What a Practical Observer Says Concerning Them—The Small-Pox Plague at an End.

No Fear of Yellow Jack—What Thorough Inspection Has Achieved—Some Prognostics.

The State Board of Health meets tomorrow at the Pacific Hotel, and to-day most of its members had arrived, as there is to be a preliminary meeting this evening to look over and prepare the reports, and transact certain necessary routine business. Among them came, of course, the Secretary,

DR. JOHN H. RAUCH,

who was found about noon to-day, the object around which clustered a variety of different people representing this, that and the other health interest. A reporter of THE JOURNAL, seeing him disengaged for a few minutes, except as regards his choice cigar, sat down on the plush chair immediately to the eastward, and entered into a conversation with him on the general subject of health, and of Illinois health in particular, and what the State Board had done, and were going to do about it. The Doctor immediately alighted, like a bird on a bough, and began to carol on the theme with which he has made himself familiar,

SMALL-POX.

"Small-pox is fast disappearing," said he, in answer to a conundrum. "Since the 1st of November, small-pox has been at 190 points in this State, and in at least twenty of these has been stamped out, and has reappeared, in some instances, even from four or five times. Since the 18th of April nine points outside of Chicago have been infected by immigrants, one of these only in the month of June. The National Board of Health, since the 1st of April, and the health officers of the port of New York, have been making every effort to have the immigrants vaccinated on board ship. This has been partially successful. On June 1, however, in addition to the inspectors at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, inspectors of immigrants were stationed at Rochester, Hornersville, Buffalo, Cleveland, Port Huron, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Grafton, Indianapolis, the five trunk lines leading in here, and St. Louis. These cover nearly all the immigrants that pass through the West and Northwest. A number of cases of small-pox have already been removed from trains as soon as they were discovered, and suspicious cases are watched in transit. This is done by the co-operation of the State and local health authorities in connection with the National Board of Health, the latter paying the expenses of said inspection. When it is found that there is no satisfactory evidence of recent vaccination the immigrants are not allowed to pass the Illinois Inspectors without vaccination. To this precaution to some extent, is owing the diminution of small-pox in this city and through the Northwest. The railroad companies co-operate heartily, and so, practically, there has been no interference with the business of the roads. This work is under the supervision of the resident member of the National Board and of the State.

"Practically," added Dr. Rauch, "we have in this way been able to accomplish what was so earnestly urged upon Congress to do by the Chicago and State health authorities."

Said the reporter: "Aside from small-pox, Doctor, what are the state and prospects of public health in general here in Illinois?"

Said he: "Only the ordinary diseases incident to the sudden changes of temperature are observable so far. The indications are, however, that in certain localities there will be a very decided increase of the diseases incident to high temperature."

"Is there any reason to apprehend a visitation of

YELLOW FEVER

in this section of the country this Summer?"

The Doctor responded: "I do not anticipate any serious trouble from yellow fever in this State, or in the valley of the Mississippi, believing that the State and local health authorities south of the Ohio river, in connection with the National Board of Health, are on the alert, and prepared to prevent its spread."

Incidentally, Dr. Rauch remarked that along the line of the Northern Pacific, up in Dakota particularly, there was small-pox at almost every station. Of course that was carried there by the immigrants, but now the precautions adopted as above indicated have cut off the supply.

In regard to the peculiar

CLIMATIC CHANGES

of the last eighteen months, Dr. Rauch said, they have been destructive of life, and he had known of no such long-continued extremes as have obtained since January 1, 1881. He had never known a period which had been so unfavorable to life. However, according to the theory of the survival of the fittest, he

district, comprising Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, and 2,931 vaccinations performed. On some of the roads leading into Chicago the trains are met at a distance of 100 miles by the Inspectors, who are thus enabled to make a thorough examination. But on other roads and at Indianapolis and East St. Louis the conditions are such that a thorough inspection is difficult and the vaccination of all who need it is impracticable, and an additional Inspector is needed at East St. Louis. Little reliance is to be placed on the "protection cards" issued by the steamship surgeons, and where these are unsupported by other evidence revaccination is recommended. A number of immigrants who arrived by the steamer Illinois were found to have had certificates of their domestic, social, and religious status, issued by their priests or pastors, countersigned as vaccination certificates by one of the Eastern Inspectors. Of seven persons who recently arrived at Rock Island, and who were furnished with the regulation steamship cards, one died on June 6 of variola, three are convalescent from varioloid, and the remaining three were successfully vaccinated at Rock Island. A similar case occurred at Elgin, a German immigrant who had a steamship card dying there from small-pox contracted in Chicago. Six cases of small-pox have been removed from trains to hospitals at Eastern points, but only two cases in this district presented sufficiently suspicious circumstances to justify such action. A large number of cases of measles was discovered, some of which had been telegraphed from Eastern cities as small-pox. Arrangements have been made with local authorities for the reception and care of cases detected at various railroad points. The report concludes that, "although not yet perfect, the operation of the service has been of undoubted value. Health-Commissioner DeWolf attributes the diminution of new cases in Chicago to this cause, and the contrast in the State at large between the reports for June and those for preceding months is most gratifying. The effects of the service are not confined to the region covered by the Inspectors, but in so far as they push vaccination of all unprotected persons they serve to protect the Western country."

The report was referred to a special committee, consisting of Drs. Bateman and Ludlam, with instructions to formulate the expression of the board on the subject with such recommendations as may be necessary, their report to be forwarded to the National Board of Health and to each State Board.

The draft of an ordinance concerning burial permits was accepted and approved. A blank for the return of causes of death for the use of County Clerks and a manuscript copy of synonymes to aid in filling out such blanks were adopted and ordered printed and the board took a recess.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION

Dr. H. A. Johnson, resident member of the National Board of Health, was present by invitation. The special committee on the Secretary's report on the immigrant inspection service presented a report which was perfected after some discussion, and the Secretary was instructed to telegraph the preamble and resolutions to Congressman Aldrich, as follows:

WHEREAS, Small-pox still continues to manifest itself in epidemic proportions throughout the Northwest, directly as the result of the increased immigration; and

WHEREAS, Efforts of State and local health authorities to cope with this disease are only measurably successful owing to their inability to deal with the source of contagion beyond the confines of their respective jurisdictions, State or municipal; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the action of the National Board of Health in establishing and maintaining, at the request of the various State boards, an immigrant-inspection service to prevent the further introduction of the contagion of small-pox into the United States, and from one State to another, by the medium of immigrants and their baggage, is hereby cordially approved by the Illinois State Board of Health as a measure of vital importance to the health and material welfare of this State, as well as of the entire Northwest.

Resolved, That during this, the first month's operation of the service, it has already demonstrated its utility in reducing the number of importations from an average of ten per month for the past eight months to one solitary instance during the present month, and has thereby established a sufficient claim for its further continuance and extension.

Resolved, That the Senators and Congressional Representatives of this State be earnestly requested to secure such appropriation for the work of the National Board as will enable it to make this protective work as effective as possible—this request being further emphasized by the recent appearance of yellow fever both on the Gulf Coast and on the Atlantic seaboard.

President Gregory then read an address on "The Sanitation of Small Cities," in which he pointed out the necessity for better sewerage for small towns, and the placing of stock-yards, slaughter-houses, etc., to a certain extent under the control of the sanitary authorities.

The board adjourned till this morning.

SMALL-POX.

"Small-pox is fast disappearing," said he, in answer to a conundrum. "Since the 1st of November, small-pox has been at 100 points in this State, and in at least twenty of these has been stamped out, and has reappeared, in some instances, even from four or five times. Since the 13th of April nine points outside of Chicago have been infected by immigrants, one of these only in the month of June. The National Board of Health, since the 1st of April, and the health officers of the port of New York, have been making every effort to have the immigrants vaccinated on board ship. This has been partially successful. On June 1, however, in addition to the inspectors at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, inspectors of immigrants were stationed at Rochester, Hornersville, Buffalo, Cleveland, Port Huron, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Grafton, Indianapolis, the five trunk lines leading in here, and St. Louis. These cover nearly all the immigrants that pass through the West and Northwest. A number of cases of small-pox have already been removed from trains as soon as they were discovered, and suspicious cases are watched in transit. This is done by the co-operation of the State and local health authorities in connection with the National Board of Health, the latter paying the expenses of said inspection. When it is found that there is no satisfactory evidence of recent vaccination the immigrants are not allowed to pass the Illinois Inspectors without vaccination. To this precaution to some extent, is owing the diminution of small-pox in this city and through the Northwest. The railroad companies co-operate heartily, and so, practically, there has been no interference with the business of the roads. This work is under the supervision of the resident member of the National Board and of the State.

"Practically," added Dr. Rauch, "we have in this way been able to accomplish what was so earnestly urged upon Congress to do by the Chicago and State health authorities."

Said the reporter: "Aside from small-pox, Doctor, what are the state and prospects of public health in general here in Illinois?"

Said he: "Only the ordinary diseases incident to the sudden changes of temperature are observable so far. The indications are, however, that in certain localities there will be a very decided increase of the diseases incident to high temperature."

"Is there any reason to apprehend a visitation of

YELLOW FEVER

in this section of the country this Summer?"

The Doctor responded: "I do not anticipate any serious trouble from yellow fever in this State, or in the valley of the Mississippi, believing that the State and local health authorities south of the Ohio river, in connection with the National Board of Health, are on the alert, and prepared to prevent its spread."

Incidentally, Dr. Rauch remarked that along the line of the Northern Pacific, up in Dakota particularly, there was small-pox at almost every station. Of course that was carried there by the immigrants, but now the precautions adopted as above indicated have cut off the supply.

In regard to the peculiar

CLIMATIC CHANGES

of the last eighteen months, Dr. Rauch said, they have been destructive of life, and he had known of no such long-continued extremes as have obtained since January 1, 1881. He had never known a period which had been so unfavorable to life. However, according to the theory of the survival of the fittest, he was of opinion that the weak ones had already succumbed, and that the tougher natures that had come through so much might not have a great deal to fear.

With this the conversation closed.

THE OUTER HARBOR.

No. 11492 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago Ill

July 18, 1882

Rauch J.H.

Slip from Morning News
Chicago rel to N.B.H.

20

Referred to N.B.H.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JUL 20 1882

The Morning News.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter. 11492

THE MORNING NEWS.—Published every day except Sunday, is mailed (including postage) at six dollars per year; two dollars for four months. Delivered by carriers at twelve cents per week. Price two cents per copy.

THE EVENING NEWS.—Published every day except Sunday, is mailed (including postage) at three dollars per year: one dollar for four months. Delivered by Carriers in outside towns at ten cents per week. Price in Chicago one cent per copy.

THE WEEKLY NEWS.—Seventy-five cents per year, postage included.

All communications must be signed by the author's name to secure attention. No manuscripts returned.

VICTOR F. LAWSON & CO.,

VICTOR F. LAWSON. MELVILLE E. STONE

PROPRIETORS.

123 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON OFFICE, 1337 F Street Northwest—James Langland, Manager.

The State Board of Health.

It is a little odd that at the very time there is a great outcry against congress for refusing an appropriation sufficient to sustain an efficient national board of health, it should be announced that the spread of small-pox has been substantially brought to an end. Some people might reason that congress, in view of this state of things, is right in refusing to make an appropriation; that the evil is scotched, if not killed, and hence there is no necessity for further preventive action. However, there is no likelihood that anybody will give congress credit for taking any such view of the matter; and it will be very generally understood that the amount asked for was not given simply because congress did not comprehend the necessity of the demand, thinking that there are no votes to be made by appropriating funds for any such purpose. If the amount asked for had been by some locality which is close as a voting precinct, or if it had been demanded by some congressman anxious to placate his constituents, there would have been no difficulty in securing any appropriation which might have been suggested. But the measure was one so very general in its application that there was nothing special in the way of votes or influence to be secured by its passage; therefore it was given the go-by.

There can be no successful dispute of the fact that the national board of health has been of the greatest possible value in the work it has done in the south since the last serious outbreak of yellow fever. It is, of course, in nowise certain that there may not be another epidemic within a short time which may be as severe as the last ones, but all the probabilities are against anything of the kind. The thorough system of inspection which has prevailed, the rigid quarantine established, and the numerous and radical sanitary alterations which have been made in the exposed localities in the region along the Mississippi, have effected a change in the situation whereby, if there be any value in sanitation, it is next to impossible that there can be any very serious outbreak so long as there is a continuation of the present conditions. In the south, as in the northwest, the great local scourge has been brought into subjection; there is no yellow fever in the one nor an increase of small-pox in the other. For these results we owe a debt to the state and national health boards. It is the greatest of pities that we cannot have the co-operation of these two bodies for the protection of the northwest against small-pox—the more so that we incur the risk of contagion from being on the main line of the immigrants who come here, not especially to become tributaries to any particular localities, but of the whole country. In such a case it would seem as if the whole country should assist in bearing the expense of caring for their sanitary condition.

No. 11603 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chicago
Ill
July 21 ,1882

Corry Dr a.L.

Sends census report
of Lake

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 28 1882

28.

Referred to CC V.H.

Acknowledgment in Noted

Letter Book No. July , 188 2

Cross References:

GEO. MUIRHEAD,
Supervisor and ex-Officio Health Commissioner.

A. L. CORY, M. D.,
Deputy and Acting Commissioner.

247

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JUL 22 1882
OF HEALTH.

OFFICE OF

COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH,

OVER POST OFFICE, UNION STOCK YARDS.

TOWN OF LAKE.

Chicago, July 21st 1882

T. J. Turner. M. D.

Dr Sir— As promised, I hereby submit you a copy of the census of the Town of Lake just taken by the employees of this Department.

Respectfully,

A L Cory M D

GEO. MUIRHEAD,
Supervisor and ex-Officio Health Commissioner.

A. L. CORY, M. D.,
Deputy and Acting Commissioner.

OFFICE OF

COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH,

OVER POST OFFICE, UNION STOCK YARDS.

TOWN OF LAKE.

Chicago, ... 188

	Total White	Total Colored	Unders 5 years White	Unders 5 years Colored	Total of Precincts
1st Precinct	10,012	—	1,481	—	10,012
2d "	8,819	12	1,317	3	8,831
3d "	5,370	24	645	3	5,394
4th "	2,888	—	549	—	2,888
Total	27,089	36	3,992	6	27,125
Population 1880		11		5	18,396
Increase 2 years		25		1	8,729

No. 11729 "State Reports"

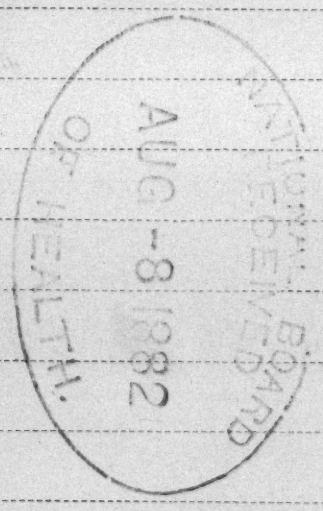
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

La Salle Ills

Aug 5 ,1882.

Clendenin Boyd M.D.

Reporting his cases (being sick) for failing to make reports



8

Referred to File

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

POSTAL CARD

NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS SIDE.

SAN F
AUG
5
ILL.

ONE CENT

WASHINGTON D.C.
AUG
1898
REC'D

11729. Lie

National Board of Health
Washington
D.C.

La Salle Ills Aug 5th 82

Lieut N. B. Heath

Yours of 29 ult at hand & returned home from Chicago the 3rd inst & had been absent four weeks & two days ill during the last seven months and was under the care of Moses Quinn M.D. during the months of July for the purpose of procuring a portion of the rights remaining hence the send out failure of reports

Yours Truly
Aldermen

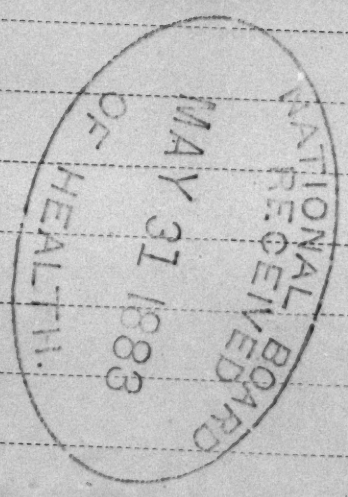
No. 15531 State Rep.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield
Ill.
May 28, 1883

Report on Ill. State Quarantine

Quarantine Station
on duty at Cairo
and Memphis.



Referred to [illegible]

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 16 page 286 1883

Cross References:

Illinois State Board of Health.

NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg, *Pres't.*
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary.*
JOHN McLEAN, M. D., Pullman.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.
W. A. HASKELL, M. D., Alton.

No. 10724

IN YOUR REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO NUMBER OF THIS LETTER.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

May 28, 1883.

Dear Doctor;

The reception of your telegram was opportune, as I had made an engagement with Johnston and Hadden, for a conference to-morrow afternoon, at Memphis. The object of the conference was, to take the necessary steps to continue the Inspection Service. We now shall have more time for preparation. Will you please send me a list of the names of those on duty at New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis?

Very truly Yours,
J. H. Rauch M. D.
Secretary, Sanit. Council.

To
Dr. Charles Smart,
Secty. National Board of Health,
Washington, D. C.

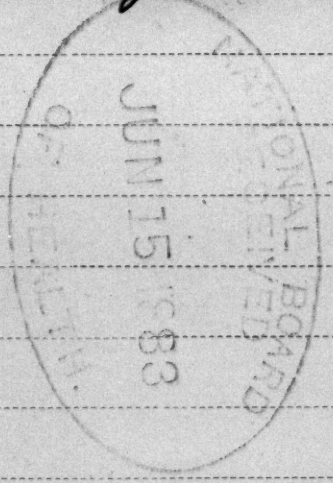
No. 13.382. State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield
Ill.
June 13th, 1883

Rauch Jno H.
Secy IBH.

Requests list of Officers
and Boy of Census on
duty on 1st June - '83



15

Referred to Secy Asst

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 16 318 - June 15th, 1883

Cross References:

Illinois State Board of Health.

NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg, *Prest.*
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary.*
JOHN McLEAN, M. D., Pullman.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin.
W. A. HASKELL, M. D., Alton.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

No. 10828.

IN YOUR REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO NUMBER OF THIS LETTER.

June 13, 1883.

Dear Doctor:

Yours of the 31st ult, was duly received. Will you please send me the list of officers and pay of same on duty on the first of this month. Shall go South as soon as I can get away.

Very truly Yours
J. H. Rauch M. D,
Secretary.

To,
Dr, Chas, Smart
Secy, National Board of Health,
Washington. D.C.

No. 13.714. State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield Ills.

Jany 17, 1884.

Ranch Dr. J.H.
Secy State Bd of H.

States that he has information that a large immigration to this country from Bohemia will occur soon & that small pox is raging at Prague their point of departure.
Suggests that the Board may give publicity to the facts.

Given to Asso. Press Jan 25/84

25.

Referred to Secy and

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

MEMBERS.

NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg, *President*.
JOHN MCLEAN, M. D., Pullman.
R. LUDLAM, M. D., Chicago.
A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin, *Treasurer*.
W. A. HASKELL, M. D., Alton.
W. R. MCKENZIE, M. D., Chester.

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, *Secretary*.

No. 13,945
IN YOUR REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO NUMBER OF THIS LETTER.

Office of the Secretary, Springfield, Ill. Janu 17 1883.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of information that a large Bohemian immigration is expected to this Country in a short time; That the immigrants must necessarily pass through Prague; That a severe Small-pox epidemic is raging in that city; And, finally, that a large portion of this immigration is destined for Chicago and the Northwest.

I do not know whether the Board is in a position to take any action on this, further than to give the facts publicity.

Very truly,
John H. Rauch M. D.,
Secretary.

Col. Geo. E. Waring, Jr.,
Rec'g Nat'l Board of Health.

LL. No 13.997 State Rel

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Springfield Ills.

Nov. 14, 1884.

Ranch Dr. J. H. Seey.

asks to be informed whether the Bd. can use any more copies of Rept. of Nat. Confer=ence

17th

Referred to Seey and

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 16 p. 963 Nov. 17, 1884.

Cross References: